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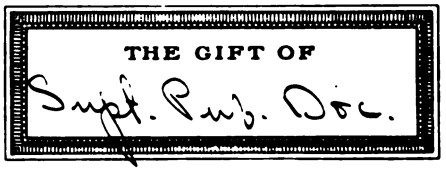
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907

Vol. I

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 2, 1907.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of an act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 108), a report of their official doings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources, including those on account of the water department, were as follows:

Cash balances July 1, 1906	$350,039.31
Taxes and other general revenues	5,286,802.10
Trust and special fund collections	975,085.77
Loan advances to the District of Columbia by the United States under the act of June 27, 1906	286,796.79
United States payments from appropriations under act of June 11, 1878	5,403,995.18
	12,302,719.15

EXPENDITURES.

From District of Columbia appropriations	10,862,947.09
From District of Columbia special and trust funds	962,612.36

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF CASH ADVANCES TO DISBURSING OFFICER AND OF TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Cash balances June 30, 1907, as follows:

To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia	$262,735.74	
To credit of special disbursing agent, municipal building commission	2,278.72	
To credit of special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park	1,112.10	
In hands of collector of taxes on account of—		
General fund of District	33,406.76	
Repayments to various appropriations	1,292.67	
To credit of trust and special funds	176,333.71	
		477,159.70
		12,302,719.15

The details of the foregoing statements are set forth in the accompanying report of the auditor.

While the foregoing exhibit shows the total receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, it embraces a large expenditure for objects not connected with the ordinary current conduct of the District government, the principal of which are payments on account of trust funds, amounting to $962,612.36, and expenditures on account of public works of extraordinary character and magnitude, as follows:

Eliminating grade crossings and changes of grade in connection with Union Station, including payment of awards of damages caused by changes in grade of streets	$149,417.29
Connecticut Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek	210,988.98
Bridge over Anacostia River	124,700.15
Sewage-disposal system	533,572.81
Municipal building	698,635.95
Highway Bridge across Potomac River	118,000.00
Piney Branch Bridge	33,150.24
Total	1,868,465.42

If these amounts, namely, $962,612.36 and $1,868,465.42, be deducted from the total actual net expenditures of $11,825,559.45, the remainder, $8,994,481.67, will represent the cost of conducting the ordinary current operations of the District government for the period embraced in this report, including $975,408 for sinking fund and interest on the bonded debt, which was incurred under the municipal corporations which preceded the present form of government of the District.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

The revenues of the water department during the fiscal year 1907 amounted to $535,950.92. The balance to the credit of the water fund at the beginning of that year was $31,906.88, making a total available for expenditure during said year of $567,857.80.

The actual net expenditures on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1907 amounted to $510,466.88, leaving a balance available for expenditure June 30, 1907, of $57,390.92.

DEBT.

Funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1907, all of which was incurred under the forms of local government which existed in the District prior to July 1, 1878	$11,103,750.00
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia due the United States on June 30, 1907, arising from loan advances made by the United States from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof	3,277,866.28
Total funded and unfunded debt June 30, 1907	14,381,616.28

The District has a further matured liability of five payments of $150,000 each to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to meet the District's half of $1,500,000 required to be paid in connection with the railroad terminal improvement under section 8 of an act of February 12, 1901.

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

No change has occurred in the status of the conditional obligations of the District to redeem certain drawback certificates issued for overcharges of special assessments levied by former municipal governments of the District, which the Commissioners have discussed at length in preceding annual reports.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND ANNUAL TAX RATE.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, based upon a valuation of all real estate "at not less than two-thirds" of the true value thereof, and of a valuation of personal property at "a fair cost value over and above the exemptions" provided by law pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," as follows:

Real property, taxable at the rate of $1.50 per $100		$247,306,494.00
Personal property, taxable at the rate of $1.50 per $100	$20,700,403.00	
Building associations, gross earnings of, at 2 per cent	782,660.17	
Electric lighting and telephone companies and incorporated savings banks, gross earnings of, at 4 per cent	1,889,693.23	
Gaslight companies, gross earnings of, at 5 per cent	1,794,829.02	
National banks, and all other incorporated banks and trust companies, gross earnings of, at 6 per cent	2,592,356.25	
Street railroad companies, gross receipts of, at 4 per cent	3,747,987.86	
		31,507,929.53
		$278,814,423.53

POPULATION.

A census of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia was taken on April 10, 1907, by the police department, with a view to ascertaining the number of the population, and the sex, color, and ages, and school attendance, as a basis for vital statistics and for use in connection with public school questions and otherwise. The total population of the District of Columbia so enumerated was 329,591, including 96,188 colored.

EXTRAORDINARY AND CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

The Commissioners earnestly recommend to Congress the adoption, as fundamental to all appropriations for the District of Columbia, of the principle of distinguishing, in the appropriation acts and on the books of the Treasury and of the District of Columbia, between extraordinary and current expenditures. In the preparation of their estimates of appropriations necessary for the next fiscal year they

have continued their policy of recognizing that principle and have submitted both items for extraordinary projects of improvement calling for large amounts of money and of benefit to posterity and items of current expenditure, but designed to maintain and improve the municipal services. They believe that they owe it to Congress and the community to prepare, with due regard for economy and full consideration of all the needs of the present and the future, a budget which shall show what ought to be done in both extraordinary and current expenditures.

Municipal budgets elsewhere are prepared in this way, and there is no other method of treating such a subject without ignoring either one class or the other of necessary expenditures. The Commissioners are not required by law to bring their estimates within the estimated amount of the appropriation fund formed by the District revenues and the addition of a like amount from the United States Treasury, but they have always endeavored, in preparing the estimates, to keep them in a reasonable relation to the probable appropriation fund. It has been impossible, however, without either preventing extraordinary projects of improvement regarded as necessary by Congress and the community, or crippling the regular municipal services, to keep the estimates within that fund. During the past seven years necessary extraordinary improvements calling for large amounts of money and of value to the future have been authorized by Congress, as follows:

Sewage disposal system		$5,084,520.00
Filtration plant		3,468,405.00
District building		2,500,000.00
Railway terminals, elimination of grade crossings, and damages changes of grade, etc.:		
Bonus to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, under act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat., 779)	$1,500,000	
Condemnation of land, paving, grading, etc., around Union Station	1,075,000	
Damages changes of grade, Union Station, in connection with changes of grade of streets	209,000	
		2,784,500.00
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia		834,000.00
Highway Bridge across Potomac River and approaches		1,196,000.00
Massachusetts Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek		237,000.00
Anacostia Bridge		375,000.00
Piney Branch Bridge		50,000.00
District Hospital		205,000.00
Total		16,734,425.00

The District could not pay currently its share of the cost of such improvements any more than any other municipality could pay for such improvements out of current revenues without cutting down the appropriations for regular municipal services. In view of that fact the Commissioners have recommended from year to year since these improvements began, that Congress finance the District's share of their cost by providing for advances from the Treasury to the District on that account, to be repaid gradually with interest in reasonable annual payments as a loan from the National Government to its partner, the District government, to be carried separately on the books of the United States Treasury, like the capital account in any other municipality. Congress, having exclusive authorization of extraordinary

improvements, the appropriation of every dollar necessary for them, and the custody and control of the District revenues, there would be no risk to the National Government in the adoption of this plan, which would provide a permanent business-like settlement of the matter. Congress has recognized the principle that advances should be made to the District, and has made such advances under a temporary provision from year to year in the appropriation act. But the advances under this temporary legislation are charged, not to the extraordinary expenditures for which they are required, but to the general account, combining both extraordinary and current expenditures, the latter more than met by the District revenues.

Because the two classes of expenditures are thus confused, the Commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committees of Appropriations, and the Congress are hampered and embarassed in dealing with the estimates and appropriations, and the practical result has been the reduction of the estimates for current expenditures, as well as the postponement of needed extraordinary improvements. Since the existing provision by Congress on this subject expires on the 1st of July next, and since it will be necessary to make further provision respecting the advances already made upon which the balance due (including the $750,000 due to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as the District's one-half of the payment required by section 8 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1901, from the appropriation of $1,500,000 to be made to that company in consideration of its compliance with certain conditions in relation to the construction of the new terminal station, etc.) will amount, it is estimated, to $4,107,439.98, on June 30 next, it is hoped that Congress at the coming session will make provision according to the Commissioners' plan. All that is necessary is that Congress shall authorize advances to be made on account of extraordinary improvements authorized by it, with provision for their repayment at a minimum annual sum, with interest, within a limited term of years. The District taxpayers, who are paying fair taxes, are seriously affected by the present situation, not only because it compels the cutting of appropriations for their municipal service and improvements, which is not necessary and injures their interests, but because they are misrepresented by being made to seem unable and unwilling to provide their share of the necessary current expenditures. They support the Commissioners' plan with substantial unanimity. The net District revenues from all sources, exclusive of the self-supporting water department maintained by the water takers, for the next fiscal year, are estimated at $5,911,030. The total amount of the estimates is $13,667,266.35. Of this, $3,291,350 is for the extraordinary projects of improvement, comprising:

High-pressure fire service	$750,000
Suburban and trunk sewers	355,350
Railway terminal work	150,000
Hospital for treatment of chronic diseases	100,000
Public school buildings	1,936,000

Nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is the annual payment of the interest and sinking fund on the bonded debt incurred under the Territorial form of government; $9,400,508.35 is for current expenditures.

The estimates for current expenditures include such items as a much-needed increase in the police force, with a provision for more street repairs and for more street cleaning, for additional street lighting, and a larger force and increased facilities for the health department, additional playgrounds and similar improvements, besides the maintenance of the regular services. These estimates ought not to be cut, as has been done in the past. The effect of the method which has been followed in dealing with the appropriations during the past seven years is shown by the statement that, while the District has been charged with one-half the cost of extraordinary projects of improvement, aggregating in the main $16,734,425, or $8,367,212, the District will owe, on account of advances, June 30 next, according to the estimates, $4,107,439.98. This indicates that the District has paid currently more than one-half of its share of the cost of extraordinary improvements, which of course must have been obtained by cutting the appropriations for current expenditures. If the amount, more than $4,000,000 used for this purpose had been available for current expenditures (with the proper annual payment on the extraordinary improvement account), it would have increased the appropriation fund during these years by double its amount, which would have enabled Congress to make appropriations that would have kept the municipal services in the best condition.

MUNICIPAL CONDITIONS AND PROGRESS.

The Commissioners observe with gratification the fact that there is a constantly increasing national interest in the welfare and progress of the Capital city. This patriotic concern is manifested in the numerous propositions before the Congress looking to the physical beautification of Washington, and is also evident in the many words of commendation uttered by visitors who find this city ideal for conventions, and who depart with their regard for the capital stimulated through personal observation of its numerous attractions.

There is abundant reason why every American citizen should desire the constant advancement of the city wherein the National Government is administered. Washington is the Mecca not only of our own people, but of intelligent and observing foreigners, and it must be considered, in very large degree, as typical of the great Republic of which it is the official center. The city should, therefore, in its architecture and topography, convey a most favorable impression, and if its development is made a matter of patriotic pride there is no question that it will become the most attractive capital in the world.

The authorities would, however, fall far short of doing their full duty if they were content with the mere physical improvement of the national capital. It is impossible, of course, to secure absolute perfection in every detail of municipal administration, but it is possible to attempt to attain conditions which, in large degree, will conserve the best interests of every citizen. For many years the municipal authorities have endeavored to advance toward an ideal situation here. The opening of so-called blind alleys and the conversion of these alleys into minor streets, so that their residents can enjoy the maximum of sunlight and pure air, is a step in the right direction.

The establishment of a juvenile court, wherein the young offender is differentiated from the hardened criminal and every effort is made to instill into the youthful mind the principles of good citizenship, is equally praiseworthy. The compulsory-education law, recently enacted, ought to reduce ignorance and idleness to a minimum. The care of the aged and infirm, the charitable consideration of the afflicted, and the effort to provide industrial training for indigent or homeless youths, all testify the exercise of a fine sympathy and humanity. A powerful agent in the accomplishment of this good has been the President of the United States, who has, in season and out of season, been earnest in his effort to improve the environment of those upon whom fortune has not generously smiled. The President's personal interest in the District's welfare was shown in the steps taken by him to inquire into the conditions here, with the subsequent appointment of a housing and homes commission, composed of earnest and unselfish workers. This commission has already made a report filled with admirable suggestions.

While there has been a steady and desirable advance in matters concerning the physical beautification of the city and in improving the environment of its residents, one phase of municipal administration has not received sufficient attention. The question of the regulation and control of public utilities is one that is now properly engrossing the attention of municipal authorities eveywhere, and it is appropriate that Washington should be a model in respect to its treatment of public service corporations. The latter not only enjoy a monopoly inserving the public with the necessities of daily life, such as transportation, light, telephone facilities, etc., but it is a matter of fact that the franchise for the use of the public thoroughfares by these corporations was secured absolutely without cost. It is true that they now pay a small percentage of their gross earnings in lieu of a franchise tax, but for many years they enjoyed the monopoly without making any recompense therefor. In addition to this, it is no exaggeration to say that the public sentiment of the community is adverse to the establishment of rival enterprises. In the cases of the street railroads which occupy the principal streets and avenues such rivalry is a physical impossibility; but even should another gas company or another telephone company seek to establish itself here, the difficulties and embarrassments, to say nothing of additional expense imposed upon the citizen, would undoubtedly operate to prevent such concession being granted. It must be admitted, therefore, that these public-utility corporations enjoy a monopoly which is not likely to be disturbed.

With these privileges come grave responsibilities. Having surrendered the occupation of the streets and avenues the public is entitled to the best and most generous service which can be rendered, consistent with a fair return upon capital invested. The extent and character of this service is always a difficult problem. The convenience of the citizen who demands a more frequent street-car service conflicts with the views of the corporation officials, who, quite naturally, seek the largest possible dividends. The protest of the consumer against exorbitant rates is ignored by the corporation, which desires to add to its surplus. Somewhere between these two extremes there is a happy medium—a plane of equitable arrangement to which

both sides ought to yield willing agreement. The determination of the numerous and vexatious questions which arise between the corporations and the public could be more readily reached if the Commissioners should be given additional powers for the regulation of the street railroad and other public utility corporations in the District of Columbia. Under different acts of Congress they now have considerable powers of this character, but experience has shown that they can not properly conserve the interests of the public without additional authority of this kind. They believe that a reasonable regulation of such corporations by the State is now required as the only alternative to municipal ownership. They have been asking additional power of supervision over street railways and they feel now that they should ask for similar authority with respect to the other public utility corporations—the two gas companies, the electric lighting and power company, and the telephone company. They believe that they should be given similar powers to the administrative powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission or those of the public service commission in New York City. With these powers should be given authority and money with which to employ experts from time to time in special investigations as to those public utility corporations. With the assistance of such experts the Commissioners could make all necessary inquiries and subsequently could make all necessary regulations respecting the affairs of these corporations. At present they have neither the power nor the expert assistance necessary.

They have used their powers for the protection of the public interest as effectively as circumstances permitted, but they feel that their present authority is inadequate. The gas companies, under authority of a provision in an act of Congress which the Commissioners believe should be repealed, have instituted proceedings in the equity court looking to an increase of their capital stock, and the Commissioners, taking advantage of the permission of the equity court to intervene on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia, have, through their corporation counsel, done everything possible to prevent any action which would tend to interfere with the reduction in the price of gas, recommended by them to the last Congress, and which they desire to see made to whatever extent will leave a reasonable profit to the corporations. Again, under another law, they have instituted proceedings against the gaslight companies on account of deficient candlepower and impurities, but the proviso in this act which the Commissioners believe should be repealed or considerably modified, makes it difficult to sustain such a prosecution, for which reason the inspector of gas and meters has not heretofore recommended it, believing that not until the present time since he went into office has he had evidence which would maintain cases within the exception of the proviso. It is believed that the question of the price of gas can be as well determined by the Commissioners upon expert testimony as that of the character and quality of gas, and that the whole question of public or private lighting, whether by gas or electricity, should be dealt with by the Commissioners under enlarged powers. Similar authority to regulate the telephone company would be very desirable. The Commissioners believe that a regulated private municipal or public utility service is at present the

best for the District of Columbia. They will submit a draft of legislation clothing them with the powers they desire in the public interest with respect to this matter.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Commissioners during the last session of the Fifty-ninth Congress reported upon bills and resolutions relating to the District of Columbia referred to them for report, according to custom by the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the number of 41 Senate bills and 57 House bills, and through the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on the District of Columbia the Commissioners presented 28 bills and resolutions for the consideration of Congress. The President of the United States, before acting upon the bills and resolutions relating to the District, referred them to the Commissioners, according to custom, for comment, and they favorably reported upon all bills and resolutions so referred.

CHANGE OF INAUGURATION DAY.

The day of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the United States should be changed from the inclement month of March to the month of April, in order that the health of those who participate may be protected from the dangers of the weather. In the past many citizens and some eminent officers of the National, State, and city governments and representatives of foreign countries have succumbed to the rigors of the weather upon inauguration day. The proposition, approved by a large number of representative men of the country, including the governors of a large majority of the States, to change the inauguration day from the 4th of March to the last Thursday in April, is approved by the Commissioners heartily and commended to the consideration of Congress.

A CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that a civil-service law for the District government service should be given by Congress. Under the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States the District government is not a part of the National Government, but a municipal corporation, and therefore the benefits of the national civil-service law can not be extended to it. The Commissioners maintain a merit civil-service system, but it needs and should have the support of law.

REPRESENTATION AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The District of Columbia should be given two representatives at the United States Military Academy, instead of one. Congress acceded to the request of the Commissioners that the District should be given two representatives at the Naval Academy, and the argument arising from the population of the District and the desirability of giving its young men this additional opportunity, will, it is hoped, secure the additional representative at the Military Academy.

CONSTRUCTION-WORK CONTRACTS.

The Commissioners recommend to Congress that provision be made so that contracts for construction work shall be valid when signed by a majority of the Board of Commissioners, as is now the case with all other District contracts. The requirement that construction contracts shall be signed by all three Commissioners has proved inconvenient and unnecessary and should be repealed.

INOPERATIVE ORDINANCES.

A number of ordinances of the former corporations of the city of Washington and of Georgetown are of doubtful efficiency because of the omission of the act of February 21, 1871, which abolished those municipalities, to transmit the executive duties in connection therewith to any officer of the succeeding municipal governments in the District.

The Commissioners will submit a draft of a bill to vest them with the necessary power to give those ordinances effect as occasion shall arise.

ANACOSTIA FLATS.

The improvement of the Anacostia River basin in the interest of the health, beauty, and commerce of the National Capital is earnestly desired by the Commissioners and the community. The desire of Congress to have the question settled of titles to land embraced in the so-called flats of the Anacostia River before making appropriations for their reclamation led the Commissioners to make different efforts through the action of Congress to obtain an authoritative settlement of the question of titles. For various reasons the measures taken were without effect. The Commissioners therefore renew their recommendation that an appropriation of $10,000 be made to enable them to employ special counsel to make a thorough search of the titles and give an opinion, which as an expert report supported by the records they believe would be accepted by all concerned, and would permit them to advise Congress as to the actual state of the titles. They would be very glad to have Congress in the meantime make an appropriation toward carrying out plans which they have approved for the improvement of the Anacostia River basin, so that contracts might be made in advance and there might be no delay in beginning the work without the question of titles so settled.

SUPERVISION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The law providing for supervision of savings banks in the District of Columbia by the Comptroller of the Currency, drafted for the Commissioners in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and enacted by Congress upon their recommendation, has worked well, but it needs enlargement and strengthening, in the judgment of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the Commissioners. They also believe that similar legislation should be enacted for the official supervision of building and loan associations of the District of Columbia. Both subjects are worthy of the early consideration of Congress, and the Commissioners recommend that appropriate legislation be provided.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The largest item in the estimates of the Commissioners is for the public schools. This is due to the fact that it is the most important interest of the District of Columbia. The Commissioners, after careful consideration, recommended almost all of the estimates of the board of education for the next fiscal year. From the total amount, $4,161,240, they deducted only $36,200.

The automatic increase in the pay of the teachers and others in the public schools made a large increase in the estimates. The necessity for additional buildings and grounds and the enlargement of old buildings and grounds called for $1,936,000. The appropriations made for the erection of buildings have not kept pace with the growth of the schools; therefore there is a large arrears of building to be brought up, besides what is necessary for the future. The amount of work and the amount of money involved is so large that it is necessary now to remove the estimates for school buildings and grounds from the class of current expenditures, to be paid out of current revenues as heretofore, to the class of extraordinary expenditures, involving such large amounts as can not be properly taken out of current revenues and which also affect posterity as well as the present. In this connection the Commissioners ought to say that experience proves that the appropriations should be made earlier than they have been in the past, so as to obviate the otherwise inevitable delay in securing suitable sites and suitable plans within the appropriations. The necessary reduction of bids for sites and construction, and the alteration of plans because of the lack of money in the appropriation, has caused delays which ought not to have occurred and which were disadvantageous to the public school interest.

New school buildings have been completed to the number of two in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and substantial progress has been made upon three others authorized at the last session of Congress. The necessarily large increase in the number of buildings required in the near future is an important reason, in the judgment of the Commissioners, for the creation of the office of municipal architect, recommended in the estimates, with a salary of $3,600 per annum, to have the supervision of the planning, construction, and repair of all municipal buildings, including schools.

The enrollment of the public schools during the last fiscal year was:

Whole enrollment of pupils:	
Day schools	52,739
Night schools	3,143
Total	55,802
Number of teachers:	
Day schools	1,575
Night schools	84
Total	1,659

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

Congress, at its last session, having appropriated $75,000 for the purchase of municipal playground sites, the Commissioners, acting upon the advice of the citizens' committee on playgrounds, which has

done such admirable service with its time and money in this behalf, have purchased certain sites. The Commissioners have adopted recommendations of the citizens' committee that $186,000 should be expended next year for purchase of additional land for this purpose. It is believed that the purchase of the necessary land to give additional sites in different parts of the city is a wise measure of economy, in view of the increase in price of real estate, and that it is a measure of necessity, in view of the fact that sites heretofore loaned are gradually being built upon.

The Commissioners have also recommended an appropriation of $29,500 for the preparation and equipment and maintenance of municipal and school playground sites.

While these amounts seem large, they are relatively small when compared with the large expenditures made in other cities for playground purposes. It is now generally recognized that this is a form of education as important as any commonly employed in the public school system, and that it deserves generous support by the municipalities.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia (with which is included the report of the librarian) shows that each year the library greatly increases the quantity of its service and likewise better adapts its service to the needs of the reading public. The library, through its juvenile department, is giving valuable aid to the schools and implanting in the young a love of books; through its reference department it encourages serious study; through its new useful arts department it aids the professional engineer, the skilled mechanic, the artisan ambitious to rise, and the business man who wishes to keep abreast of the literature of commerce; and though its circulation department and settlement stations it sends the best literature on all subjects into the homes of all citizens who apply. It is, in fact, each year proving its increasing value as an efficient instrument in the educational system of the District.

During the year the book collection grew from 84,557 volumes to 92,937 volumes, a gain of nearly 10 per cent; the registered borrowers increased from 39,800 to 45,231, a net gain of 13 per cent; the home circulation advanced from 433,096 to 481,463, an increase of more than 11 per cent, and the reading room attendance rose from 114,428 to 133,059, an advance of more than 16 per cent over the previous year. Comparisons between the record of the past year and that of 1903–4 (the first full year that the new building was occupied) show that during that time the home circulation has nearly doubled and the reference room attendance more than trebled.

The increasing quantity of library work has been accompanied by steady improvement in quality. One evidence of this is the fact that the large reduction in the percentage of fiction circulation recorded in the last two years has been substantially maintained. A constant effort is made to increase the assistance to readers in the reference room and at the information desk. A monthly bulletin of new accessions and reference lists has been published for free distribution. The open-shelf facilities have been extended in order to bring readers into direct contact with the best books. Other new features are a collection of pictures devoted to geography, history and art objects

for the use by school and study classes, and several educational exhibitions.

Substantial increases in the library staff available on July 1, 1907, made it possible to open the large children's room at the west end of the basement. This provides better facilities to meet the demands of the throngs of children who come to the library. The children's department has also been able to make a beginning at more effective cooperative relations with the public schools. A few books are being sent in bulk to schools most remote from the library, and a library assistant has begun to visit schools near by to invite pupils and teachers to use the library. The reference work for schools, done in the main reading room, is also increasing.

The removal of the children's department has made it possible to use the room formerly occupied by it as a useful arts and science department. Books, magazines, and manufacturers' catalogues in the field of pure science, engineering, trades, industries, and commercial affairs have been made directly available to readers on open shelves. This department, only recently opened, promises to become one of the most popular parts of the library.

During the year the deposit stations were increased to seven. The home circulation from these numbered 16,339 volumes, as against 8,265 volumes circulated from five stations during the previous year. These stations had fewer than 500 books each; all are open but two or three brief periods a week, and all the service is rendered by volunteers.

The library has received certain small increases in its appropriations almost every year. It is evident, however, that larger and more substantial increases are needed to put it on a good working basis. In view of the record the library has made and is making, it is apparent that its work is carried on and increased in spite of obstacles rather than by reason of adequate facilities. Its appropriations have always been too small and the demands upon it have grown faster than the appropriations have increased. The library needs a better-paid staff. The present librarian's salary is too low by comparison with the pay of other municipal chief librarians and in view of the record made during the last three years. The report of the librarian shows that the library is constantly losing its heads of department and other skillful workers. In order to prevent this great loss in efficiency it is necessary that the library workers generally be better paid. Increases in the library staff are needed, in order to meet the present demands made upon it, to open a separate periodicals room and to conduct the settlement stations by paid assistants instead of by volunteers. The chief work of the public schools is to teach the child to read, and millions are devoted to this end. Having taught the community to read, it seems shortsighted to fail to furnish an adequate supply of good books. With the present book appropriation such is the case. The Commissioners cordially approve the estimates of the library trustees and earnestly recommend favorable action on the whole library budget, including an increased force at better salaries, more money for books, and a larger contingent fund to meet the increased expenses for heating, lighting, repairs, and supplies.

The record made by the volunteer settlement deposit stations shows the need for branch libraries. The Commissioners urge upon the Congress the importance of speedily enacting legislation that will

authorize the acceptance from Mr. Andrew Carnegie of the money he has offered for the purpose of constructing branch library buildings. Nearly five years ago Mr. Carnegie offered $350,000 or any necessary sum for the purpose of building a system of branches. Proposed legislation providing for the acceptance of all or any part of this sum has failed of enactment in two Congresses. The present Congress is asked to enact the bill providing for the acceptance of $30,000 with which to build the first branch. Other municipalities less populous and less widely scattered than this one, are rapidly building branches, either with money furnished by Mr. Carnegie or with funds raised locally.

The Commissioners indorse the recommendation of the library trustees that an appropriation of $13,000 be made for the improvement of Mount Vernon Square and the approaches of the library building, so that the curbing and walks in the grounds may be completed to the east and west of the building.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The report of the Board of Charities shows that it is faithfully carrying out the purpose of Congress in establishing it, according to the most approved principles of charity administration. Its policies now have a larger measure of appreciation and support from the general public, as they have had time to show important results in efficiency and economy and a more effective cooperation between the different institutions, public and private. The Board of Charities has to perform the duties performed elsewhere by State and county and city authorities, and the appropriation for charities and corrections, which is the second largest item in the District budget, covers appropriations made elsewhere by State and county as well as city. From the beginning the Commissioners have heartily approved the desires and recommendations of the Board of Charities. They now recommend the estimates which they have submitted and the legislation which they desire. The Commissioners believe that Congress should provide for the appointment of the members of the Board of Charities and the Board of Children's Guardians by the Commissioners, so as to unify the administration.

The annual report of the Board of Charities reviews the work of the past year, calling attention to what has been accomplished in various lines and pointing out needed improvements for the future.

Many important changes are noted in connection with the Washington Asylum during the year. The almshouse department of this institution was discontinued and the inmates transferred to the new Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains, in October, 1906. The experience of the first year at the new institution is encouraging and promises well for future development. It is a great step in advance to see the aged and infirm removed from the environments of the workhouse and the jail and transferred, as they have been, to a wholesome institution in the country.

The second wing of the new workhouse for males has been completed and is now in use. Plans for the administration building of this workhouse, authorized by Congress last winter, are well advanced, and work upon the building will be commenced as promptly

as possible. The board urges the necessity of an immediate appropriation for the third wing of the workhouse, because it is still necessary to use the old workhouse building, where several prisoners are kept in one cell. This condition should be remedied just as quickly as possible. No reformatory or correctional institution should be obliged to keep more than one prisoner in a cell.

The old almshouse building at the Washington Asylum is being remodeled with a view to its use as a place for the care of inebriates, and the board urges that a law be passed authorizing the courts to commit inebriates for treatment, so that they may be detained without the necessity of committing them as prisoners to the workhouse.

The facilities for the care of the insane who are temporarily detained at the Washington Asylum are still wofully inadequate. This hospital is the only place to which indigent mental cases may be sent pending their commitment to the Government Hospital for the Insane. The board urges the necessity of providing for these cases in psychopathic wards to be located on the District's hospital site on Brightwood avenue.

In reference to medical charities, the board urges the importance of the consideration of a comprehensive plan for future development. If appropriations are made to meet immediate needs without proper consideration for future development, a great lack of economy and of efficiency will be the result. The building for the care of tuberculosis patients on Brightwood avenue is now nearing completion, and the board has estimated for an appropriation for wards for the care of chronic and convalescent patients. It is again urged that all patients except those from the workhouse and jail should be removed as soon as possible from the environments of the criminal institutions on the Washington Asylum grounds. After the building for chronic and convalescent patients, wards should be provided at once for mental cases and for maternity cases. All these buildings should be on the site on Brightwood avenue, and the board urges the importance of providing, in this connection, for a central power plant and domestic-service building. Otherwise a duplication of services will result, with necessarily great loss of efficiency and economy in administration.

Much attention has been given to the subject of nursing, and an additional appropriation is urged to provide an additional nursing force at the Washington Asylum. For several years it has been becoming increasingly difficult to secure competent pupil nurses, and the classes of patients received at the Washington Asylum are such as to render the work of nursing in this institution much less attractive than in other hospitals.

The board calls attention to the diversity of control in public child-caring work and urges the importance of a unification of this service. The new Industrial Home School for Colored Children at Blue Plains has been organized and is now in operation. It is believed that this school will provide a good training place for a large class of children in the District for whose industrial training no adequate facilities have heretofore been available. The board recommends that an institution for the care of feeble-minded children be established. These children have until this time been cared for by contract in institutions outside the District of Columbia. For

several years it has been found impossible to secure the admission of colored children to any of these institutions, and within the last year some of the institutions have refused to receive white children, because of the demand upon their facilities on account of children in the States in which they are located. The board urges the importance of settling at an early date the question of the acquirement by the Navy Department of the land and buildings of the present Industrial Home School for White Children that lie within the Naval Observatory circle. This circle has been established by law, and needed improvements at the school have not been made because the school must necessarily abandon the present site in the near future. It is important that the question should be settled promptly, in order that the school may be established on a better basis on a new site more remote from the city. A considerable tract of land for this school could probably be secured at a reasonable price, but it is becoming more and more difficult every year to secure tracts of land in the District, and for the sake of economy the land should be purchased as soon as possible.

The board has continued its work of the deportation of nonresident insane persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane and charged to the District of Columbia. During the year 66 persons were deported, or, through the investigations of the board, transferred from the free list to the independent or pay list. These 66 patients would have cost the District $14,520 annually for their maintenance.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The beneficent work of the Board of Children's Guardians in caring for dependent and delinquent children has been continued. It should be strengthened by whatever legislation and appropriations are necessary, and attention is called to the recommendations of the Board of Children's Guardians. This board was created by Congress to be the guardian of the children whom the community has to support, and since it began its labors on July 1, 1883, it has cared for nearly 6,000 children, at a minimun expense, only about one-fifth of its wards costing the community anything for maintenance, and with a maximum of efficiency. It uses family homes as preferable for the care of children rather than public or private institutions, although it utilizes the latter temporarily when necessary. Sufficient time has elapsed to test the work of this board by the fact that numbers of its wards have attained their majority and are reported as doing well in the communities where they reside.

The report of the Board of Children's Guardians for the year ended June 30, 1906, showed 1,364 wards under its care on that date. During the year ended June 30, 1907, 147 children were added to the list of permanent wards and 121 passed from the control of the board, leaving 1,390 wards on June 30, 1907. Of these 1,390 wards but 250 were on expense for maintenance.

More children were committed the past year for temporary periods than ever before. The board, in its annual report, sums up its judgment regarding temporary commitments in the following language:

> The board is of the opinion that, in the best interests of the children, temporary commitments should be made only to meet temporary emergencies and

not for a period to exceed, at the utmost, six months, when, if advisable, new commitments may be made. Numerous private child-caring agencies exist whose most appropriate work is that of caring for cases of temporary distress, and these cases may in large part be left to them.

No provision at present exists for the care of dependent colored feeble-minded children. Under contracts with three institutions for the care of feeble-minded children, one at Elwyn, Pa., one at Falls Church, Va., and one at Vineland, N. J., the board is able to make adequate provision for all white children of the class referred to, but none of these institutions will receive colored children. At the three mentioned there were, on June 30, 1907, 60 children. These are paid for at an average rate of $225 per annum. The board is of the opinion that the District of Columbia should care for its own feeble-minded dependent children within its own borders. An institution on the property at Blue Plains, D. C., owned by the District, might be established where all of this class of dependents might be cared for.

The public child-caring work of the District of Columbia is not yet on an ideal basis. Whatever the intention of Congress may have been, the practical effect of the provision, made annually, for several of the child-caring institutions to receive certain sums under contract with the Board of Charities, is to make of the Board of Charities a child-caring agency, which is not only confusing to the public, but is a departure from the plan made years ago to centralize public child caring of the District.

The Board of Children's Guardians recommends that a commission should be appointed by the Commissioners to consider what, if any, measures should be adopted or legislation secured to bring about a greater unification and centralization of the work of child caring in the District of Columbia.

During the past year there were 351 placements of children in family homes. A reasonable proportion of these have turned out successfully. The board is emphatically of the opinion that this method of dealing with young dependent children is wise, both from the point of view of the community and the highest welfare of the child. The board might, with propriety, be used as the Government agency for the other public or semipublic child-caring institutions for the placement of such of their children as are suitable for placement in family homes.

JUVENILE COURT.

The juvenile court, established upon the recommendation of the Commissioners for the purpose of determining the status of delinquency and dependency in the cases of children and committing them either to the reform schools or the board of children's guardians (whenever they are not kept on probation under the probation system provided in the juvenile court act), has had one fiscal year of successful work, and, while it may be said to be still in the experimental stage, has already given justification for its establishment. The Commissioners, regarding it as a necessary part of the machinery for dealing with delinquent and dependent children recommended in their special report upon the subject to Congress on January 6, 1904, are gratified by the measure of success which has been attained. There were 2,454 cases heard in the juvenile court, of which 283 were those of adults, mostly for nonsupport.

LEGAL WORK.

The legal work connected with a corporation of the size of the government of the District of Columbia is necessarily very extensive, and inasmuch as it is constantly increasing the hope is expressed that Congress will give favorable consideration to the estimate for an increase in force for the office of the corporation counsel. During the fiscal year 24 cases were tried, settled, or disposed of in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, wherein the District of Columbia was sued at law to recover sums aggregating $287,649.42, in which final judgments were rendered in the total sum of $15,250, and with other judgments now pending on appeal in the court of appeals amounting to $18,300. In the equity court 10 cases were disposed of, all practically in favor of the District, and 10 equity cases are now pending. The law cases still undecided aggregate 26, involving the sum of $205,133.98. In addition to these cases in the lower courts, 15 cases have been prepared, argued, and submitted in the court of appeals.

In addition to the cases before the courts, the corporation counsel and assistants have been daily called upon to give advice to the Commissioners in matters requiring legal decision. No less than 500 written opinions have been submitted, while oral opinions and consultations with the Commissioners and heads of departments which have involved careful consideration on a great variety of subjects have been too numerous to mention.

The corporation counsel invites attention to the fact that the testimony of real estate experts is needed in behalf of the District in all cases involving condemnation of land, and nonhostile witnesses of this character properly prepared to testify can not be obtained for the usual witness fees. Authority to employ these experts at a rate not less than $5 a day for each day's service will be requested of Congress.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Fifty-ninth Congress did notable work in the improvement of the social legislation of the District of Columbia. As a result of years of effort and repeated recommendations by the Commissioners, enactments were made dealing with insanitary buildings, widening of alleys into minor streets, the playground project, registration of nurses, better registration of births, reaching nonresident owners having nuisances on their property, regulating employment agencies, providing a new poison and pharmacy law, providing a new juvenile court and probation system, an effective compulsory-education law, and the regulation of savings banks. These measures have all worked well, although some amendments may be required as the result of practical experience.

During the fiscal year just closed the Commissioners made several efforts to widen alleys into minor streets in blocks in the heart of the city where conditions were such as to call for the especial attention of the police department to prevent social disorders without allowing the officers proper facilities for keeping the alleys under close observation. These cases were attempted under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, which provides that the total cost of the improvement shall be borne by assessments levied upon property in the block in which the minor street is opened and the four blocks facing thereon. But

one such case was pushed to a successful issue, the juries in three others being unable to return total assessments equal to the damages found. The Commissioners believe that these cases, and many more, should be undertaken for the public good, and will later submit to Congress for enactment as special bills the cases which failed, and, from time to time, others. The Commissioners will recommend in each case that a certain portion of the cost shall be borne by the public treasury, as it is realized that in most cases of this kind the Code provides a zone for assessment which is too limited to enable the jury to place benefits without working extreme hardships on many of the owners of the property.

It is earnestly desired that favorable action be taken upon other measures of this class urgently required by the necessities of the community. First on the list of such subjects for the consideration of the coming Congress, the Commissioners renew their recommendation for a child-labor law. The District is one of the very few jurisdictions which has not a child-labor law, and, while the need for one is not so great here as in some jurisdictions, there is strong desire to have such a law enacted at an early day. In their estimates the Commissioners have recommended measures for strengthening the health department, so as to improve the administration of sanitary laws and regulations, and additional measures of this character will be submitted to Congress, including registration of tuberculosis cases and other similar matters affecting the health of the citizens. The regulation of so-called assessment life insurance, provision for branch libraries, and other measures will be submitted later.

TAXES.

It is anticipated that the triennial assessment for 1909–1911, which is now in course of preparation and which will be completed, subject to appeal, beginning the first Monday in January, 1908, will show a very large increase in the total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia. There has been during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the usual normal increase due to the erection of buildings, the total assessed valuation for the year being $247,306,494, as against $239,461,985 for the fiscal year 1906, the total real estate tax being $3,709,597.43. This increase is all the more noteworthy, inasmuch as allowance is made for a reduction due to the demolition of about $142,000 worth of buildings in connection with the railroad terminal improvements. In connection with the work of assessment, the Commissioners recommend a change of the law so that the board of equalization and review shall continue in session from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in April, which would allow ample time for appeals and also enable the board to reinspect and investigate statements offered by appellants so that the final adjustment of the assessments could be completed before the beginning of the following fiscal year, when the taxes would be placed upon the ledgers.

The personal-tax levy for the fiscal year 1908 is estimated at $850,000, based upon the amount assessed for 1907, which was $805,688. It is gratifying to record the fact that the records of the collector of taxes show that the personal taxes levied are collected up and within 98 per cent of the total amount assessed. The Commissioners have constantly endeavored to reduce to a minimum the fric-

tion which is almost inseparable from the administration of the personal-tax law. Although the collector of taxes is authorized to distrain property upon which taxes have not been paid, the full rigor of the law has been invoked only in exceptional cases, and through the appointment of bailiffs or collectors every effort has been made by personal visits to delinquent taxpayers to secure a settlement of their accounts without recourse to harsh measures. That this course of action is wise and effective is shown by the collection of a large percentage of the delinquent accounts.

REPORT ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Under the direction of the Commissioners the assessor's office prepared for the first time in its history a detailed statement upon the subject of the taxation of public utility corporations in the District of Columbia, in order to determine whether these corporations are fully assessed under the law. The following summary of the statement shows the taxes assessed against such corporations in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1907:

Steam railroads	$39,177.34
Street railroads	178,436.54
Gas companies	148,406.10
Electric lighting company	45,279.88
Telephone companies	45,211.64
Telegraph companies	911.73
Steamboat companies	11,349.00
Canal company	664.19
Total	469,436.42

In other words, the public utilities in the District of Columbia paid about 11 per cent of the total amount of taxes on realty and personalty collected in the year 1907.

In this connection the Commissioners desire to renew the recommendation previously made to Congress that the tax upon street railway corporations be increased from 4 to 6 per cent upon their gross receipts with a specific provision that the tracks of all the street railways shall be excluded from assessment. A thorough examination shows that a majority of the original charters in the District of Columbia contain a specific provision to this effect, and it has never been the custom of the assessor's office to regard the tracks of street railways as real estate for the purpose of taxation, this position being based upon the theory that the tax upon the gross receipts of each corporation is a franchise tax for the occupation of the public streets.

The effort of the Georgetown and Washington gaslight companies to secure an increase in their capitalization led the Commissioners to direct the corporation counsel to make thorough inquiry into the operations of these companies, and while in the case of the Georgetown Gas-Light Company the report of the auditor appointed by the court has been favorable to the increase in capitalization, the Commissioners believe that their efforts have resulted in eliciting much information which will be of value to Congress should the question of the price of gas become a subject of Congressional inquiry. The disclosures in regard to the assets of the Georgetown Gas-Light Company led the board of assistant assessors to report that the service pipes and meters of the two local gaslight companies had been, in their judgment, erroneously exempted from taxation and, in accord-

ance with the provision of an act of Congress, approved August 14, 1894, they assessed said pipes and meters against the two companies for the years 1906 and 1907, and noted them for assessment during 1908. The assessments for the three years, 1906, 1907, and 1908, amounting in the aggregate to $3,268,188, or a total tax of $49,022.82, have been placed upon the ledgers. The assessment may become a matter of litigation between the District of Columbia and the gas companies.

The personal-tax law, approved July 1, 1902, which provides for the taxation of public utility corporations and financial institutions, provides for a tax of 4 per cent upon the gross receipts of the street railway corporations, 5 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of the gas companies, 4 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of electric lighting companies, 4 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of the telephone companies, and 1½ per cent per annum on the value of vessels, ships, and boats owned by steamboat companies, and 6 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of national banks and trust companies. It is suggested to Congress that a more equitable arrangement of these taxes might be arranged. It has already been shown that the tax upon the gross receipts of the street railway incorporations might well be increased from 4 to 6 per cent, and it is quite possible that a similar increase could be imposed without detriment upon other public utility corporations. On the other hand, a reduction of the taxation on national banks and trust companies would seem to be equitable. The national banks hold no franchise for the use of the streets, nor do they possess the monopoly which is enjoyed by public utility corporations. One of the main features of trust companies is the loaning of money upon real-estate mortgages and upon the earnings from this source. They are, under existing law, taxed 6 per cent. On profits from the same class of business incorporated savings banks pay 4 per cent, while building associations engaging in similar lines of profit pay 2 per cent. These various rates for practically the same class of business are inconsistent. The Commissioners have already submitted to Congress a bill for the reduction of taxes on national banks from 6 to 5 per cent on their gross earnings and the tax on trust companies from 6 to 4 per cent on their gross earnings, and this measure will again be presented.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The aggregate receipts of the government of the District of Columbia through the collector of taxes during the year ended June 30, 1907, were as follows:

On account of—	
Realty taxes	$3,650,805.36
Personal taxes	752,492.59
Special reimbursable tax	1,236.32
Penalties and interest	33,023.43
Miscellaneous collections	838,788.65
Total	5,276,346.35
Special and trust funds	959,949.58
Repayments to appropriations	169,630.10
Miscellaneous receipts, United States	20,788.99
Aggregate	6,426,715.02

The Commissioners will again present to Congress the measure which failed of enactment in the last session, known as H. R. 25476, "Making personal taxes in arrears a personal claim against the person owing such tax to the District of Columbia."

It is also important that an amendment to the tax-sale law should be enacted which will allow the return to the collector's office of the report of tax sales filed with the Recorder of Deeds for record.

The realty tax continues to be collected with great effectiveness, the average balance of unpaid taxes for the last twenty years being less than $4,000 per year.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING.

Much attention has been devoted by the Commissioners to securing a better system of accounting, with the result that many improvements have been adopted. The records now give a thorough and comprehensive statement of all receipts and expenditures, showing the various sources of revenues and income, the amount collected on each item thereof, and the expenditures in detail therefrom on account of appropriations and of special and trust funds. By means of the general appropriation and revenue account is shown the aggregate amount of revenues received, the amounts payable therefrom, and the resulting balance in this account represents either the amount of surplus revenues received by the District in excess of charges on account of appropriations against the same; or, in case of a deficiency in the revenues to meet advances made on account of appropriations, the amount due the United States for advances made in excess of revenues received.

There exists, however, an urgent necessity for the adoption of a well organized and centralized system of accounting control of the finances of the District of Columbia, together with a thorough analytical system of bookkeeping so as to show not merely the receipts and expenditures, but also the actual yearly cost of running the District of Columbia, and whether the expenditures were made so as to obtain the greatest economy with the highest efficiency. It is also important that there should be a more thorough auditing of the books of the assessor and the collector of taxes, and in order to secure this result it will be necessary for Congress to supply an additional force for which an estimate has been made. With this additional force it will be possible to institute a system of accounting similar to that in use in business corporations, and which will show the payments for ordinary current expenses and those involving capital outlay or for other permanent governmental properties or assets purchased.

In connection with the control of the accounting of the District of Columbia, attention is also invited to the fact that quite a large part of District appropriations are paid annually by disbursing officers other than the disbursing officer for the District of Columbia upon vouchers which are not audited and approved by the auditor of the District. The result of this system is that the District loses the accounting control over the moneys so paid. There are no less than 27 such appropriations. The difficulties and embarrassments attendant upon the present system are frequent, and the Secretary of the Treasury, realizing the incongruous situation in forwarding the

estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the year 1901–2, recommended the enactment of legislation to the following effect:

That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District of Columbia, or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund, which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

The Commissioners have the honor to recommend that the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury as embodied in this proposed enactment be enacted into law.

The Commissioners will continue to give especial attention to the present accounting system and hope to devise methods which will make a complete check upon every branch of District revenues, even as there is now a thorough and rigid examination of every dollar of expenditure.

The Commissioners will, during the coming session of Congress, ask the enactment of legislation which will provide that deposits made with the clerk of the police court remaining in his hands for three years from the date of deposit, be forfeited and paid forthwith to the collector of taxes as part of the revenues of the District of Columbia. This law is rendered necessary by the fact that the clerk of the police court now holds indefinite possession of collaterals and has no authority to turn them over to the collector of taxes at the expiration of the specified period.

WORK OF DISBURSING OFFICER.

The volume of work incident to the disbursing office continues to show a marked increase, due to the progress of many great improvements and the consequent employment of a large force of laborers, especially in connection with the elimination of grade crossings, the new Union Railroad Station, the sewage-disposal system, bridges, etc.

During the fiscal year the disbursing officer paid out $8,914,148.79 in checks, in payment of vouchers, pay rolls, etc., and the checks numbered 52,338, of which only 7 failed to be received by the persons entitled to them. After meeting the requirements of the Treasury Department duplicate checks were issued in these 7 cases, and they were then delivered to the proper persons.

The total amount of cash handled in the disbursing office and paid to officers and employees of the District building, mechanics, and laborers on public works amounted to $1,622,486.84. The disbursement of this sum involved the preparation and payment of cash in envelopes to over 3,000 persons, twice a month, in addition to many thousand miscellaneous payments over the counter. The separate cash payments during the year exceeded 100,000.

The operations of the office are constantly under the close scrutiny of the Treasury Department, and during March an examination was made by two expert accountants representing the United States Government, who, upon the completion of the work, reported—

that their examination disclosed that all the moneys advanced to the disbursing officer by the United States had been properly accounted for, and that his office was conducted in a business-like manner.

In addition to this the Commissioners have inaugurated a system whereby a daily balance sheet is prepared at the close of each day's business which presents the exact financial condition of the disbursing office as audited and approved by the auditor, so that the day's work is not considered complete until this daily balance sheet accounts for every dollar in the possession of the disbursing officer. The careful management of the disbursing office, as well as the efficiency and thoroughness of the auditing office, is shown by the fact that in the final review and examination by the Treasury officials of the accounts of the District of Columbia, covering over $9,000,000 in expenditures, and representing 150,000 payments, all the accounts were settled without any difference.

INSPECTION OF ELECTRICAL METERS.

A large number of electrical meters are now in use, and the Commissioners believe there should be an inspector of electrical meters, there being now no official inspection, and in case of dispute between the private corporation furnishing the current and the consumer there is no official means of determining the question. For many years the inspection of gas and gas meters has been provided by law and the Commissioners believe it is time that such an inspection was provided for electric meters. They recommend that Congress make provision for such an office and that the private corporation furnishing electricity in the District of Columbia be required to contribute toward the expense of such an office in the same way as corporations furnishing gas do to the office of the inspector of gas and meters.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The electrical department has done good service in the administration of the municipal work intrusted to it and in the supervision of the work of the private corporations supervised by it. An improvement in the electrical wiring of buildings and in clearing the streets from poles and wires, public and private, is reported by it.

Under authority of Congress, the Commissioners entered into three-year contracts for mantle gas and naphtha lighting, securing very satisfactory rates. As a result of those favorable prices, coupled with the increase of $39,000 in the appropriation, the electrical department was enabled to change all the old flat-flame gas burners to the improved type of mantle burner, with the exception of 31 lamps on two bridges where the excessive vibrations make the use of such mantles impracticable. This change has resulted in greatly increasing the illumination on the gas-lighted streets.

The total increase in the number of lamps was 1,920.

The work of the District underground system was continued during the year with the addition of 11 miles of cable, the erection of 48 additional fire-alarm and patrol posts, and the connecting of 2 additional District buildings.

Twenty new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service on the streets and one private box installed in Convention Hall. At the close of the year there were 434 fire-alarm boxes in service.

There was a net increase of 29 telephones installed on the District system, of which 6 were for the public schools. At the close of the

fiscal year all of the public schools, with the exception of two, were supplied with telephone service connected with the District switchboard.

A separate telephone system was installed for the police department, with connections to each of the station houses, to the various offices of the departments, and to a number of the captains' and inspectors' residences.

Fifteen new police-patrol boxes were established during the year, the system having been extended to the District line at Giesboro Point.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company made gratifying progress in the work of extending its underground conduits and removing poles and wires from the streets. The company reports the removal of over 891 miles of wire and 238 poles from the streets and alleys. The Western Union Telegraph Company removed 85 poles and 256 miles of wire.

There was a large amount of work performed by the electrical-wiring inspectors, but the lack of sufficient inspectors has prevented any systematic inspection of old wiring in buildings, and small progress was made in this direction. Theater inspection was carried on regularly each week by the inspector detailed for that purpose.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND METERS.

The inspector of gas and meters has at last secured cases which, he believes, can be effectively prosecuted against the Washington Gas-Light Company and the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, furnishing gas deficient in candle power and purity. The law under which such prosecutions can be made contains the following proviso:

Provided, however, That if it shall appear that such deviation from the above-named standards could not have been prevented by ordinary care and prudence, but was occasioned by some unavoidable cause, then the said penalty shall not be enforced.

This provision has seemed to prevent prosecutions, because the inspector of gas and meters could not produce evidence that would serve its requirements. But, believing that he had at last secured cases that would furnish such evidence, he reported them to the Commissioners and they directed the corporation counsel to bring prosecution, which he has done.

The regulation in regard to the candlepower and purity of the illuminating gas supplied in the District of Columbia states that—

The illuminating power of the gas shall be equal to 22 candles by the Bunsen photometer, using the Bray slit union burner No. 7, consuming 5 cubic feet of gas per hour, and such gas shall not contain more than 20 grains of sulphur in any form in 100 cubic feet, nor more than 5 grains of ammonia in any form in 100 cubic feet, and shall be free of the impurity known as hydrogen sulphide.

Four gas-testing stations are maintained in the District of Columbia, where daily tests are made of the candlepower and purity of the gas supplied by the two local companies.

The greatest increase in the work of this office was in the line of gas-meter inspections, where the number inspected exceeded by more than 700 meters the number inspected in any preceding year.

An inspection fee of 20 cents is collected for each repaired meter inspected and 50 cents for each new or complaint meter. The fees

thus collected amounted during the past year to $2,979.30, which sum was deposited with the collector of taxes to be placed to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, as directed by law.

INCREASED POLICE FORCE NECESSARY.

The Commissioners have asked Congress to add 100 patrolmen to the police force of the District of Columbia. This increase is made compulsory by the development of the suburban sections of the District of Columbia, and even if allowed would mean only 10 additional men in each of the precincts. It must be borne in mind that the police force is required to protect not only the city of Washington, but the entire 70 square miles of territory which are included in the District of Columbia. There are no less than 80 villages, towns, and subdivisions in this outlying territory, and the demand for police protection is more and more insistent. In addition to these numerous centers of population the outlying area includes many leading institutions, such as the Catholic University, the Cathedral School the Bureau of Standards, the Zoological Park, Rock Creek Park, the recently constructed steel works, etc. The present numerical inadequacy of the police force frequently requires that many localities be left absolutely unprotected.

The present authorized police force is composed of 731 men, of whom 647 are privates, but of the whole number 184 are on detail including 32 at the White House. When, in addition, the available patrolling force is reduced by illness, absence on leave, and attendance in the courts, it will be seen that only about 400 policemen are available. Owing to the small number of men on duty at any one time, the beats of some of the officers embrace as many as 60 or 70 squares, while in the outlying localities one officer is required to patrol several square miles.

The Commissioners take occasion to renew their recommendation that Congress provide better ventilated and sanitary cells at several of the station houses. It is also important that in the near future provision should be made for building new and improved station houses, some of the buildings now occupied having been built forty years ago.

It is particularly desirable that a central police station shall be erected in the heart of the city to take the place of the present First precinct station, which is insanitary and illy adapted for the purpose for which it is used. A new station house in Anacostia is also imperatively needed.

The total number of arrests in the District during the fiscal year was 34,417, of which 16,623 were white and 17,794 colored. The great percentage of arrests was made for minor offenses, these offenses aggregating 32,419, 15,144 of which were charged to white, and 16,775 to colored. The District has been during the year happily free from an epidemic of crime. Offenses of serious character were not numerous in proportion to the population.

The estimated value of money and property stolen during the year aggregates $110,819.92, and the amount recovered by the police and returned to the property clerk for disposition was $102,323.65.

The Commissioners indorse the recommendation of the major and superintendent of police that a law should be enacted for the better regulation of pool rooms. Within the last two years many so-called clubs have been incorporated, where pool playing can not be indulged in except by members, but others are easily admitted to so-called membership by paying a small fee. Under this incorporation method the proprietors avoid the license cost on pool tables which must be paid by the proprietor of the open pool room, besides which they can allow pool playing on Sundays without violating the law. It is the intention of the Commissioners to submit to Congress a law which shall regulate these club pool rooms and which shall also provide for the imposition of a license tax.

FIRE FIGHTING AND FIRE PREVENTION.

The Commissioners believe that the fire department has done as good work as was possible with the means at its command. Fortunately no great fire occurred, and still more fortunately two large fires did not occur at the same time in far-separated parts of the city. The fire department with its present equipment is not able to cope with two large simultaneous fires, and if there should be three large fires at the same time the most disastrous results would undoubtedly follow under certain conditions of wind and weather. The Commissioners urgently recommend the adoption of their recommendation for the installation of a high-pressure gravity water fire-protection system for the center of Washington, whose value has been demonstrated by repeated tests here as well as by experience elsewhere. It is estimated that the cost of installation would be about $750,000 and that its maintenance would cost a comparatively small sum annually. Besides this system, and imperatively needed also until it is provided, are additional houses, apparatus, and men for the proper protection of the city. The older fire department buildings are in need of large repairs, and one of them must be immediately rebuilt, not only because to repair it would be uneconomical, but because it ought to be on a different site, so shut in as it is by the new railway construction on Virginia avenue as to impair its usefulness.

The Commissioners, as in the past seven years, have devoted special attention to improving the fire-prevention service, not only by the inspections of the chief engineer and his assistants, but by the inspections of the electrical department and at times of the building department. The Commissioners believe that this fire-prevention work has now become so well organized and so efficient as to account in large measure for the fact that the fire losses do not increase with the population or with the increase in building.

During the past fiscal year the department has been active in aiding to enforce the provisions of the act entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 19, 1906, as amended by the act of March 2, 1907. Under this act all buildings coming within its purview are required to be installed with the necessary fire escapes, extinguishers, lights, standpipe systems, alarm gongs, etc., for proper protection in event of fire. It is necessary for the fire department to inspect each such building and prepare a notice show-

ing what is required under the law. This notice is signed by the Commissioners and duly served. Failure to comply with the notice served results in prosecution in the police court.

It is gratifying to note from the report of the chief engineer of the fire department that there was a decrease of $1,438 in the amount of fire loss as compared with the preceding year.

During the year close inspection has been given to mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, and theaters, and also to the storage of kerosene, gasoline, and other inflammable oils.

The discipline of the department has, as usual, been kept up to a high standard; there were comparatively few cases in which stringent action had to be taken during the year.

According to the report of the chief engineer there were received during the year 470 bell alarms and 416 local alarms. The total estimated loss by fire was $228,774, a fraction over 14 per cent of the total insurance of $2,009,990. Thirteen fires alone, for which extra alarms were sounded, were responsible for $196,552 damage.

There was but one new company installed during the year, that being engine company No. 20, which was installed in place of chemical company No. 3, at Tennallytown, D. C., on January 23, 1907.

As heretofore the fire department has been called upon to inspect and recommend proper fire protection for a great many of the national public buildings in the District of Columbia. This work has been promptly done, and the national authorities have in all cases adopted the recommendations submitted to them.

Every year it is becoming more apparent that the officers and members of the department should be allowed more time off duty. At present each officer and member is allowed one day off duty in every five days, and even this must be given up in event of sickness or disability, weakening the strength of any company. The chief engineer recommends that 50 additional men be provided for the department, and states that if they be granted the officers and members can be allowed one day off in every four. This is clearly no more than a just request, when it is remembered that these men are on duty night and day, even being subject to call when absent for the purpose of getting their meals. The Commissioners earnestly recommend it.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Special efforts looking to the improvement of the health and sanitary conditions in the District of Columbia were made by the Commissioners and the health department during the past year, and a measure of success can be reported. The Commissioners recommend in their estimates improvement in the organization of the health department and additional facilities for its work, which are earnestly desired not only by them, but by the eminent scientists and physicians whom they have consulted in the endeavor to improve the health of the national capital. The Commissioners will submit later propositions for legislation, including a revised bill for the further regulation of the milk supply of the District of Columbia, which, if enacted, will, it is believed, tend to reduce the death rate still further than has been done.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The health officer in his report says that there occurred in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1906 6,316 deaths, representing a general death rate of 19.35 per 1,000. The death rate for the preceding year was substantially the same, 19.20. The colored death rate remained the same during each of the two years, the slight increase in the general death rate being due to an increased mortality among the whites. The death rate for the colored population remains at its usual relatively high figure, being 86 per cent higher than that for whites and, in view of the fact that almost 30 per cent of our population belongs to the colored race, is a potent factor in keeping the general death rate high.

There was a slight decrease during the calendar year 1906 in the death rate from tuberculosis as compared with the death rate for 1905 from 25.56 per 10,000 to 23.92. The death rate from pneumonia fell from 16.41 to 15.41. Typhoid fever was somewhat more prevalent during 1906 than during 1905. The number of cases per 10,000 of the population increased from 33.9 to 34.5, while the death rate rose from 4.39 to 4.96. There was a slight decrease in the prevalence of diphtheria, the case rate falling from 14.5 per 10,000 to 12.9, and in the prevalence of scarlet fever, the case rate falling from 8.8 to 7.1, and the death rate from these two diseases also decreased. The number of cases of smallpox during 1906 was substantially the same as during 1905, 83 in the former year and 81 in the latter.

The number of deaths caused by steam railroads was brought up to the relatively large figure which the records show, 70, by the occurrence of the Terra Cotta wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through which 42 persons lost their lives. Suicides were less prevalent, the number of deaths from this cause falling from 60 to 44.

The mortality statistics compiled by the health department are based on calendar years in order to make them fairly comparable with similar statistics compiled in other cities. The records of the department show, however, that during the first six months of the current year there was no material variation in the death rate, the number of deaths recorded during 1907 being 3,182 and the number during the corresponding period of 1906 being 3,178. There was a slight fall in the number of deaths reported from typhoid fever, from 38 to 32, and a considerable fall in the number of deaths from diphtheria, from 21 to 9, and from measles, from 28 to 3. The greatest marked difference, however, occurred in the number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis among children under 2 years of age, the number of deaths falling from 98 to 32.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

The enactment by Congress on February 9, 1907, of an act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever has strengthened the hands of the Commissioners with respect to these diseases, and it is hoped that future reports may show a diminished prevalence.

An act to provide for the better registration of births, approved March 1, 1907, should permit the collection of more complete figures with respect to fecundity and more complete and accurate data for the birth registers. The act to regulate the practice of verterinary medicine, approved February 1, 1907, the act to define the term "registered nurse" and to provide for the registration of nurses, and the act to amend an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia are all along the lines substantially advanced toward the welfare of the community. An act to amend section 878 of the Code of Law, approved February 27, 1907, which protects the right of the dairyman to the exclusive use of the containers which he uses for the distribution of milk, should be of substantial value to those in the production and distribution of milk.

The Commissioners have during the year promulgated the following regulations looking toward the protection of public health: On April 5, 1907, regulations for the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever. On April 5, 1907, a regulation requiring the proprietors of places where food is sold or prepared for sale to register at the health office, so as to facilitate systematic inspection of such places. On May 3, 1907, in view of a decision of the court of appeals, an amendment was promulgated of the regulations issued on April 4, 1906, relative to the care and maintenance of stables, the purpose being the prevention of nuisance from such establishments. On May 31, 1907, regulations were promulgated requiring stores and other places where food is sold or prepared for sale to be screened so as to prevent, so far as may be practicable, access of flies, and requiring the proprietors of such places to provide and to use proper facilities for effecting the cleanliness of the establishment and of those employed therein.

The crematorium, the erection of which was authorized by the act to provide for the establishment of a public crematorium, approved April 20, 1906, has not yet been completed, but will probably be ready for use sometime during the current fiscal year.

Representations were made during the year by the Commissioners looking toward the establishment of a proper bacteriological laboratory in connection with the health department. The establishment and maintenance of such a laboratory is in keeping with the practice of nearly all other large cities and of very many small ones. The purpose of such a laboratory is primarily to facilitate the supervision and control of the milk supply and to assist in the supervision and control of communicable disease. Incidentally such a laboratory, properly equipped, could be made of material service in assisting the physicians to the poor in their duty of caring for destitute patients and in the general sanitary investigations of the health department. Recommendations looking toward the establishment of such a laboratory will be renewed by the Commissioners during the present year.

The condition of the pound requires serious consideration. The building was erected many years ago in the roadway at the intersection of three streets, for temporary use only. It has been maintained until now by means of frequent more or less extensive repairs for somewhat more than thirty years. A suitable site should be provided, if for no other reason than because of the present location of

the structure in the roadway, and a proper building should be erected for the care of the animals, the private property of our citizens, that come into the custody of the poundmaster.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The report on the origin and prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, prepared by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in response to a request from the Commissioners, was received on March 14, 1907. This report, while exhaustive, is in the nature of a statement of the results of investigations made up to the time of its issue, and, it is understood, does not represent the final work of the Service with respect to this matter. Unfortunately the investigation did not disclose the cause or causes for the undue prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, and therefore did not point a way to definite measures that could be adopted with a reasonable certainty of diminishing the number of cases of that disease. The Commissioners have endeavored, however, as far as practicable, to carry out the recommendations made by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and to that end have directed that all shallow wells be closed, except a few located in outlying sections of the District where water supply from other sources was not available.

The report issued during the year by the United States Geological Survey on the Potomac River basin contains a valuable statement relative to the relation between the prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia and occurrence of that disease in the basin of the Potomac River. In view of the facts set forth, particularly the detailed statement with respect to outbreak of typhoid fever at Mount Savage, Md., and its possible effect on the prevalence of the disease in the District of Columbia at that time, the community has every reason to be glad that an efficient slow sand filter stands between the community and pollution of the drainage area from which its water supply is derived.

THE MILK COMMISSION.

With a view to improving the milk supply of the District the Commissioners on March 30, 1907, called a conference of representative scientists and citizens to consider the subject and to advise them with respect thereto. All interests, including those of milk dealers and milk producers, were represented. This conference has done most valuable work, as is shown by the preliminary reports which it has submitted. These reports embody valuable information relative to the sanitary relations of the milk supply and recommendations for its improvement. The commission is now preparing a draft of such legislation as is needed to carry into effect its recommendations, and when this has been prepared and put into proper form it will be brought to the attention of Congress for appropriate action.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

The expenditure of the government of the District of Columbia for supplies other than construction materials amount in round numbers to $500,000 per year. The diversity of these supplies is shown

by the fact that there are nearly 5,000 items under contract, while many thousand other articles have to be purchased during the course of the year to meet unforeseen needs of the large number of institutions and departments of the District government. In the purchase of these supplies the District officials use the new forms provided by the accounting officers of the Treasury, but it should be stated that these new forms, owing to the complex data which they require, greatly increase the labors of the office of the property clerk. One requirement alone compels the writing of more than 15,000 additional sheets of paper during each year. There is no question, however, of the fact that these new vouchers are in general an improvement over the old forms, especially as under the present system only one of them is receipted, which is a great safeguard against the fraudulent use of the duplicate copy formerly required.

Bids for fuel to be furnished during the fiscal year 1908 were invited at the usual time, but at the request of the National Advisory Board, a bureau of the United States Geological Survey, the Commissioners recalled the blank forms of proposals and invited new bids under which the coal received would be paid for according to its calorific value, as determined by chemical analysis, this method being suggested as a more equitable way of purchasing. When these bids were received, however, they were found to be so much in excess—about $7,500—over the price quoted on a like quantity and quality of coal under the old form of proposal that the Commissioners rejected the bids and readvertised for proposals under the old form of bidding. Bids were then received at a much reduced figure than those submitted under the analysis basis and contracts were entered into under this form.

INQUESTS AND AUTOPSIES.

The most important work of the coroner during the past year was the inquest held over the victims of the wreck at Terra Cotta, December 30, 1906, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was conducted in an excellent manner. As a result of that inquest, prosecutions followed and measures were taken to prevent a repetition of such an accident. The Commissioners earnestly hope that the legislation that is to be recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission to safeguard the lives of persons carried by the railroads, as a result of this and other similar accidents, may be adopted by Congress.

The coroner reports that during the year ending June 30, 1907, the number of natural deaths was 517; violent deaths, 237; accidental poisoning cases, 13; suicides, 57; homicides committed in the District of Columbia, 23; homicides where the offense was not committed in the District of Columbia, but where the injured persons died here, 4; legal executions, 2; autopsies in United States cases, 28; autopsies in District cases, 45; inquests, 63; bodies received at morgue, 526; stillbirths, 167; deaths from all causes, 1,010.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE STREETS.

The Commissioners have incorporated in their estimates an increase of $45,000 in order that the work of cleaning the streets may be accomplished with more thoroughness in the future than has been possible

in the past. Under the present system some streets are swept daily and others three times a week. An estimate of the amount necessary to put every street upon the daily schedule shows that at least $80,000 additional would have to be provided. If one-half of this sum, which the Commissioners have asked for be provided, it will enable them to add very largely to the area which is swept daily and thus improve in marked degree the appearance of the streets. It is especially important that provision be made for daily sweeping in the fall of the year, when the leaves from the thousands of trees litter the public highways and create an impression of uncleanliness.

The Commissioners have also requested that the limit of cost for hand cleaning be increased to 21 cents, in order that the average surface area allotted to each cleaner may be reduced, and also to meet the increased cost of disposing of the sweepings owing to the fact that the dumps to which these sweepings are hauled are becoming more and more distant from the center of the city. Not only does the accumulation of leaves render the problem of cleaning the streets one of some magnitude, but also considerable expense is incurred in keeping the streets free from waste paper. During the 281 days upon which the hand-cleaning force was employed during the last fiscal year a total of 56,292 large sacks of paper was gathered from the streets and sidewalks within the hand-cleaning territory alone, an average of over 200 sacks per working day. An average of two hours per day is occupied by each hand cleaner in keeping his section free from waste paper and other litter in the streets.

CLEANING PUBLIC ALLEYS.

The Commissioners have asked Congress for an additional appropriation to provide for the cleaning of all public alleys at least twice a week. Public alleys in the central section of the city, bounded by Florida avenue, the Mall, and First street east, and Fifteenth street west, are now subject to this twice-a-week cleaning process, a system which was inaugurated in November, 1906, and which has been attended with gratifying results. There is no phase of municipal cleanliness which is so important as keeping the alleys in a sanitary and wholesome condition, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will grant the additional amount required, especially as the work can not be done for less than $15,000.

The general demand for sprinkled streets led to the employment of an unusually large number of sprinklers during the year. Inasmuch as much of the discomfort due to the dust in the atmosphere is occasioned by the rapid transit of street cars, the Commissioners renew their suggestion that the street-railway companies should, at their own expense, sprinkle the area included within their tracks.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND MARKETS.

The office of sealer of weights and measures is not only self-sustaining, but a source of revenue to the District. In addition to the inspection of all scales, weights, and measures in use in the District, the sealer has immediate supervision of the District market houses (Eastern, Western, and Georgetown) and wholesale producers, and the inspection of lumber, wood, and flour, and the public hay scales.

The receipts from the inspection of scales, weights, and measures amounted to $6,342.40, an increase of $345.52 over the receipts for 1906. The inspections numbered 21,261, an increase of 1,265.

There were condemned and destroyed 111 spring-balance scales, 24 counter scales, 136 weights, 42 liquid measures, 195 dry measures, and 6 yard measures. Scales condemned for repair numbered 207. One hundred and twenty-nine cases were presented to the police court for prosecution for violation of the weights-and-measures law, an increase of 15 over the preceding year; and fines to the amount of $1,073 were imposed, an increase of $344 over the fines for the year before.

The Eastern and Western markets have been occupied to their capacity and their condition is very satisfactory. An appropriation of $30,000 for an addition to the Eastern Market became available July 1, 1907. The plans for the new structure are nearing completion and the building will be modern and sanitary in every respect. Certain improvements in the other market buildings are in contemplation.

The receipts from the farmers' street markets amounted to $6,033.30, an increase of $1,316.40 over last year's receipts and $3,434.56 over the amount for 1905, and a greater increase for 1908 is anticipated.

The number of square feet of lumber inspected and passed as merchantable was 9,693,684, and there were 417,521 feet condemned. Fees collected amounted to $3,014.11; expenses were $1,015.25, and net fees retained for services $1,998.86. The cords of wood inspected numbered 20,328⅛; fees amounted to $1,829.53; expenses $377.25, and net fees retained for services $1,452.28.

The flour inspector inspected 20,458 barrels of flour, and fees received were $202.68. A bill amending the present law relative to flour was presented to Congress at its last session and its passage at this session is recommended.

The use of the public hay scales for a year from August 1, 1907, was sold at auction for $1,730.50.

The total receipts of the sealer's office amounted to $24,677.66; expenditures were $14,019.40, net receipts being $10,656.66. A comparison of receipts for 1907, amounting to $24,677.66, with the receipts for 1903, the first year the sealer had supervision of the divisions hereinbefore mentioned, shows an increase of $5,289.34 in four years, and in ten years the receipts of the office show an increase of $19,938.23.

BATHING BEACH.

During last spring the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds notified the Commissioners that the pond known as the inner basin could no longer be used as a public bathing beach and arrangements were thereupon made for the occupation by the District government of the fish ponds in the immediate vicinity of the Washington Monument. An appropriation for constructing bath houses was available, and during the summer this building was erected. The bathing beach was open for about thirty days, during which time some 8,000 persons, mostly boys, availed themselves of its enjoyment. Considerable expense will be incurred in converting these former fish ponds into acceptable bathing pools. The largest item

is for concreting the bottom of the pools so as to prevent the growth of water weeds, grass, etc., with which vegetation the surface of the ponds is now covered, and which can not be eradicated without laying down the floor of concrete. The new bathing-beach house is of ample size, having locker facilities for 1,000 persons. Eventually a model bathing beach can be installed, and it is hoped that Congress will cooperate with the Commissioners in producing this much-desired result.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

The Commissioners submit the following summary of the operations of the excise board for the liquor license year ending October 31, 1907:

The number of applications for liquor licenses for the year ending October 31, 1907, was: Barrooms, filed, 548; granted, 521; rejected, 27. Wholesale, filed, 152; granted, 142; rejected, 10. For the liquor license year commencing November 1, 1907, and ending October 31, 1908, 517 applications for barroom licenses and 139 applications for wholesale liquor licenses have been filed.

SMOKELESS LOCOMOTIVES.

The Commissioners desire to ask Congress again to bring locomotive engines within the requirements of the smoke law. While, as a result of the efforts made in the last Congress to have them included under the requirements of this legislation, the railroads operating within the District of Columbia have considerably reduced the smoke nuisance caused by their locomotives through the use of coke and other fuels and under careful instructions to their enginemen, supplemented by inspection and punishment for violations, this is a purely voluntary means of dealing with the matter and ought to be replaced by positive law. A change in the officers or in the policies of the railroads might end the present effort to reduce the locomotive-smoke nuisance. Moreover, the railroads ought to be under the requirements of the law quite as much as the plant owners of the District of Columbia, who are among our most reputable citizens. Justice to them, justice to the whole community, and the preservation of the beauty of the national capital require that the railroads should be brought under the smoke law. The Union Station, as well as the national and municipal public buildings, is threatened by the railroad smoke, so that it is hoped that the railroads themselves will see the necessity of the action herein recommended.

INSURANCE.

The superintendent of insurance reports that the work of his office has been well advanced, arrears having been greatly reduced since increases were made in his staff which enabled him to meet the demands of the office. With the additional assistance which he requests he believes that the office would be on a par with those of other jurisdictions having a similar amount of work.

The department of insurance is the newest bureau of the District government, having been created by the code, which went into effect January 1, 1902, prior to which date there was practically no super-

vision over insurance companies, their agents or solicitors. As a natural consequence the conditions were deplorable, and the District was overrun with irresponsible companies of every description.

The superintendent has been greatly handicapped, through the deficient and ambiguous laws now in force, in ridding the community of these most undesirable institutions and preventing others from commencing operations here. Almost from the inception of the department he has been engaged in an effort to secure legislation under which he will be able to administer the duties of his office with more dispatch, and give the companies and the public better protection.

He is at present engaged in preparing a bill to be submitted to Congress at its coming session, which is intended to contain the best features of the bills considered by the Judiciary Committees of Congress at its last session, and of the best laws enacted in the meantime by the various State legislatures, with a view to securing for the District insurance laws that may serve as a model.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the laws, through their strict enforcement in the matter of excluding companies and the refusal to admit doubtful ones, the insurance corporations transacting business here, taken as a whole, now compare favorably with those in any State in the Union.

It is the intention of the superintendent to publish in the near future a directory containing the names and addresses of all companies and agents licensed to transact business in the District of Columbia, which publication will be furnished to such companies and agents. This publication will serve to relieve the companies and agents from many embarrassments caused by their paying commissions to solicitors and others who are not licensed to transact the business of insurance.

Among the most urgent needs in the way of legislation is the enactment of a "resident agents' law" to protect the District in the matter of collecting taxes, by requiring insurance policies and renewal receipts to be countersigned by agents who are located here.

The work of making official, detailed examinations of the District companies and associations has been commenced within the current calendar year and is still in progress.

The amount collected from companies for taxes on their premium receipts was $62,085.09; and there was received for licenses to companies, agents, solicitors, and brokers, including assignments of licenses, $13,212.70, making the total revenues of the department for the year $75,297.79.

The total expenses of conducting the department amounted to $10,837.79.

The total amount paid in premiums in the District, for insurance of all kinds during the calendar year was $5,030,604.23, which was $232,788.92 in excess of the amount paid in 1905.

The total amount paid for losses in the District was $2,032,823.95, which exceeds the amount paid the previous year by $402,589.96.

The aggregate amount of assets of the company and associations reporting to the department on December 13, 1906, was $3,219,440-471.14, and the liabilities amounted to $2,633,433,911.94; surplus, including capital, $586,006,559.20.

The amount of insurance written in the District during the year 1906 was $151,780,133.20.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS AND CONSTRUCTION OF UNION STATION.

About 95 per cent of the total work on elimination of grade crossings and the construction of the Union Station has been completed. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company moved into the station October 27, 1907, although there still remained at that date a good deal of finishing work to be done. The other railroad lines entering the city occupied the station November 17. The new line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, from the Union Station to Magruder station, in Maryland, over which its passenger trains will enter the station, has been completed and the tunnel and tracks under First street, through which traffic will go to the south, are completed and ready for use. The new connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the station has been completed, and the bridge across the tracks of this company at Rhode Island avenue has been finished. The bridges at New York avenue and T street are under construction. The former will be completed before the end of the year and the latter within a short time afterwards. The use of the new station will cause the abandonment of the present station of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, at Sixth and B streets northwest, and the present station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New Jersey avenue and C street northwest. A substation for southern trains is under construction near the intersection of Fourteenth and Water streets southwest.

On the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad the tunnel and viaduct on Virginia avenue to Four-and-a-half street and the bridges over South Capitol and First streets and Delaware avenue have been completed. The new freight station on Virginia avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half streets is in use, and work is in progress on the freight depot on the north side of Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Seventh streets. Between Ninth and Fourteenth streets the low-grade tracks and yards are in course of construction and the work well advanced. It is contemplated to complete the bridges at Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth streets before next spring.

The work being done by the District of Columbia in connection with the elimination of the grade crossings, which involves changes in the line and grade of streets, is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that all of the filling to be done in the plaza in front of the Union Station will be completed in the spring of next year after the railroad tracks running from the site of the new station to the old Baltimore and Ohio station are removed and the space occupied by them filled in. The fill in the plaza, which in some places is 40 feet in depth, will undergo considerable settlement, and no permanent roadway surface can be constructed upon it until after subsidence. It is the intention to place macadam there temporarily and eventually to pave with asphalt. Preparations are also being made to place the fountain, lamps, trees, and other constructions called for in the design for the plaza in front of the station.

GRADE DAMAGES.

Proceedings to ascertain the damages to private property due to change of grade in connection with the location of the Union Station

and the elimination of grade crossings are still in progress. During the year 164 claims for damages were heard and determined by the grade damage commission. In 111 of these cases damages were awarded aggregating $88,065, while in 53 of the cases no damages were awarded to the claimants, upon the ground that the benefits offset the damages.

When this grade damage commission was appointed the law contemplated that only damages due to changes in grade in connection with the construction of the Union Station were to be heard by it, but by a subsequent act of Congress the scope of the commission and the area within which damages for change of grade were to be considered was extended so as to cover changes in grade on the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad in the southeast and southwest sections of the city. Ninety-seven petitions for allowance of damages in the southeastern section have been filed. The work not having been entirely completed in the southwest section, no claims have yet been filed for damages there.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

Work on the new District building is nearing completion, and the Commissioners expect to occupy the building on July 1, 1908. This work was started under the direction of Maj. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who was appointed by the President for that duty. During the year Major Harding was ordered to the Isthmus of Panama to assist in the construction of the Panama Canal and relieved from the duty of supervisor of construction, his place being taken by Capt. William Kelly, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner. This building is one of the handsomest architectural structures ever constructed in the city of Washington, and when it is occupied by the offices of the District of Columbia it will be the first time in the history of the municipal government of the District of Columbia that it has ever occupied a building which it owned. All of the various offices connected with the executive administration of the District of Columbia will be housed in the building and the convenience to the public will be much greater than it is at present. The building is thoroughly modern in every respect and contains every device to promote the rapid administration of public business. An appropriation has been asked for new furniture and equipment.

The Commissioners have submitted in their estimates for the next fiscal year a list of such employees as will be required to take care of the building and its equipment. This list of employees and their salaries has been given careful consideration, and the salaries were fixed by comparing them with those of similar employees in buildings of the same character occupied by the offices of the United States Government.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

About $390,000 was spent during the year for paving new streets and repairing and repaving old ones within the city limits, and about $190,000 was expended in the construction and repair of county roads and suburban streets. The prices paid for asphalt block pavement during the year were $1.76 per square yard paved on edge, and $1.60

per square yard paved flat. The prices for the current fiscal year are $1.68 and $1.69 per square yard (two contracts) for sheet asphalt pavement; $1.80 per square yard on edge, and $1.65 per square yard paved flat for asphalt block pavement. The limitation on the price to be paid for laying sheet asphalt pavement in the appropriations for 1907, $1.65 per square yard, was increased by Congress to $1.80 per square yard in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1908. This was done as the District was unable to secure a contract within the former limitation.

The Commissioners are in receipt of petitions from business men and property owners on streets paved with granite block asking that the granite block be replaced with sheet asphalt. The reasons given are that the rough granite block pavements are noisy and interfere with business and the quiet of residents. The Commissioners believe that most of these pavements should be replaced with asphalt pavements, but Congress has prohibited the Commissioners from including such work in their estimates. The streets of Washington are not subjected to very heavy traffic, as Washington is not a manufacturing city, and the Commissioners believe that all streets should be paved with a smooth pavement, except in a few instances in business sections where the traffic is heavy, such as adjacent to railroad freight stations and in the wholesale market district.

The appropriation of $300,000 for repairing and resurfacing the older asphalt pavements has resulted in improving the condition of the streets on which these old pavements existed. The most important work of this character is that on Pennsylvania avenue from Sixth to Fifteenth street, which is nearing completion. This avenue, which had a very bad transverse grade, was raised in the center and the entire roadway resurfaced at a cost of about $125,000. The work involved the raising of the street car tracks on the avenue, which was paid for, as well as the space within 2 feet of the tracks on either side, by the Capital Traction Company. The Commissioners are asking for the sum of $400,000 for the repair to streets for the coming fiscal year, in order that more work of resurfacing may be done. The greatest era of asphalt paving in the history of the District was from 1888 to 1892, inclusive. These pavements have had more than the average life of asphalt pavements, but are now calling urgently for replacement. Some asphalt block pavements have been in use for over twenty years and are also requiring renewal.

BRIDGES.

The Connecticut Avenue Bridge has practically been completed and, it is expected, will be thrown open to travel about December 1. In order to preserve the approaches to this bridge and permit of their better architectural treatment, additional land should be acquired on either end of the bridge. The purchase of this land is of vital importance to the appearance of the structure, if it is not bought private building operations will practically extend to the bridge itself.

The Anacostia Bridge over the Eastern Branch is progressing satisfactorily, and plans have been made for a concrete steel bridge over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks at the south approach of the bridge. The cost of this bridge is to be borne by the railroad company.

The K Street Bridge over Rock Creek has been completed.

Bridges are being constructed by the railroad companies across their tracks at New York avenue and T streets in accordance with the plans for eliminating grade crossings. The bridge across Piney Branch, on the line of Sixteenth street, has been completed, and the grading of its approaches nearly so.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

The amount expended in laying sidewalks and in paving alleys was about $220,000. The sidewalks were constructed of cement and the alleys paved with vitrified and asphalt blocks. The prices paid for laying cement sidewalks were $1.134 and $1.244, this work being done under contract, while the alleys are paved by day labor.

The Commissioners find it very difficult to lay sidewalks as fast as they are demanded by the property owners. Practically all work requested is ordered, but the actual laying of the walk takes place frequently a long time after the work is ordered on account of the fact that the office work in giving grades and lines and the work of the contractor in laying the walks can not be done as fast as the work is ordered. The sidewalks are laid and alleys paved at half cost to the property owner, and the Commissioners usually order the work only upon the request of the owners of a majority of the property on the frontage to be paved. They are empowered by law, however, to lay the walks and pave alleys whenever the public health, comfort, or safety demand such action. A small increase is asked in the usual appropriation for this work.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

While there was a slight decrease in that part of the work of the surveyor's office affected by building operations, due to the fact that there was less building going on during the year than in the year previous, the total amount of work done was about the same as during the two previous years. The additional work was the recording of new block and square numbers under the recent act of Congress providing a new system for designating parcels of land in the county in a manner similar to that used in the old city limits. This office does work for private parties and also work for the different departments of the District of Columbia in making necessary surveys. The work done for private parties is covered by fees which are paid into the United States Treasury, and these fees for the year amounted to $15,102.75. The municipal survey work is paid for out of appropriations made for the conduct of the office.

The character of the work done is as follows: Preparing surveys and plats, recording subdivisions, locating walls of buildings and verifying the location of these walls after construction and making surveys in connection with the opening of alleys, minor streets, and street extensions, and with paving of alleys.

TREES.

The number of trees set out during the year was 2,574, a decrease of 658 over the number planted during the previous year. The number of trees removed was 1,111, leaving the total number of trees now

planted on the streets and avenues of the District 92,706, being a net increase over last year of 1,463 trees. Ten varieties of trees were planted, namely, American elms, gingko, American lindens, Norway maples, pin oaks, pyramidal oaks, red oaks, silver maples, sugar maples, and sycamores. The tree planting is done during the spring and fall, and the trimming is done practically all during the year. A large number of locusts and Carolina poplars are being removed in the northeast, southeast, and southwest sections of the city and are being replaced by better varieties. These trees are undesirable, as they require frequent trimming. With the advance in age of the trees there is a consequent increased necessity of trimming. An additional appropriation should be made for this purpose, as well as for extending the tree system on streets where they are not now planted. It is the endeavor of the Commissioners to set out trees in the District as the land is subdivided and developed, but they are not set out until the curbs of the new streets have been set, so that the permanent position to be occupied by the trees may be determined.

The Commissioners are constantly in receipt of requests for the removal of trees from the owners of business property who desire an unobstructed space between the street and their buildings for the purpose of displaying signs advertising their business. Such requests are not granted; if they were, Washington, instead of being a forest city, as it now is, would soon be denuded of trees on streets where they are probably needed most for shade purposes.

MAIN AND PIPE SEWERS.

The total length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was about 17.1 miles. The total length of sewers in the District of Columbia existing on June 30, 1907, was about 501.5 miles. The total cost of the sewer system at the close of the fiscal year was $15,519,614.40.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT.

The sewage disposal project is practically completed, with the exception of dikes proposed along the low portions of the city to prevent flooding in times of high water, and the necessary connections from the older portion of the sewerage system to the new intercepting sewers which are intended to carry the sewage to the pumping station. No appropriation has yet been made for the dikes, although the Commissioners have submitted estimates for them for the last two years. An estimate is again submitted to Congress for beginning this work, and the appropriation should be made. Until these dikes are constructed the system will lack the one feature necessary to its success. The dikes are to protect the low area in the southwest and in the northwest near the Mall from flooding during high stages of the Potomac River.

Practically all sewage which formerly discharged into the James Creek Canal and which formed a serious menace to the health of the city has been diverted into the intercepting sewers and is carried to the pumping station at the foot of Second street southeast, where it is pumped and discharged at the outlet of the system, at Magazine Point, near Alexandria, on the Potomac River. All sewage which formerly discharged into the old Seventeenth Street Canal has also been similarly diverted. Connections are now being made to divert

all sewage, which formerly was discharged on the water front of the city to the pumping station, where it will be pumped and discharged at the sewer outlet above referred to. The amount of water in the river at the point of discharge is believed to be sufficient to dilute the sewage, so as to make it inoffensive, and the outgoing tides will carry it down the river.

Tests of the machinery made at the pumping station indicate that it will meet all the requirements for which it was designed.

The practical completion of the sewage-disposal project makes it wise to consider the subject of sewage purification, when the population of the District shall be increased beyond the capacity of the Potomac River to dilute the sewage so that its discharge into the river in a crude condition will not be admissible. The sewage-disposal system has been based upon the discharge of sewage from a population of 500,000 persons. After that limit is reached it will be necessary to partly purify the sewage before it is discharged, in order to prevent the creation of insanitary river conditions. The subject of sewage purification is still in an experimental stage. Among the systems now in use are sewage farms, filtration beds, the compact filter, and the sprinkling filter. Another method is the septic-tank treatment. The superintendent of sewers recently visited cities in England, where examples of sewage purification were found, and the results of his observations are contained in his report, which is contained herein. The purification of sewage by modern methods consists in a series of operations, each of which partially eliminates the putrescible constituents. While the matter of sewage purification for Washington has not yet been definitely determined upon, it is probable that the result can be obtained by the use of septic tanks, which it is believed will effect a sufficient partial purification so that the effluent from the tanks may be discharged in the river for a considerable period of years, after which further purification will be necessary.

SUBURBAN SEWERS.

The sum of $100,000 appropriated for the extension of the suburban sewer-service system has permitted the construction of a large number of service sewers in the outlying parts of the District. These service sewers, however, can only be constructed where trunk sewers are available to carry the sewage from the outlying points to the sewage pumping station. In order to adequately take care of the sewage of the large number of houses which are being constructed as the suburban portions of the District are being developed, further trunk sewers are necessary, as well as the extension of trunk sewers already started. Among the most important of these extensions are the construction of a sewer along the west side of Rock Creek between P street and Military road, which is required as an outlet for the territory between Wisconsin avenue and Rock Creek and the territory between Piney Branch and Brightwood avenue and Rock Creek; also sewers in the valley of Stickfoot Branch between Nichols avenue and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is required to prevent the flooding of a section of Barry Farm subdivision during heavy rainstorms, and for the subdivisions of Congress Heights and North Columbia Heights.

The development of these suburban places is being seriously retarded by the lack of sewer facilities, and the Commissioners believe that appropriations should be made for their construction.

BUILDING.

The estimated value of building work during the year, not including buildings of the United States Government, was $12,714,472, which is an increase over the preceding fiscal year of $925,271. The number of permits issued was 9,862, an increase of 1,654 over the previous year. The number of dwelling houses constructed was 1,251, a decrease of 183, and the number of apartment houses, 26, a decrease of 27 over the previous year. One hundred and seventy-seven business buildings were constructed, being a decrease of 110 over the previous year. The distribution of the value of these improvements, and also the repairs to existing buildings, is as follows:

Section.	Buildings.	Section.	Repairs.
Northwest	$4,514,303	Northwest	$932,389
County	4,422,664	County	176,758
Northeast	1,406,527	Southeast	61,389
Southeast	719,285	Northeast	55,118
Southwest	312,910	Southwest	47,779
Total	11,375,689	Total	1,273,433

There are estimated to be 50,332 brick buildings and 22,268 frame buildings in the District of Columbia. The following municipal buildings were constructed under the direction of the inspector of buildings. The cost given is exclusive of the cost of site:

Anthony Hyde School, O street between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets northwest	$43,470
F. L. Cardozo School, I street between Half and I streets southwest	42,600
Police court, Sixth and D streets northwest	72,579
Home for the Aged and Infirm, Bellevue and Blue Plains	119,850
Industrial Home School, Bellevue and Blue Plains	73,500
Workhouse, Washington Asylum grounds	99,695
Total	451,694

The fees received for permits issued by the inspector of buildings during the year were $8,084. The average cost per cubic foot of constructing municipal buildings ran from 11.9 cents for an 8-room brick school building to 26 cents for a fireproof workhouse building at the Washington Asylum. The following buildings are in course of construction: Ketcham, Brightwood, and Deanwood school buildings, a chemical engine house at Bennings, and a crematorium at the Washington Asylum.

All buildings in course of construction in the District of Columbia require inspection by this office. During the year about 5,000 such buildings were erected or altered, and to inspect the work done but nine assistant inspectors are provided for this purpose. These inspectors made about 64,000 visits to the buildings, or about 12 visits to each piece of work. This is more than 20 inspections a day for each man and is not sufficient supervision.

FIRE ESCAPES.

A great deal of work devolved on the building inspector in connection with the carrying out of the law requiring fire escapes on certain classes of buildings 30 feet or over in height. No additional force was allowed the office on account of this additional work, and it was necessary to employ an inspector under the appropriation for the employment of temporary additional inspectors. Steps were taken, however, to see that the law was complied with and considerable progress has been made. Additional inspectors should be provided to expedite the work.

MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT.

The Commissioners believe that the work of the inspector of buildings has become so great that the duties of the office should be divided so that the inspector of buildings would, as his office indicates, have supervision of the inspection of buildings and that the designing of municipal buildings, which is now performed under his supervision, should be under the supervision of a new office, which the Commissioners believe should be created, namely, that of municipal architect. It would be the duty of this officer to supervise the preparation of designs for and the construction of all municipal buildings for which appropriations are made by Congress and also to supervise repairs and improvements on existing buildings. The Commissioners have this year recommended appropriations for a number of public school and other municipal buildings, and as the work of private builders is always increasing it is believed that the necessity now exists for this officer.

REVISING BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The committee which has been appointed by the Commissioners to revise the building regulations is still working on the revision. The scope of the matter is so large that much arduous labor is involved, and as the members of this committee serve without compensation it also involves a great sacrifice of their time. It is hoped, however, that before another year the regulations will be revised and printed.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

The amount expended in repair work on school buildings and grounds, engine houses, and police stations was $82,750. The greater part of this work was done by day labor under the supervision of the superintendent of repairs, and 170 workmen were employed. Most of the work was done during the months of July, August, and September, at which time the public schools are not in session and it is more convenient to do the work without interfering with the work of the schools. The day-labor work included carpentering, painting, tinning, grading, paving, whitewashing, plastering, etc. Calcimining, steam fitting, mill and iron work were done under contract.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The board reports that it held 58 meetings and examined 241 applicants, of whom 110 were found competent and were granted licenses.

PLUMBING BOARD.

Fifty-three examinations were given by the plumbing board to applicants for license as master plumber and gas fitter. This board consists of three members, one of whom is required to be a master plumber, one a journeymen plumber, and one an employee of the District of Columbia. No person can practice the business of plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia until he has passed an examination given by this board.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing office made 32,100 inspections, an increase of 915 over the inspections for the preceding year. This increase was smaller than that in preceding years, and was due in part to unsettled conditions in the labor situation. An important part of the work of this office is the preparation of plans and the installation of new plumbing in the older school buildings. For this purpose $45,000 was expended and the plumbing in eight school buildings completely remodeled. There is much of this work yet to be done, and an additional appropriation of $50,000 will be asked to carry on the work. The office also requires the installation of plumbing in private residences under the compulsory drainage act, and in cases of failure to install the plumbing after notice the work is done under the direction of the office and the cost assessed against the property.

The construction and operation of the two public convenience stations is also under this office.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The two public convenience stations for which appropriations were made have been completed and opened to the public. One is located above ground, at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and the other below ground at Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. These stations have been used by an average of 60,000 people per month, which proves the wisdom of their construction. There is an urgent need for more such stations, and the Commissioners have recommended the construction of one near Seventh and K streets northwest, on a public reservation, the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, assenting to that occupation.

PUBLIC BATHS.

In connection with the matter of public convenience stations the Commissioners also suggest the advisability of the construction of public baths. Such public baths exist in a number of cities in the United States, and there is the same demand for them in Washington as elsewhere. There is a large class of people who have not the facilities for bathing at their homes, and to this class a public bath would be a blessing. There is no greater necessity in elevating the social conditions than the establishment of such baths.

STREET AND ALLEY EXTENSIONS.

During the last Congress 25 street-extension measures were passed, and condemnation proceedings have been begun in all of them. Some have been entirely completed and others are still pending.

The street-extension office also has charge of negotiations for the purchase of all sites for municipal buildings and condemnation proceedings in these cases where necessary, and also in the cases of opening alleys and minor streets. This office prepares plats and descriptions necessary for instituting condemnation proceedings.

STREET NAMES.

The system of new street names for the portion of the District of Columbia lying south of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River is about to be placed on record. When this is done, the entire system of new street names for the District of Columbia outside of the city of Washington, adopted under act of Congress approved February 16, 1904, will be a matter of record.

STREET RAILWAYS.

No new street-railway measures were enacted by the last Congress. Additional street-railway facilities are needed on account of the construction of the new Union Railroad Station. Bills providing for such extension were introduced at the last session of Congress, but were not passed. As a consequence, no street-railway communication to this station exists within a distance of two blocks in any direction from the station. This, of course, causes great inconvenience to the traveling public, and the Commissioners earnestly hope that Congress, at its next session, will pass without delay the necessary measures to extend the existing street-railway lines to the station.

The Commissioners also favor an extension of the Capital Traction lines from Florida avenue and Seventh street northwest to Pennsylvania avenue and Eighth street southeast, by way of Florida avenue and Eighth streets, this extension being urgently demanded by the people of the eastern section of the city to give them some north and south means of public traffic.

WATER FRONT.

The Commissioners expect to submit to Congress at its next session a special report on the improvement of the water front, in accordance with the directions contained in an appropriation for plans and surveys for such improvement in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906. The river traffic is growing in importance and adequate facilities should be provided for taking care of it. The present condition of the water front reflects no credit on the city, and the available wharf property is not sufficient to meet the demands made for wharf space. Practically the only wharf property available is that along the Washington channel and this is all under lease. The wharves and buildings have been standing in most cases for probably half a century, and very little improvement has been made to them. They were built by private parties and did not

come under control of the Commissioners until the year 1903, when, through legal proceedings, it was determined that the land south of Water street upon which the structures were built belonged to the United States. No appropriation has since been made for any improvement, and what little has been made was made by tenants under the terms of their leases. The general condition, however, is one of dilapidation, and the Commissioners believe that an entire rearrangement and reconstruction of the water front is necessary. They further believe that the water front along the Anacostia River should be acquired. It is probable that legal proceedings would be necessary to determine the ownership of this frontage, as there are undoubtedly claims of private owners to riparian rights.

WATER MAINS.

About 17 miles of water mains were added to the water distribution system during the year. The total mileage of mains is 449. Ninety-two new fire hydrants, 4 public hydrants, and 19 public horse fountains were erected. The total number of fire hydrants in service is 2,336, public hydrants 273, and horse fountains 123. The total number of shallow wells in service at the end of the year was 65, and of deep wells 33. Since the close of the fiscal year the Commissioners ordered that practically all of the shallow wells be closed. This action was taken as the result of analyses made of water taken from these wells, which showed pollution. Considerable objection was raised by citizens to this closing, but in view of the prevalence of typhoid and the condition of the water the abandonment of the wells was imperative. The Commissioners believe that wells are of great benefit to the poorer classes of citizens who can not afford to buy ice, but these should be deep wells, where the water would be difficult of contamination. The Commissioners have asked a small appropriation for the driving of a few such wells.

WATER METERS IN PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-two water meters were installed in private residences during the year. These were installed under authority of Congress, and were paid for out of the water revenues. It will probably be several years before all residences are equipped with meters. The work was begun at the highest part of the District, in the vicinity of Tenleytown, because the water furnished to these high areas costs much more to furnish, and any reduction in waste would immediately result in a reduced cost, and because these areas being wholly served by pumps any considerable reduction in the per capita consumption could be readily observed. The use of the meters for the determination of water rents was not begun until July 1, 1907. The meters are set on the service pipes outside of the houses. But little opposition was encountered on the part of the residents, and this is rapidly decreasing as the conditions involved are better understood. The meters are not only intended to prevent waste of water, but to provide an equitable basis on which to base charges. The former system of charging for water by the frontage and number of stories was an arbitrary and unreasonable method and never proved satisfactory.

ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY.

Attention is again invited to the necessity for the erection of another conduit from Great Falls to the city. The present conduit, which was built in 1854, is not in as good a condition as it should be, and in case of any accident happening to it the entire water supply would have to be cut off until repairs were made. Besides, the ultimate capacity of this conduit is 90,000,000 gallons, while the average daily consumption of water is 68,000,000 gallons, and during the cold of winter when the water users allow their faucets to run to prevent freezing the consumption has reached 106,000,000 gallons and remained at that figure for several days, resulting in lowering the water in the reservoirs 5 feet. This additional conduit has also been recommended by the Chief of Engineers, and his estimates contain an item for $10,000 for making the preliminary survey.

Gradual extensions of the water system are being made as the District is built up and as the water funds justify. The water department is self-supporting, its revenues being derived from taxes levied for laying service mains and from receipts from water rents.

WATER REVENUES.

During the year 1,951 additional buildings were connected with the public water system. The revenues during the year were $535,950.92. These revenues are made up from assessments levied for water mains and from water rents. This sum is an increase over the revenues of the last fiscal year of $130,165.02.

TRANSFER OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT AND FILTRATION PLANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The bill introduced in the last Congress providing for the transfer of the Washington Aqueduct and filtration plant to the Commissioners failed to become a law, and the Commissioners earnestly recommend that such a law be passed at the next session of Congress. The jurisdiction over the water-supply system is now placed by law under the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, while the jurisdiction of the water-distribution system is under the Commissioners. It would tend to much better administration if the entire water system was under one control. The division causes a division of responsibility, the duplication of work, and the employment of a duplicate force. Part of the water mains are under the control of the War Department and part under the control of the Commissioners. The water distributed flows from one set of mains to the other and back again in the supply of Government and private buildings. The Chief of Engineers has recommended such a transfer. As an indication of the inconvenience resulting from the present divided control, the Commissioners would cite the case of the Conduit road, which was built as a part of the Washington Aqueduct system. To all intents and purposes this is a public road, but the Commissioners can not expend public funds in maintaining and lighting it and furnishing the property owners abutting upon it sewer and water facilities to which they are entitled.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

The appropriation for Rock Creek Park for the year was $15,000. This sum did not permit of any extensive improvements, but about 12 miles of bridle paths were constructed, and the existing macadam roads were repaired, sprinkled, and maintained. Work was begun on a concrete arch on Ross road, to take the place of an old rustic trestle which had been constructed by the chain gang for temporary use.

That this park is being greatly used by the public was demonstrated by a count made of vehicles, equestrians, and pedestrians. The park is used more by persons driving than by pedestrians. The reason for this is that no car line runs directly to the park limits, and its beauty is not fully appreciated. Efforts are being made to attract the general public by the construction of paths for the exclusive use of pedestrians, similar to those already constructed for horseback riders, and shelters will also be provided.

A new approach from Sixteenth street along Piney Branch to the park boundary was acquired by condemnation proceedings. This will make a fine entrance from Sixteenth street, which is the boulevard leading to the park. Additional land for park purposes along Massachusetts avenue and between the eastern boundary and the western limits of Sixteenth street, for which bills were introduced in the last Congress, should be acquired before the land rises so in value as to make its purchase prohibitive.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSE.

In line with the efforts of the board of control of Rock Creek Park to increase the popularity of the park is the construction of a golf course at the eastern edge of the park, about opposite Brightwood. A course of nine holes has been about completed, and it is the intention to enlarge the course to eighteen holes. The work is being done by the chain gang, which makes its cost very small. The course selected is believed to be a good one, and the only work necessary was clearing, plowing, a small amount of grading, and the sowing of cowpeas and grass. No appropriation is available for the construction of a club house, and it is the intention that such a house be constructed on adjacent private grounds at private expense. Legislation is asked of Congress to establish a schedule of fees for the use of the course, such fees to be nominal and only sufficient to pay for the services of the necessary caretakers. Such golf courses exist in other cities and are very popular. An increase is also asked to the general appropriation for the care of the park, though this increase is apparent only, as it is estimated that nearly the amount of the increase asked will be returned in fees.

PARKS.

The Commissioners again invite attention to the desirability of extending the park system in the built-up portions of the District similar to that existing within the city limits. Certain portions of the District which are practically parts of the city, but which lie

outside of the old city boundary, have been built up without provision being made for parks. On account of the value of the land it would be an expensive measure to provide parks in such sections at this time, but it is believed that in the newer sections parks should be purchased or condemned before the property is built upon. The beauty of the city of Washington is dependent to a great extent upon its trees and parks, and the present admirable system of parks within the city limits should be extended throughout the District. This should be done in a systematic manner.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF PARKS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners recommend the transfer to their jurisdiction of the system of parks in the city of Washington, exclusive of the grounds around the White House and the Government buildings. Jurisdiction over these parks is now placed by law under the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and the Commissioners recommend either that the entire control be transferred to them or that a board of control, such as that which has charge of Rock Creek Park, consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, be given entire control of the park system, with the exceptions above noted. The cost of maintaining these parks is shared by the citizens of the District of Columbia, and it seems but proper that the Commissioners, who are the executive authorities of the District, and responsible for the collection and disbursement of money for municipal purposes, should have charge of the parks as well as other municipal establishments. Under the present arrangement, Congress appropriates money for the maintenance of these parks, one-half of which is charged against the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners have no opportunity to make any recommendations as to such expenditures, although, in preparing their own estimates, they must take into consideration the amount of the revenues and provide for expenditures justified by such revenues. If the control of the parks were under the Commissioners their improvement could be considered in connection with other public improvements and the parks given their relative share of money available.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
JAY J. MORROW,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the street-cleaning department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1907.

For salaries		$45,020
For street cleaning:		
Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning	$240,000	
Snow and ice work	2,500	
		242,500
For the collection and disposal of city refuse		168,340
Total appropriation		455,860

The amount appropriated for salaries for the fiscal year just closed was $2,380 less than that for 1906. This difference was due to the fact that one weigh clerk at $950 per annum and two inspectors at $900 each per annum were dropped, and one stenographer and clerk at $720 per annum provided for.

For the fiscal year 1907 the sum of $240,000 was appropriated for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, etc., as against $191,500 for the previous year. The increase of $48,500 was granted to meet the increased cost of street and alley cleaning under the new five-year contracts which went into effect on July 1, 1906.

The sum of $2,500 was appropriated for the removal of snow and ice from cross walks and gutters for the past year, the same amount as for the fiscal year 1906, although the estimate for this class of work called for $10,000.

The appropriation of $168,340 for the collection and disposal of city refuse was the same for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907, respectively, and represented the fixed charges under the various contracts plus the incidental expenses necessary to the proper supervision of the service.

SALARIES, FISCAL YEAR 1907.

Superintendent	$2,500.00
Assistant superintendent and clerk	1,580.00
Clerk	1,200.00
Do	1,200.00
Do	1,000.00
Stenographer and clerk	612.00
10 inspectors, at $1,200 each	12,000.00
10 inspectors, at $1,100 each	10,970.28
3 assistant inspectors, at $900 each	2,665.00
Foreman of stable	1,000.00
Foreman of repairs	1,000.00
Foreman of dumps	890.00
1 blacksmith	900.00
1 mechanic	780.00

1 mechanic's helper	$600.00
1 messenger and driver	600.00
8 dumpmen, at $480 each	3,822.67
1 hostler	550.00
1 hostler	480.00
1 laborer (on duty in District building)	450.00
Total per annum salaries	44,799.95
Amount appropriated	45,020.00
Unexpended balance	220.05

Of the total appropriation of $45,020 for salaries there remained at the end of the fiscal year 1907 an unexpended balance of $220.05, due to the lapses of time between the resignations of incumbents and the appointment of their successors in office.

Sprinkling, Sweeping, and Cleaning Streets.

HAND PATROL WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of days worked	281
Number of men employed	189 to 215
Area cleaned, square yards	497,811,216
Area cleaned, miles	22,330
Cubic yards of débris removed	39,952
Bags of paper removed	56,292
Cost:	
Pay rolls of laborers	$81,386.11
Purchase of bamboo, bass, and blocks	$1,268.47
Purchase of bags	$1,920.00
Purchase of corn brooms	$108.00
Purchase of horseshoes and nails, pro rata	$141.85
Purchase of forage, pro rata	$3,157.18
Incidental expenses, pro rata	$279.12
Miscellaneous	$1,415.52
Wages of extra laborers, pro rata	$950.80
Rent of tool house	$48.00
Total cost	$90,675.05
Cost per 1,000 square yards	$0.182
Cost per mile	$4.06

The total area of paved streets cleaned by hand during the fiscal year 1907 was 497,811,216 square yards, as against 495,192,074 square yards the previous year, an increase of 2,619,142 square yards. Although work was performed in 1906 on five and five-eighths days in excess of the past year, yet the daily territorial area was slightly greater during the latter; hence the increase in the total number of square yards swept.

In 1907 the cost for this class of work was $90,675.05, as against $88,337.65 the previous year, an increase of $2,337.40, due to the greater area cleaned and to an increase of .004 cent in the cost per 1,000 square yards. The increased cost per 1,000 square yards was due primarily to the longer haul for the disposal of the sweepings made necessary by the closing from time to time during the year of two of the public dumps that had been filled in. A very slight fraction of the increase arose from the fact that in the autumn of 1906 the trees were practically denuded of their foliage within two weeks, whereas in previous years the leaf season had extended over a period

of about six weeks. In order to cope with the heavy accumulation of leaves from day to day it was necessary to employ an extra force of men and vehicles largely in excess of what had been adequate for the purpose in former years.

It will doubtless be a surprise to the citizens generally to learn that during the 281 days upon which this class of work was performed last year a total of 56,292 large sacks of paper was gathered by the white-wing forces from the streets and sidewalks within the hand-cleaning territory alone, an average of 200.3 sacks per working day. The statistics of the department covering the material in question do not extend beyond April 23, 1906; hence a comparison for the entire year can not be made. For the period from April 23 to June 30, 1907, the total quantity of paper gathered by the hand cleaners from the streets and sidewalks within the hand-cleaning territory was 12,196 sacks, as against 10,458 sacks for the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of 1,738 sacks. It must be said, however, that some of this paper was taken from the waste-paper boxes placed at different points throughout the business section, but such represents only a small proportion of the whole.

In order to keep the streets and sidewalks within the territory under consideration free of paper during the daytime an average of two hours out of the eight is devoted by the laborers to picking it up. For this purpose the men are required to go over their respective sections four times per day, i. e., the first thing in the morning, before lunch, after lunch, and toward the end of the working day. It takes about one-half hour each time to cover the territory, hence but an average of six hours out of the eight is employed in sweeping the streets. In addition to gathering paper at stated times, as just outlined, the laborers while engaged in sweeping are also expected to pick up any such material that may be within a reasonable distance. In short, the policy of the department is to obviate as much as possible the results attending the objectionable practice of making the streets and sidewalks receptacles for this class of waste.

This subject has been dwelt upon in detail for two reasons: (1) In the hope that the citizens will cooperate with the department in reducing the nuisance to a minimum, and (2) to point out the necessity for an increase in the 19 cents per 1,000 square yards cost limitation for hand cleaning to which the department is at present restricted. In order to keep within the cost limitation referred to it is necessary to assign to each laborer an average street-surface area of between 9,000 and 10,000 square yards, whereas, taking into consideration the worn-out condition of the pavements and the rapidly increasing vehicular traffic, the maximum average per man should not exceed 5,000 square yards. It is obvious, therefore, that the waste paper nuisance augments the handicap under which the department is laboring, for, as already pointed out, one quarter of the working day which would otherwise be devoted to sweeping the streets is taken up in dealing with it.

In the estimates for street cleaning for the coming fiscal year it is asked that the appropriation act be amended so as to authorize the department to increase the cost limitation to 21 cents. If the request is granted it will enable us to not only reduce the average surface area per man by about 1,000 square yards, but also to meet the increased

cost of disposing of the sweepings. During the fiscal year just closed the cost of hand cleaning per cubic yard of débris, exclusive of waste paper, removed was $2.26\frac{8}{10}$, as against $2.09\frac{1}{10}$ in 1906, an increase of .178 cent per cubic yard, due to the longer distance hauled. As already stated two of the public dumps had to be closed during the fiscal year 1907, and it is probable that the use of the only two available in the northwest section of the city will have to be discontinued before the expiration of the current fiscal year.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of days worked	241½
Area cleaned, square yards	373,029,844
Area cleaned, miles	16,733
Cubic yards of débris removed	86,814
Total cost	$84,864.29
Contract price per 1,000 square yards	$0.22¾
Cost per mile	$5.07

During the past fiscal year the total area of paved streets cleaned by machines was 373,029,844 square yards, as against 299,313,747 square yards in 1906, an increase of 73,716,097 square yards.

The total cost for this class of work during 1907 was $84,864.29, as against $50,322.12 the previous year, an increase of $34,542.17, due to the greater area swept and to the increase in the contract price from $16\frac{1}{8}$ cents under the old contract to $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents per thousand square yards under the new five-year contract which went into effect on July 1, 1906.

In August, 1906, the machine-sweeping schedules were revised so as to provide for the sweeping of one and two time streets three times per week, and some of the three-time streets six times per week, and the new schedules were put into effect on September 10 of that year. The daily area cleaned by machine was thus increased by about 500,000 square yards; and when the summer schedules were prepared last spring the streets in the central business section of the city between Fifth and Fifteenth streets, Pennsylvania avenue and H street northwest were included for sweeping six nights per week, as well as by hand in daytime, thus bringing the total area cleaned by horsepower machine per day to approximately 1,990,000 square yards.

While there has been a great improvement in the cleanliness of the streets by reason of the more frequent sweeping of them, yet it can not be said that the desired standard has been achieved. It can readily be seen that if streets are cleaned but three times per week dirt is bound to accumulate and remain on them during the interval between sweepings, the accumulation depending largely, of course, upon the amount of traffic passing over them. And here again it is desired to call attention to the waste-paper nuisance. Your superintendent when on his morning tour of inspection has frequently seen streets which had been cleaned by the machines but a few hours previously littered with waste paper and other débris that had subsequently been swept into them by householders and others, to remain or to be blown about by the wind until the next cleaning, twenty-four or forty-eight hours afterwards, as the case might be.

The estimate for street cleaning for the fiscal year 1909 includes an amount sufficient to provide for the sweeping of a majority of the

present three-time streets six times per week, and it is hardly necessary to say that the resulting greater cleanliness would more than offset the increased expenditure.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of days upon which work was performed		276
Area cleaned, square yards		31,007,419
Area cleaned, miles		1,652
Cubic yards débris removed		20,235
Contract price per day for full force		$73.80
Cost:		
Regular force	$18,123.62	
Extra men and carts	$64.70	
		$18,188.32
By reimbursement from miscellaneous trust-fund deposit, District of Columbia, for cleaning streets adjacent to Center Market, etc		$480.00
Net amount chargeable to street-cleaning appropriation		$17,708.32
Cost per 1,000 square yards		$0.586
Cost per mile		$11.00

In 1907 a total of 31,007,419 square yards of rough cobblestone, macadamized, gravel, and dirt streets and roads was cleaned, as against 34,515,843 square yards the previous year, a decrease of 3,508,424 square yards. This decrease in area was due to the fact that during August and September of 1906 the most of the time of this force was spent in removing earth washed down onto the streets and roads from abutting banks by the heavy rains.

The cost for this class of work for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $18,188.32, as against $17,086.60 in 1906, an increase of $1,101.72, due to the increase in the contract price from $64 per diem for labor, etc., furnished under the old contract, to $73.80 per diem under the new five-year contract, which went into effect on July 1, 1906.

By order of the Commissioners the department continued during the past fiscal year to clean certain portions of streets adjacent to the Center Market and Wholesale Producers' Market, and for this service the street-cleaning appropriation was reimbursed from the appropriation "Salaries, District of Columbia, 1907, Wholesale Producer's Market," to the extent of $480. The net expenditure chargeable to the street cleaning appropriation for this class of work was thus reduced to $17,708.32.

PUBLIC ALLEYS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of days worked	250
Area cleaned, square yards	44,131,505
Area cleaned, miles	6,269
Cubic yards of débris removed	12,286
Total cost	$17,652.60
Contract price per 1,000 square yards	$0.40
Cost per mile	$2.816

The total area of public alleys cleaned during 1907 was 44,131,505 square yards, as against 39,557,254 square yards the previous fiscal year, an increase of 4,574,251 square yards.

The expenditure for this class of work for the past fiscal year was $17,652.60, as against $13,845.04 in 1906, an increase of $3,807.56,

due to the greater area cleaned and to the increase in the contract price from 35 cents per 1,000 square yards under the old contract to 40 cents per 1,000 square yards under the new five-year contract, which went into effect on July 1, 1906.

In October, 1906, with the approval of the Commissioners, the schedules were revised and rearranged so as to provide for the cleaning twice instead of once per week of all public alleys in the central section of the city bounded by Florida avenue, the Mall, First street east and Fifteenth street west. The semiweekly cleaning of these alleys was commenced in November, 1906, and the results have been so gratifying to business men and others in the territory covered that it is proposed to extend the semiweekly cleaning to all of the public alleys within the street cleaning department territorial boundary. An amount sufficient to meet the necessary additional expenditure has been included in the estimate for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, etc., for the fiscal year 1909.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of days worked	313
Number of dump men	8
Loads of street sweepings received	26,630
Loads of dirt and other refuse	10,950
Loads of ashes	30,563
Cost: Salaries of dump men, at $480 each per annum	$3,822.67

The cost of maintaining the public dumps during the fiscal year 1907 was $3,822.67, representing the salaries of eight dumpmen, at $480 each per annum. For the previous fiscal year the expenditure for this purpose was $4,310.67, or $488 in excess of the year 1907. The decrease for the past year was due to the fact that by the appropriation act the number of dumpmen was reduced from nine to eight, and an additional hostler at the same salary provided for.

In 1903 the number of public dumps under the jurisdiction of the street cleaning department was 19, and from time to time since then they have been brought to grade and closed until at present there are but six available. These are located at the following points: South Capitol and S streets, Tenth and O streets southeast, Benning's northeast, Twelfth and N streets northeast, Connecticut avenue extended northwest, and Twenty-fourth and N streets northwest. The two last named are being filled so rapidly that it is likely they will have to be closed in the very near future, possibly during the current fiscal year. All hand sweepings gathered in the section of the city west of Seventh street northwest will then have to be hauled to Twelfth and N streets northeast, a distance of 2¾ miles from the central point of said section.

As will be seen from the foregoing statistical table an enormous quantity of débris is being deposited on the public dumps, and it is only a question of a comparatively short time until all refuse material will have to be hauled to Benning's, and ultimately to the flats along the Eastern Branch.

As pointed out in another part of this report, the question of the length of haul necessary to the disposal of hand sweepings is a very material one in considering the cost of that class of work, and it is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the request for an increase in the cost limitation of 19 cents per 1,000 square yards will be granted.

SPRINKLING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

By District:	
Number of two-horse sprinklers	18 to 19
Number of days worked	195
Cost:	
Pay of drivers, at $1.75 per day	$4,621.27
Purchase of forage, pro rata	4,863.77
Purchase of horseshoes and nails, pro rata	218.55
Incidental expenses, pro rata	419.13
Miscellaneous expenses	830.46
Wages of extra laborers, pro rata	1,289.13
Total	12,242.31
By reimbursement from appropriation "Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia," for hire of two-horse sprinklers for use in the zone of terminal improvements	1,521.20
Net cost, chargeable to street-cleaning appropriation	10,721.11

During the fiscal year 1906 the maximum number of sprinkling wagons in use was 18, and in the summer of 1906 the number was increased to 19. Four of these were in service on the heavily traveled car-track paved streets, and the other 15 were used to lay the dust on the macadam and dirt streets and roads.

About 40 miles of streets and roads were sprinkled each day upon which weather conditions were such as to render it necessary, and the sprinklers covered their respective routes at least three times between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The total cost for this class of work in 1907 was $12,242.31, as against $8,372.40 for the previous year. The increase of $3,869.91 was due to the fact that more sprinkling wagons were in service, that work was performed on forty days more than in 1906, and that with the exception of a few that were condemned all of the sprinkling wagon horses were wintered at the department stables.

As in 1906 the department furnished two two-horse sprinkling wagons at $4.75 each per day for use in the zone of railroad terminal improvements, and for this service the street-cleaning appropriation was reimbursed from the appropriation for the elimination of grade crossings to the extent of $1,521.20, which reduced the net expenditure chargeable to the street-cleaning appropriation to $10,721.11.

During the summer of 1902 there were three one-horse sprinklers and five two-horse sprinkling wagons engaged in laying the dust on macadam and dirt roads, and the work was done by contract at a cost of $2.50 each per diem for one-horse sprinklers and $4.75 each per diem for two-horse sprinklers. In March, 1903, the department purchased four two-horse 450-gallon sprinkling wagons, and three of these were placed in service on the main paved car-track thoroughfares in the northwest section of the city. Since the fiscal year 1903 additional sprinklers have from time to time been purchased, and, with the two ordered last June and delivered early in August, the department now has 22 of these wagons. During the past summer 6 of them were in service on paved car-track streets, and 15 were in use on macadam and dirt streets and roads. Within the past four years, therefore, the efficiency of this important branch of the service has been increased by about 200 per cent.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Purchase of 6 sets double harness	$267.00
Purchase of 3 dirt wagons	585.00
Purchase of 2 sprinkler wagons	660.00
Purchase of 60 bag carriers (twentieth century)	750.00
Printing	450.96
Livery of inspectors' horses	1,454.39
Purchase of forage, pro rata	511.98
Purchase of horseshoes and nails, pro rata	23.00
Wages of extra laborers, pro rata	135.70
Incidental expenses, pro rata	5.78
Other miscellaneous expenses	765.40
Repairs to stable	9,296.80
Total	14,906.01

The item of $1,454.39 represents the allowance for livery of horse and buggy to the inspector who acts in the capacity of a chief inspector, the four inspectors on machine-sweeping work, and the foreman of public dumps, respectively. The duties of these employees are such as to render this means of transportation necessary.

The pro rata amounts for forage, horseshoes and nails, wages of extra laborers, and incidental expenses represent the expenditure properly chargeable to the maintenance of the horses used by the Commissioner and the superintendent in their respective official capacities.

The item "other miscellaneous expenses" includes rent of telephones, purchase of blank books and forms, tools for the dumpmen, light and fuel, and other supplies incident to the maintenance of the stable and repair shop.

The sum of $9,296.80 was expended for certain work done to the stable under contract with W. E. Mooney, of this city, as more fully set forth under the subhead "Stable and repair shop."

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Amount appropriated fiscal year 1907		$2,500.00
Unexpended balance from 1905 (special appropriation)		50.63
Total amount available		2,550.63
Expenditures:		
Pay rolls for January, 1907	$709.50	
Pay rolls for February, 1907	992.99	
Pay rolls for March, 1907	147.75	
Hire of extra men in February, 1907	140.04	
Purchase four gutter snow plows	500.00	
Printing snow and ice cards	15.50	
		2,505.78
Unexpended balance		44.85

The sum of $2,500 was appropriated for the removal of snow and ice from cross walks and gutters for the fiscal year 1907, and that, together with an unexpended balance of $50.63 carried forward from the fiscal year 1905, made a total of $2,550.63 available for the work.

The expenses during the past year, including printing and the purchase of four gutter snowplows, was $2,505.78, as against $2,871.88 in 1906, a decrease of $321.25.

Fortunately the past winter was a mild one, with comparatively little snow, and by the exercise of the most rigid economy and the use of the gutter snowplows purchased during the winter, the small amount available for this class of work was made to serve the needs of the department. As pointed out in the estimate for 1909, however, it is desirable that ample funds be provided to enable us to cope with conditions which in the nature of things can not be fully anticipated in advance.

Toward the end of the winter of 1905-6 the J. H. Strain Company of New York City, shipped to the department for trial a gutter snowplow, the understanding being that the District did not in anyway obligate itself to purchase same. It was received too late in the season to give it a fair test, and at the request of the company was stored in our stables until opportunity should occur for a practical demonstration. After the first snowfall in January last the plow was put in service for about half a day, and did very good work wherever the depth of snow did not exceed 2 feet. An order was then placed with the manufacturers for four of the plows, and the other three were delivered later in the season.

The snowplow is a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by two horses, and having a steel blade about 18 inches in width projecting beyond the wheel into the gutter at an angle with the curb, which blade is controlled by a lever operated by the driver from his seat. The plows were assigned to the machine-sweeping territory, each being in charge of one of the inspectors on that class of work. It was found that a plow can clean the snow from approximately 3 miles of gutters per hour, and the machine-sweeping territory can be thus covered in about two days. The plows will not, however, remove ice, and it is necessary, therefore, that they be utilized as soon as possible after a snowfall in order to do effective work. Inasmuch as a laborer using a shovel will not clean much more than half as many miles of gutters in eight hours as a gutter plow will in one hour, it can readily be seen that a considerable saving will be effected by the adoption of the latter.

STABLE AND REPAIR SHOP.

Force employed, fiscal year 1907.

Foreman of stable	1
Foreman of repairs	1
Blacksmith	1
Mechanic	1
Mechanic's helper	1
Hostlers	2
Extra laborers	3 to 4

With the exception of an additional hostler, the permanent force at the stable and repair shop was the same in 1907 as during the previous fiscal year. As explained under the subhead "Public dumps," this additional hostler was provided for in the appropriation act in lieu of a dumpman, the number of which class of employees was reduced by one. In the estimate for salaries for 1909 it is proposed that the hostler force be again increased by one, and that a corresponding reduction be made in the number of dumpmen. At the time of writing eighty horses are being maintained at the stables.

At the repair shop all repairs are made to the field apparatus, the push brooms and scraping pans used by the laborers are manufac-

tured, and the rotary brooms for the hand-sweeping machines are filled. The horses owned by the department are shod in the blacksmith shop, which is also located in the stable building. All of the material necessary to carry on the work is purchased through the property clerk by contract, upon competitive bid, or from the owners or manufacturers of patented articles, as the case may be.

During the summer and fall of 1906 the roof of the stable building leaked so badly whenever it rained that it was finally decided to replace the old roof, inasmuch as it was found that the latter could not be repaired so as to keep out the water. Accordingly specifications and plans were prepared in the building inspector's office for putting on a new steel-frame roof to be supported by cement pillars, and for strengthening some portions of the walls of the building. Bids were duly advertised for, and Mr. W. E. Mooney, this city, being the lowest bidder, the contract for the work was awarded to him by the Commissioners' order of February 18, 1907, at the contract price of $9,357. After the work had been completed it was duly inspected and was accepted by the Commissioners' order of June 28, 1907.

The net cost for this work was, as set forth in the general incidental expense table, $9,296.80, the difference of $60.20 representing the profit which accrued to the District from the cement furnished to the contractor.

PROPERTY ON HAND JUNE 30, 1907.

Anvil	1	Wagons, dirt, wooden	17
Bicycles	28	Wagons, sprinkling	20
Buggies	2	Wheelbarrow	1
Boxes, waste paper	122	Baskets, letter	8
Cans, refuse	29	Baskets, waste paper	6
Carriers, bag	134	Bookcase	1
Cutters, bolt	2	Basin, wash	1
Emery grinder	1	Bowl, wash	1
Forge, blacksmith	1	Cabinet, letter filing	1
Grindstone	1	Chairs	24
Harness, double wagon, sets	33	Cupboards	3
Harness, buggy	2	Cuspidors	7
Horses	71	Desks	12
Jacks, wagon	7	Files for reports, sets	3
Lathe	1	Pails, galvanized tin	4
Locks, Yale	13	Press and stand, letter	1
Machines, hand sweeping	150	Pitcher, water	1
Presses, drill	22	Rack, hat and coat	1
Press punch	1	Tables	1
Shears, splitting	1	Typewriters	5
Scales, weighing	2	Water cooler and stand	2
Shears, bench	1	Rubber mat for cuspidor	1
Stoves	4	Double-team lines	6
Taps and dies, sets	2	Snow plows, gutter	4
Vise	1	Machine horse clipper	1
Vulcanizer	1	Dietz stable lanterns	3

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

GARBAGE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Tons of garbage collected		41,269
Contract price per annum		$78,400.00
Deduction for neglect	$426.00	
Salary of inspector for August and September, 1906	105.00	
		531.00
Cost (net)		77,869.00

During the fiscal year 1907 a total of 41,269 tons of garbage was collected and disposed of, as against 39,975 tons the previous year, an increase of 1,294 tons.

The net cost of this service for the past year was $77,869, as against $60,423.06 in 1906, an increase of $17,445.94. This increase was due to the increase in price from $51,600 per annum under the old contract, which expired on November 30, 1905, to $78,400 under the new contract, which went into effect on December 1, 1905, for the corresponding periods from July 1 to November 30 of the fiscal years 1906 and 1907, respectively.

Deductions to the extent of $426 for neglect in connection with the collection service were imposed upon the contractors during the year. At the request of the contractors the Commissioners appointed an inspector to supervise the sanitary conditions at the garbage transfer station. His services were continued from August 4 to September 19, 1906, and he was paid at the rate of $3 per diem from the appropriation "Streets, District of Columbia, 1907, disposal city refuse." The total expenditure for this purpose was $105, and that sum was deducted from the contractors' pay vouchers, thus reimbursing the appropriation.

The present contract with the Washington Fertilizer Company for the collection and disposal of garbage will expire on June 30, 1910. The contractors are required to make collections as follows: Daily throughout the year from markets, hotels, restaurants, apartment houses, and such like places; daily, except Sunday, from residences within the fire limits, and triweekly without the fire limits from May 1 to September 30, inclusive, and triweekly and semiweekly in the corresponding territories during the balance of the year. The garbage is collected in metal tanks set on wagon bodies, and when these tanks are filled they are taken to the transfer station, where they are loaded onto railroad flat cars built for the purpose. These cars are shipped by rail daily to the reduction plant (Chamberlain system) of the company, located at Cherry Hill, Va., about 30 miles down the Potomac River, where the garbage is disposed of.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Horses collected	649
Cows collected	54
Dogs collected	4,899
Cats collected	7,574
Chickens collected	488
Rats collected	1,065
Miscellaneous animals collected	163
Total	14,892
Contract price per annum	$2,360.80
Deductions for neglect	10.00
Cost (net)	2,350.80

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, a total of 14,892 dead animals was collected and disposed of, as against 11,975 the previous year, an increase of 2,917.

The net expenditure for this service for the year was $2,350.80, as against $1,375.13 in 1906, an increase of $975.67. This increase was

due to the fact that for the period from July 1 to November 30, 1905, the garbage contract then in effect also provided for the collection and disposal of dead animals for the lump sum of $51,600 per annum.

During the past year a total of $10 in deductions was imposed upon the contractor for failure to remove dead animals within the time specified in the contract.

The present contract with Robert E. Mann, this city, went into effect on December 1, 1905, and will expire on June 30, 1910. It provides for the collection of all dead animals within the District of Columbia upon notice from the street cleaning department and for the complete disposal of same within twenty-four hours after receipt at the disposal plant.

The smaller animals are collected in inclosed one-horse vehicles, and horses and cattle in large two-horse inclosed wagons. These are taken in the collection vehicles to the contractor's reduction plant at Four Mile Run, Virginia, about 5 miles from the District of Columbia.

ASHES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Cubic yards collected	116,984
Contract price per annum	$54,000
Deductions for neglect	$460
Cost (net)	$53,540

During the past fiscal year the contractor collected a total of 116,984 cubic yards of ashes, as against 96,006 cubic yards in 1906, an increase of 20,978 cubic yards. The ashes were deposited on the public dumps and upon private property secured by the contractor for the purpose.

The net cost to the District for the service was $53,540 in 1907, as against $51,137.05 for the previous year, an increase of $2,402.95. This increase was due to the increase in the contract price from $29,979 under the old contract, which expired on July 31, 1905, to $54,000 under the new contract, which went into effect on August 1, 1905, the contract price for the month of July, fiscal year 1906, thus being much less than for the corresponding month of the fiscal year 1907.

During the year a total of $460 in deductions was imposed for failure upon the part of the contractor to make collections in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The two-year contract with Sampson P. Bayly, jr., this city, for the collection and disposal of ashes, which went into effect on August 1, 1905, contained a proviso that the Commissioners reserved to themselves the right to renew said contract for a period of one year, two years, or two years and eleven months, at their option. In December, 1906, a committee representing the business men of the city waited upon the Commissioners and urged that Congress be asked to appropriate sufficient money to extend the ash and refuse services, respectively, to hotels, business places, etc. After a hearing upon the subject the Commissioners decided to advertise for bids, and accordingly proposals and specifications for the period from August 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910 (see Appendix), were prepared in this office for the collection and disposal of ashes (1) from private residences, etc., (2) from private residences, etc., and business places, etc., and (3) from business places, etc., respectively; and for the collection and disposal of

miscellaneous refuse (1) from private residences, etc., (2) from private residences, etc., and business places, etc., and (3) from business places, etc., respectively.

Four bids were received, and when opened it was found that the lowest bidder was Isaac T. Brown, of New York City, who tendered for the collection and disposal of ashes as follows: (1) From private residences, etc., $59,000 per annum; (2) from private residences, etc., and business places, etc., $74,000 per annum, and (3) from business places, etc., $71,000 per annum. From each of these bids he proposed to deduct $4,000 per annum if allowed the use of the public dumps under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners. When the matter was laid before Congress, however, an increased appropriation was refused.

Inasmuch as Isaac T. Brown's net bid of $55,000 per annum was $1,000 per annum in excess of the contract price, the Commissioners, by their order of April, 30, 1907, notified Sampson P. Bayly, jr., that they had decided to take advantage of their option by renewing their contract with him for the collection and disposal of ashes from private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses and lodging houses with not to exceed 25 rooms for the full term, i. e., from August 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910.

The contract provides that collections shall be made as follows: Semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and weekly during the balance of the year within the fire limits, and weekly throughout the year without the fire limits.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of bags of paper collected	305,664
Cubic yards of other refuse collected	4,020
Contract price per annum	$16,500.00
Deductions for neglect	148.00
Cost (net)	16,352.00

In 1907 the contractor collected and disposed of 305,664 bags of paper and 4,020 cubic yards of other refuse, as against 201,512 bags of paper and 2,486 cubic yards of other refuse during the previous fiscal year. The figures for "other refuse" for the fiscal year 1906 are not complete, however, as no record of the quantity collected and disposed of was kept by the contractor prior to November 9, 1905.

The net cost to the District for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse during the past fiscal year was $16,352, as against $15,448.67 in 1906. The increase in cost was due to the fact that for the month of July, 1905, the then contractor was paid at the contract price of $8,000 per annum, whereas in July, 1906, the contract price under the contract which went into effect on August 1, 1905, was $16,500 per annum.

The total amount deducted during 1907 for failure to make collections in accordance with the terms of the contract was $148.

The two-year contract with Sampson P. Bayly, jr., this city, for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse, which went into effect on August 1, 1905, also contained a proviso that the Commissioners might renew it for one year, two years, or two years and eleven months, at their option.

As outlined under the subhead "Ashes," the Commissioners also advertised for bids for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse. Four bids were received, the lowest being that of Isaac T. Brown, of New York City, who tendered as follows: (1) From private residences, etc., $16,000 per annum; (2) from private residences, etc., and business places, etc., $24,000 per annum, and (3) from business places, etc., $20,000 per annum. As previously stated, Congress, however, declined to appropriate any additional moneys for the city refuse service.

Inasmuch as Mr. Brown's bid for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse from private residences, etc., was $500 per annum less than the then contract price, the Commissioners, pursuant to that provision of the act approved January 27, 1905, authorizing them to enter into a contract or contracts with the lowest and best bidder, by their order of April 30, 1907, awarded the contract to Isaac T. Brown for the period from August 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910.

The new contract provides that collections shall be made weekly throughout the year, both within and without the fire limits, from private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses and lodging houses with not to exceed 25 rooms. The contractor is also required to dispose of all miscellaneous refuse taken to the place of reception, and there offered for that purpose, free of charge to the person or persons so offering such material.

NIGHT SOIL.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of barrels of fecal matter removed	21,094
Contract price per annum	$16,500.00
Deductions for neglect	58.00
Cost (net)	16,442.00

During the past fiscal year the contractors collected and disposed of 21,094 barrels of fecal matter, a decrease of 1,884 barrels as compared with the work performed in 1906.

The net cost to the District for the service was $16,442, as against $16,470.67 in 1906, a decrease of $28.67. This decrease was due to the fact that for the month of July, 1905, the then contractor was paid at the old contract price of $17,000 per annum, whereas for the month of July, 1906, the payment was at the present contract price of $16,500 per annum.

During the fiscal year 1907 deductions to the extent of $58 were imposed upon the contractors for failure, after notice, to render service within the time provided for in the contract.

The present contract with Stutler & Ready for the collection and disposal of night soil will expire on June 30, 1910.

The act of Congress relating to the construction, etc., of privies specifically charges the health officer with the enforcement of the same. He issues all permits for privies, and if the contractors decline to remove the contents of any privy box on the ground that it is not lawfully constructed, it becomes necessary for this office to refer the matter to the health officer for inspection and a decision in the premises. In other cases relating to this service the street cleaning department acts merely as a medium for transmitting notices and

returns between the health officer and the contractors, respectively, whereas if such business were transacted directly between the parties time would be saved and a duplication of clerical work avoided. For these reasons, and with a view also to centralizing the inspection service in all matters appertaining to privies, it is earnestly recommended to the Commissioners that the supervision of the night-soil contract be transferred to the health officer.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Livery of inspectors' horses	$462.53
Purchase of six bicycles	131.10
Purchase of one typewriter	78.00
Purchase of twelve bicycle tires	95.28
Printing	109.54
Total	876.45

The item of $462.53 represents the allowance for horse and buggy livery to the two inspectors on city refuse work who are assigned to duty in the county.

The expenditure of $131.10 was incurred in the purchase of six new bicycles to replace old, worn-out ones. Each of the city refuse inspectors, other than the two assigned to the county, is furnished by the department with a bicycle for use in connection with his official duties, and all repairs to same are made at the repair shop.

A new typewriter was purchased at a cost of $78 to replace one in the office that had become unfit for further service.

The twelve bicycle tires purchased at a cost of $95.28 were required for repairs to the bicycles used by the inspectors, and the sum of $109.54 was expended for printing blank forms.

ASHES AND RUBBISH FROM DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1907.

Number of loads removed (2 cubic yards each)	3,203
Cubic yards	6,406
Contract price per cubic yard	$0.41
Cost	$2,626.46

A total of 6,406 cubic yards of ashes and rubbish was removed from the various buildings under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners during the past fiscal year, as against 5,180 cubic yards in 1906, an increase of 1,226 cubic yards.

The contract price for this work is 41 cents per cubic yard of material removed, and each department pays for the actual service rendered it out of its own appropriation.

The total cost for this service in 1907 was $2,626.46, as against $2,123.80 for the previous fiscal year, an increase of $502.66, due to the greater quantity removed.

Stutler & Ready are the contractors for this work, and the present contract will terminate on June 30, 1910.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary of expenditures for the fiscal year 1907.

Salaries:		
Amount appropriated		$45,020.00
Amount expended		44,799.95
Unexpended balance		220.05
Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets:		
Amount appropriated		240,000.00
Expenditures—		
Hand patrol work	$90,675.05	
Machine cleaning	84,864.29	
Unimproved street cleaning	17,708.32	
Alley cleaning	17,652.60	
Sprinkling	10,721.11	
General incidentals	14,906.01	
		236,527.38
Unexpended balance		3,472.62
Snow and ice work:		
Amount appropriated		2,500.00
Unexpended balance from 1905		50.63
Total		2,550.63
Amount expended		2,505.78
Unexpended balance		44.85
Collection and disposal of city refuse:		
Amount appropriated		168,340.00
Expenditures—		
Collection of garbage	$77,869.00	
Collection of dead animals	2,350.80	
Collection of ashes	53,542.00	
Collection of miscellaneous refuse	16,352.00	
Collection of night soil	16,442.00	
Incidental expenses	876.45	
		167,432.25
Unexpended balance		907.75
Appropriation for department, fiscal year 1907		455,860.00
Unexpended balance, snow and ice fund, fiscal year 1905		50.63
Total		455,910.63
Total expenditures for department, fiscal year 1907		451,265.36
Total unexpended balance		4,645.27

Present street and alley cleaning areas.

Hand cleaning (paved streets):	
Territorial area, square yards	1,745,452
Territorial area, miles	78.3
Area cleaned per day, square yards	1,745,452
Area cleaned per day, miles	78.3
Cost per 1,000 square yards (1907)	$0.182
Cost per mile (1907)	$4.06
Average width of paved streets, feet	38
Machine sweeping (paved streets):	
Territorial area, square yards	3,245,297
Territorial area, miles	145.6
Area cleaned per day, square yards	1,991,465
Area cleaned per day, miles	89.3
Area of streets cleaned six times per week, square yards	737,633

Machine sweeping (paved streets)—Continued.	
Area of streets cleaned six times per week, miles	33.1
Area of streets cleaned three times per week, square yards	1,253,832
Area of streets cleaned three times per week, miles	56.2
Contract price per 1,000 square yards	$0.22½
Cost per mile	$5.07
Average width of paved streets, feet	38
Unpaved-street cleaning:	
Territorial area, square yards	1,734,440
Territorial area, miles	92.4
Area cleaned per day, square yards	143,559
Area cleaned per day, miles	7.6
Contract price per diem	$73.80
Cost per 1,000 square yards (1907)	$0.586
Cost per mile (1907)	$11.00
Average width of unpaved streets, feet	32
Public alleys (paved and unpaved):	
Territorial area, square yards	961,737
Territorial area, miles	136.6
Area cleaned per day, square yards	214,195
Area cleaned per day, miles	30.4
Area cleaned two times per week, square yards	323,252
Area cleaned two times per week, miles	45.9
Area cleaned one time per week, square yards	638,485
Area cleaned one time per week, miles	90.7
Contract price per 1,000 square yards	$0.40
Cost per mile	$2.816
Average width of alleys, feet	12
Summary:	
Total territorial area, square yards	7,686,926
Total territorial area, miles	452.9
Total area cleaned per day, square yards	4,094,671
Total area cleaned per day, miles	205.6

In the interest of cleaner streets the following suggestions are offered for consideration:

(1) The abatement of the waste-paper nuisance.

(2) The prompt repair of holes and depressions in street pavements, including the paving adjoining car tracks.

(3) The surfacing of all cuts in paved streets with a layer of crushed bluestone, pending permanent repairs.

(4) The fencing off by builders and others of portions of paved streets temporarily occupied by them for the storage of building and other material.

In closing this report I wish to extend my thanks to the office and field forces, respectively, for the cordial manner in which they have assisted me in carrying out the policy of the department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN THEODORE TWOHEY,
Superintendent Street Cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END JUNE 30, 1909.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1908.	Estimated, 1909.
J. T. Twohey	Superintendent	$2,500	$2,500
N. Ball	Assistant superintendent and clerk	1,600	1,600
C. C. Brown	Clerk	1,000	1,000
R. E. Doyle, J. W. Ladd, C. O. Rockwell, W. W. Dent, H. C. Klopfer, W. E. Owen, E. S. Holland, H. C. Given, B. W. Connelly, W. E. G. Penny	10 inspectors, at $1,200 each	12,000	.....
	1 inspector	.....	1,400
	9 inspectors, at $1,200 each	.....	10,800
	NOTE.—It is desired to increase the salary of the inspector who acts in the capacity of chief inspector from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum. His duties are to oversee in a general way the work of the street cleaning field forces, and this entails longer hours of service than those required of the other inspectors.		
C. S. Shaw, E. M. Russell, F. B. Lloyd, A. H. Pruitt, H. C. Horne, M. J. Fish, J. I. Barrick, A. Weir, G. W. Harbaugh, S. Myer, J. M. Wood	10 inspectors, at $1,100 each	11,000	11,000
C. N. Phelps, R. B. Moorman, W. Beymer	3 assistant inspectors, at $900 each	2,700	2,700
O. N. Butler	Foreman of public dumps	900	900
	Messenger and driver	600	600
A. J. Holt	Stable foreman	1,000	1,100
	NOTE.—The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 reduced the salary of this employee from $1,050 to $1,000 per annum. The number of horses to be cared for has increased within the past year, and the duties appertaining to the position are, therefore, more exacting. The present incumbent is a junior student in veterinary surgery, and by reason of his technical knowledge is enabled to promptly diagnose and afford temporary relief to sick horses. He is required to report for duty on Sundays and holidays, and his hours of service are longer than the other employees at the stable.		
H. G. Todd	Foreman of repairs	1,000	1,000
G. W. Mercer	Clerk	1,200	1,200
F. E. Edgington	Clerk	1,200	1,200
G. L. Dittmar	Stenographer and clerk	720	900
	NOTE.—There is great demand for good stenographers, and it is impossible to retain the services of a competent man at the present low salary. No sooner does an incumbent become familiar with the work required of him than he seeks and obtains a similar position elsewhere at an increased compensation.		
W. N. Martin	Blacksmith	900	900
J. W. Bright	Mechanic	780	780
H. E. Moran	Mechanic's helper	600	600
W. H. Timms	Hostler	550	550
B. Francis	Hostler	480	.....
	2 hostlers, at $480 each	.....	960
	NOTE.—Because of the number of horses at the stable it is necessary to employ extra laborers to assist the two hostlers. It is desired to transfer one of the dump men to the position of hostler (see note to "dump men"), at the same salary, and the change will not, of course, entail any increase in the total appropriation.		

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1908.	Estimated, 1909.
L. Poling J. Cherry P. Mattern A. Taylor S. Taylor J. Oates R. Bailey R. Faulkner	8 dump men, at $480 each	$3,840	.....
	7 dump men, at $480 each	.....	$3,360
	NOTE.—As set forth in the note to "hostlers," it is desired to transfer one of the dump men to the position of hostler in the stables. This can be done without detriment to the service rendered in connection with the public dumps.		
C. Mackall	Laborer	450	450
	Total salaries	45,020	45,500
	STREETS.		
	Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.—For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including rent of storage rooms; maintenance and repairs of stable; purchase and maintenance of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and harness, and necessary incidental expenses and work done under existing contracts, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners without contract: *Provided*, That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at twenty-one (now nineteen) cents or less per thousand square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder; and if same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding twenty-two (now twenty) cents per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their immediate direction, in accordance with said specifications, and the Commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein	240,000	322,000
	NOTE.—(a) During the fiscal year 1905 the number of dumps under the jurisdiction of this department was reduced from 11 to 8, and at the end of the fiscal year 1906 but 7 dumps were available for our hand sweepings. In May last another dump was closed to us, leaving but 6 under our jurisdiction, and it is more than likely that 2 of those, the only ones located in the northwest section of the city, will have to be closed during the current year, as they are being filled up very rapidly. When this takes place, all of the hand sweepings of the section of the city west of Seventh street northwest will have to be hauled to Twelfth and M streets northeast or to Bennings, a distance of 2½ and 3½ miles, respectively, from the central point of said section, instead of to Twenty-fourth and N streets northwest and Connecticut avenue extended, respectively, as at present. In order not to exceed the 19-cent limitation of cost for hand cleaning, it is necessary to assign to each laborer on that class of work an average of about 10,000 square yards of pavement. This area is altogether too much for one man to keep clean, and it is therefore desired to reduce the surface yardage per laborer by about 1,000 square yards. For the foregoing reasons it is necessary that the limitation in cost be increased from 19 cents to 21 cents per 1,000 square yards. (b) The proposed increase in limitation from 20 to 22 cents per 1,000 square yards is made to meet the the proposed increase in the limitation of cost from 19 to 21 cents per 1,000 square yards. The following is a detailed statement of the estimated expenditures for street cleaning work for the fiscal year 1909, and explains the increase of $82,000 asked for: Hand cleaning: 500,000,000 square yards at 20½ cents per 1,000	$102,500	

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.		Appropriated, 1908.	Estimated, 1909.
	STREETS—continued.			
	Machine cleaning: 619,000,000 square yards, at 22½ cents per 1,000	$142,825		
	Unimproved street cleaning: 280 days, at $73.80 per day	20,684		
	Alley cleaning: 90,000,000 square yards, at 40 cents per 1,000	36,000		
	Sprinkling streets	12,500		
	Incidental expenses	7,000		
	Total	321,509		
	As will be seen, the estimated expenditure for hand cleaning is based upon a cost of 20½ cents per 1,000 square yards.			
	In September, 1906, the machine-sweeping schedules were rearranged, so that streets which had theretofore been cleaned once and twice per week, respectively, were scheduled for three sweepings per week, and the area for daily sweeping was also increased by the addition of some of the main thoroughfares that had previously been cleaned three times per week. By reason of these changes the schedules were increased about 500,000 square yards per day, and the streets swept six times and three times per week, respectively, instead of six times, three times, two times, and once per week, respectively, as under the old arrangement.			
	It is proposed to increase the machine-sweeping schedules so as to provide for the sweeping of a majority of the present three-time streets six times per week. Dirt accumulates on these streets so rapidly that three sweepings per week are insufficient to keep them in a presentable condition. It is estimated that this extra service will cost $45,000.			
	The item for unimproved street cleaning is based upon the contract price per day and the number of days upon which it is estimated that work will be performed.			
	Prior to November, 1906, all public alleys were cleaned but once per week. In that month the alleys in the business section of the city bounded by Fifteenth street west and First street east, Florida avenue and the Mall were added to the schedules for a second cleaning each week, and that arrangement has been continued ever since. The results have been so gratifying from a sanitary standpoint that it is proposed to clean all of the public alleys twice per week; hence the estimated expenditure of $36,000 for that class of work.			
	The estimated cost of the sprinkling service is but slightly in excess of that for the past year.			
	For incidental expenses a sum is allotted which it is thought will fairly meet the cost of the necessary renewal of equipment; also such miscellaneous items as are not properly chargeable under any other head.			
	For cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, under the act approved March 2, 1895		$4,000	$10,000
	It is submitted that an ample fund should at all times be available for snow and ice work, as otherwise the department is of necessity handicapped in the performance of that service to the public. It is true that Congress has always responded promptly when extra funds were necessary to handle a snow storm or storms, but, on the other hand, the emergency might arise during the holidays, or after the adjournment of the short session. The past two winters have been exceptionally mild, and by the exercise of the strictest economy the money available has been made to care for the work fairly well. There is no assurance, however, that such conditions will prevail during the winter of 1908-9, and it is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the increased sum will be granted.			
	For the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals, miscellaneous refuse and ashes from private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburbs, for collection and disposal of night soil in the District of Columbia, and for the payment of necessary inspection, livery of horses, and incidental expenses		168,340	168,340

APPENDIX.

Proposals for the Collection and Disposal of Ashes and Miscellaneous Refuse from Private Residences, Apartment Houses, Boarding Houses and Lodging Houses, Markets, and Places of Business in the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., December 27, 1906.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 8th day of January, 1907, and then opened, for the collection and disposal of ashes and miscellaneous refuse from private residences, apartment houses, boarding houses and lodging houses, markets, and places of business in the District of Columbia for the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910.

Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained at the office of the superintendent of street cleaning.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
JOHN BIDDLE,
Commissioners District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190 .

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

——— hereby propose to perform the work specified in proposals ——— in strict accordance with the specifications hereto attached, subject to a sufficient appropriation for the work by Congress during the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress and annual appropriations thereafter.

Inasmuch as these bids are to be used as the basis for an estimate to Congress for an appropriation for the work, ——— hereby pledge ——— to enter into a contract or contracts at the figures given in the proposals, in the event that a sufficient appropriation is granted by Congress for the prosecution of said work; provided that the contract or contracts is or are awarded to ———. It is understood, however, that the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposal I.—To collect and dispose of ashes.

A. To collect ashes in the city of Washington and its more densely populated suburbs, and to dispose of same and of all other ashes brought to the place of reception and there offered for that purpose, from all private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses and lodging houses with not to exceed twenty-five rooms, semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and weekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, within the present fire limits, and weekly throughout the year without the present fire limits, for the period from August 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910. For ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum.

B. If collections are also made from all hotels, apartment houses, boarding houses and lodging houses, markets and places of business, except manufacturing and power plants, foundries, mills, cold-storage plants, and like places, not included in bid A, semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and weekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, within the present fire limits, and weekly throughout the year without the present fire limits, for the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910, add ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum to the price in bid A.

C. If collections are also made from all hotels, apartment houses, boarding houses and lodging houses, markets and places of business, except manufacturing and power plants, foundries, mills, cold-storage plants, and like places, not included in bid A, triweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and semiweekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, within the present fire limits, and semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and weekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, without the present fire limits, for the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910, add ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum to the price in bid A.

D. To collect ashes in the city of Washington and its more densely populated suburbs, and to dispose of same, from all hotels, apartment houses containing more than four families, boarding houses and lodging houses containing more than twenty-five rooms, markets and places of business, except manufacturing and power plants, foundries, mills, cold-storage plants, and like places, semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and weekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, within the present

fire limits, and weekly throughout the year without the present fire limits, for the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910. For ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum.

E. If collections are made triweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and semiweekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, within the present fire limits, and semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and weekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, without the present fire limits, add ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum to the price in bid D.

F. If allowed the use of the dumps available for that purpose from time to time under the direction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, subject to the regulations governing said dumps, deduct ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum from the prices in bids A, B, C, D, E.

Proposal II.—To collect and dispose of miscellaneous refuse.

A. To collect miscellaneous refuse in the city of Washington and its more densely populated suburbs, in vehicles to be used only for that purpose, said vehicles to be properly equipped with racks, and to dispose of same and of all other miscellaneous refuse brought to the place of reception and there offered for that purpose, in strict accordance with the plan of disposal submitted herewith and made a part of this bid, from all private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses and lodging houses with not to exceed twenty-five rooms, weekly throughout the year, for the period from August 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910. For ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum.

B. If collections are also made from all hotels, apartment houses, boarding houses and lodging houses, markets and places of business, except manufacturing and power plants, foundries, mills, cold-storage plants, and like places, not included in bid A, weekly throughout the year, for the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910, add ——— dollars and —— cents ($———) per annum to the price in bid A.

C. To collect miscellaneous refuse in the city of Washington and its more densely populated suburbs, in vehicles to be used only for that purpose, said vehicles to be properly equipped with racks, and to dispose of same, from all hotels, apartment houses containing more than four families, boarding houses and lodging houses containing more than twenty-five rooms, markets, and places of business, except manufacturing and power plants, foundries, mills, cold-storage plants, and like places, weekly throughout the year, for the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910. For ——— dollars and —— cents ($ ———) per annum.

Very respectfully,

——— ———
——— ———
——— ———

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. Proposals must be signed by the bidder submitting them, with his signature in full. When a firm is a bidder the member of the firm, or agent, who signs the firm name to the proposal, shall state, in addition, the names of all the individuals composing the firm. Anyone signing the proposal as the agent of another, or of others, must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

2. The place of residence of every bidder, with post-office address, county, and State, must be given after his signature.

3. All prices must be written in words as well as shown in figures.

4. Alterations by erasures or interlineations must be explained or noted in the proposals over the signature of the bidder.

5. Each bidder for the collection and disposal of ashes and miscellaneous refuse, respectively, must submit with his bids a written statement setting forth the style and capacity of the vehicles he proposes to use for collections, and the manner in which he proposes to dispose of the ashes and miscellaneous refuse. Each bidder must submit with bid A, Proposal II, a complete description of the plant he proposes to use, together with a plan of said plant, the proposed location of said plant, and the proposed location of the reception place or transfer station, if any.

6. If a bidder wishes to withdraw his proposal he may do so before the time fixed for the opening without prejudice to himself, by communicating his wish in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and when his proposal is reached it shall be handed to him, or his authorized agent, unread.

7. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia reserve the right to waive any informality in the proposal received, to disregard the proposal of any failing bidder, and to reject any and all proposals.

8. Proposals shall be addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, indorsed: "Proposals for the collection and disposal of ashes in the District of Columbia."

9. The attention of bidders is invited to sections 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as follows:

"SEC. 892. Limitation of hours of daily service for laborers and mechanics on public works: The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the service of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

"SEC. 893. Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia who shall intentionally violate any provision of the last preceding section for each and every such offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both."

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, DEAD ANIMALS, NIGHT SOIL, MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE, AND ASHES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. The term "garbage" wherever it occurs in these specifications means all refuse of animal and vegetable matter which has been used as food for man, and all refuse animal and vegetable matter which was intended to be so used, and includes condemned food. The term "dead animals" means all dead animals or parts thereof not intended to be used as food for man. The term "night soil" means the contents of box privies, and human fecal matter deposited on streets, alleys, avenues, roads, and open lots. The term "miscellaneous refuse" means all refuse from places of residence and of business except garbage, dead animals, night soil, and ashes. The term "ashes" will be held to include ashes from coal, and such mineral substances as old plastering, etc., as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings and places of business but not such as may accumulate as the result of building operations.

2. Garbage, night soil, miscellaneous refuse, and ashes must be collected between 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m.; dead animals must be collected between 6 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m. Special collections at other hours may be authorized by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and may be required by said Commissioners whenever in their judgment they are necessary for public health or safety.

3. Garbage intended for collection will be deposited by householders in watertight, covered vessels, which can be easily handled by one man; ashes and miscellaneous refuse, intended for collection, will be deposited by householders in receptacles suitable for that purpose and which can be easily handled by one man. All receptacles aforesaid will be placed at points easily accessible to collectors. In the case of hotels, apartment houses, markets, etc., larger receptacles will be allowed under such restrictions as said Commissioners may determine. In event of dispute between citizen and contractor as to the point at which the garbage, ashes, or miscellaneous refuse, as the case may be, shall be placed for collection, the case shall be referred to said Commissioners, whose decision shall be binding upon the contractor. And if the householder refuse to abide thereby, said Commissioners will cause prosecution against him to be instituted in the police court, so as to have the matter determined by that court. Night soil intended for collection will be placed by householders in box privies constructed as nearly as may be practicable in accordance with law. For the details of construction of such privies, attention of bidders is invited to an act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes, approved January 25, 1898. The term "easily accessible," as herein used, means that receptacles shall be placed, on the premises, at or near the rear or side gate, if collections are made from the rear or side; and in the front area way or other convenient place near to the front entrance, if collections are made from the front.

4. Each contractor for the removal of any class of material enumerated in section 1 of these specifications, which is ordinarily kept in receptacles on the premises of the householder, must, as exceptional circumstances render it necessary, remove such material from any public street, avenue, alley, or road, or from any vacant lot, park, or uninclosed land.

5 The Commissioners of the District of Columbia will enforce the separation by householders of each class of material named in section 1 of these specifications, so

far as may be practicable. But whenever, through neglect on the part of a householder, or otherwise, two or more classes of such materials have been deposited in the same receptacle or place, said Commissioners may determine by which contractor or contractors, if any, the materials so deposited shall be collected and disposed of; and such contractor or contractors must collect and dispose of such materials.

6. If any street, avenue, alley, or road be obstructed so that vehicles used for the collection of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications can not pass into, over, or through the same, every contractor for the collection of any such material must cause it to be removed from such street, avenue, alley, or road, and from the premises abutting thereon, to vehicles on streets, avenues, alleys, or roads which are not obstructed.

7. The contractor for the removal of dead animals will be required to remove them promptly from time to time as they may be found or as they may be reported to him. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia will, however, assume no responsibility for the correctness of such reports as may be made by any department of, or employee in the service of, said District.

8. Each contractor must establish and maintain, without cost to the District of Columbia beyond the price stated in his proposal or proposals, such schemes, with all such wharves, boats, cars, vehicles, buildings, furnaces, boilers, driers, presses, and other devices and apparatus, as may be necessary to enable them or him to perform the work specified in his contract or contracts.

9. All garbage, dead animals, night soil, miscellaneous refuse, and ashes must be within the digesting tanks, or within the furnace, or otherwise in process of actual disposal, not later than 6 o'clock a. m. on the day following their receipt by the contractor for such disposal. All such garbage, dead animals, and night soil must be completely disposed of within twenty-four hours, and all miscellaneous refuse and ashes within seventy-two hours, after their receipt. The capacity of any plant or scheme established by any contractor must be sufficient to enable all necessary repairs to be made without interfering with the work of disposal.

10. Arrangements for transportation, and the method of disposal, must be such that regular, daily disposal will not be interrupted by reason of the obstruction of the Potomac River by ice or otherwise.

11. If a single contract be awarded for the collection and disposal of any material, all such material collected will be the property of the contractor from the time of its collection. If, however, separate contracts be awarded for the collection of any material, and for the disposal thereof, the contractor for collection will have no ownership in the material collected, except such as may be necessary to enable him or them to transfer the same, but must deliver all such material, without alteration, except such as may result from the use of disinfectants and deodorizers, to the contractor for disposal. Such material will be the property of the contractor for the disposal thereof after it has been delivered to him or them by the contractor for its collection.

12. Articles of special value, as silverware, dog tags, collars, etc., found in the material or on the dead animals collected, must be kept by the contractor for the disposal of such material or dead animals, in his office, for a period of one year after the finding thereof, and if unclaimed at the expiration of that time they shall, so far as may be possible, become the property of the contractor. Each contractor for the disposal of any material included in the foregoing proposals must cause each such article as aforesaid as may come into his possession, as soon as possible after the finding thereof, to be properly marked so as to show the date of finding and as nearly as may be possible the place where found. A list of such articles shall be forwarded to said Commissioners daily, describing each article found since the preceding report, and showing the collection district from which it came, the name of the finder, and such other information as may be of possible assistance in discovering the owner.

13. If a contract be awarded for the collection of any material, and a separate contract for the disposal thereof; and if under such circumstances it be desired by the contractor for the disposal of any such material to dispose of it at some place not in, nor at convenient hauling distance from, the city of Washington, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia consent thereto, the contractor for disposal must establish and maintain in, or within convenient hauling distance from, said city, such station or stations as in the opinion of said Commissioners may be necessary for the reception and transfer of the material collected or delivered there; and such contractor must transfer all such material from such station or stations to the place or places of final disposal, without creating a nuisance; all to be done by and at the expense of the contractor for disposal.

14. All material collected under these specifications must be transported by the contractor or contractors, whether within or without the District of Columbia, in covered conveyances satisfactory to said Commissioners.

15. All vehicles used by any contractor for the collection of any one class of material described in section 1 of these specifications must be uniform, except as otherwise authorized in writing by said Commissioners. Each such vehicle must be so constructed as to be loaded and unloaded, and to carry its contents, without offense to the public. Each such vehicle must be strongly built, must be plainly numbered and marked, so as to indicate to the public the nature of the material collected in it, and must be kept in good repair, well painted, thoroughly cleaned, and free from odor at all times.

16. None but strong, serviceable horses or mules shall be used in connection with any work performed under these specifications.

17. Each contractor must present all vehicles used by him for inspection at such times and places as may be designated by said Commissioners; and shall maintain all such vehicles in a condition satisfactory to said Commissioners.

18. The contractor for the collection of dead animals must keep ready for immediate use at any hour of the day or night one or more vehicles suitable for the collection and removal of dead animals, so as to respond promptly to any order requiring immediate attention.

19. Every receptacle used by the contractor for the collection of garbage, whether can, barrel, or the body of a cart or wagon, must be of metal, water-tight, strongly built, provided with a close-fitting metal cover, and have a capacity of not less than 30 gallons. Every receptacle used for the collection of miscellaneous refuse, and every receptacle used for the collection of ashes, must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of its contents during the process of transportation, and must be covered. Every receptacle aforesaid, whether for the collection of garbage, or of miscellaneous refuse, or of ashes, must be kept thorougly clean and well painted. When in motion on streets and avenues it must be tightly closed, and while being filled it shall be open as little, and kept open for as brief a time, as is practicable.

20. Each contractor must provide, and use, at his own expense, such disinfectants as in the opinion of said Commissioners may be necessary.

21. Each contractor for the collection of any material described in section 1 of these specifications must see that each collector employed by him notifies citizens of his approach, in such manner as may be directed by the Commissioners, so far as may be necessary to enable the collector to remove from the premises of the citizen the material to be collected, without undue delay. Each such contractor must see that no collector employed by him picks or sorts material collected, but transfers it from the receptacles of householders to the vehicle used for collection, without unnecessary delay or exposure and without spilling. Each such contractor must see that each collector employed by him who opens a gate, door, or window leading to any premises properly closes the same before departing.

22. Each contractor for the collection of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications shall, before commencing work, and thereafter before each change, if there be any, from summer to winter service and vice versa, subdivide the entire area from which collections are to be made into collection districts of such size as, for the purposes of his contract, can be readily served under ordinary circumstances by one vehicle; shall assign to each collection district a distinctive number; shall file in the street-cleaning department a map showing the boundaries of each district and the number assigned to it; and shall promptly notify said Commissioners in writing of any changes in the boundaries and numbers of such collection districts which may be made after such map has been filed.

23. Each contractor for the collection of garbage, of miscellaneous refuse, and of ashes, shall issue cards, approved by said Commissioners, stating the days for collecting such material in particular streets and districts, and designating as nearly as may be between what hours the collector will call in each locality; shall, before beginning work, cause one or more copies of such cards to be left at every building from which such material is to be collected; and whenever it is proposed to make any change in the days or hours of collection, prior to making such change, shall cause one or more copies of cards showing proposed time of collection to be left at each building affected by it. Each such contractor shall keep at the street-cleaning department at all times a supply of cards showing the days and hours of collections in every part of the District of Columbia.

24. No person under 21 years of age shall be employed in connection with any work performed under these specifications.

25. No laborer or mechanic performing any work under these specifications shall be permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in case of emergency. This is a requirement of law, and a disregard thereof is punishable by fine and imprisonment (27 Stat., 340).

26. Every contractor must punctually pay all persons employed by him upon the work under his contract in cash current, and not in what is denominated store pay or orders.

27. If any employee of any contractor use improper language or be under the influence of liquor while on duty, or demand pay from citizens for service rendered, or falsify any report he may be called upon to make, the contractor by whom he is employed shall at once discharge such employee from his service. No contractor shall knowingly employ on any work under his contract any person who has been discharged in compliance with the foregoing requirement.

28. No contractor may, without the written consent of said Commissioners, engage in the collection or in the disposal of any material which he is required by his contract to collect or to dispose of, otherwise than as provided in such contract; nor shall he use any vehicle intended for the public collection of refuse matter of any sort under these specifications for any other purpose, except with the written consent of said Commissioners.

29. Each contractor for the collection and each contractor for the disposal of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications shall provide telephone connections with the street-cleaning department at his own expense. Each contractor for the collection of any such material shall call at the street-cleaning department to receive orders, in person or through some responsible agent, at such times as the Commissioners may direct, not oftener than twice each day.

30. Each contractor for the collection of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications shall make daily reports to said Commissioners, on blanks approved by said Commissioners, which shall show the number of each collection district, the number of each vehicle employed therein, and the number of full loads and parts of loads, and the weight of each, or, in the case of dead animals, the number and species, collected. Such reports shall show also the number of men and of horses employed each day with each vehicle. Each such contractor must furnish to said Commissioners daily a complete list of all failures on his part to comply with the requirements of his contract which have come to his notice during the preceding day, and the reason for such failure. Each contractor for the collection and each contractor for the disposal of any material aforesaid shall furnish in writing such information in reference to the conduct of work under his contract as may be called for from time to time by said Commissioners.

31. All work shall be done under the supervision of the superintendent of street cleaning, and all details of such work as are not herein particularly specified shall be done in a manner acceptable to him.

32. If any contractor engaged in work under these specifications, in the opinion of said Commissioners, neglects or violates any provision of his contract, he may be fined by said Commissioners the sum of $1, and the amount of such fine will be deducted from any money due or which may become due to said contractor.

33. Upon the failure of the proper contractor to execute any order for the removal of any dead animal within eight hours after the receipt thereof, or forthwith if so directed by the Commissioners; or to execute any order for the removal of garbage within twelve hours after the receipt of such order, or forthwith if so directed by the Commissioners; or to execute any order for the removal of night soil within forty-eight hours after receipt of such order, or forthwith if such night soil be on any public street, alley, or road, or upon any open lot; or to execute any order for the removal of miscellaneous refuse or ashes within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such order, or forthwith if such miscellaneous refuse or ashes be on any public street, avenue, alley, or road, said Commissioners may cause such dead animal, or garbage, or night soil, or miscellaneous refuse, or ashes to be removed and charged against the contractor, the cost of such removal not to exceed $10 in any one case; and such cost will be deducted from any money due or which may become due the contractor, and paid to the party making such removal.

34. The imposing and the collecting of any fine upon, or the performance of any work at the expense of a contractor, will not constitute a waiver of the right of said Commissioners to annul his contract.

35. The absence of any employee will not be considered as a sufficient excuse for failure or refusal to perform any work required by any contract.

36. The use of unlawful receptacles, or the placing of such receptacles by householders in inaccessible places, will not be considered a sufficient excuse for more than two successive failures to collect garbage, miscellaneous refuse, or ashes from the same premises, unless the contractor shall have notified the Commissioners, in writing, of such neglect on the part of the occupant, prior to the receipt of such complaint, if any, as may have been made by said occupant.

37. Ordinarily inspectors will be employed by the Commissioners of the District of *Columbia. If, however, on* account of any apparent disregard by any contractor of the

requirements of his contract additional inspectors be, in the opinion of said Commissioners, required, such inspectors will be employed by said Commissioners in such number as they may deem necessary, and will be compensated by said Commissioners at the rate of $3 per diem each, which compensation will be charged to the contractor for the supervision of whose work such inspectors have been employed, and deducted from any money due or which may become due to him.

38. Every contractor must file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, from time to time as they direct, evidence satisfactory to said Commissioners that he has paid in full all accounts which were due on or before the date specified by said Commissioners, for services rendered and material furnished in connection with the execution of this contract. If such evidence be not furnished such sum or sums as may be necessary to pay such accounts as are believed by said Commissioners to be due and unpaid may be retained by said Commissioners until evidence is presented to show that such accounts have been fully satisfied.

39. Payments will be made semimonthly by checks of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, the payment for the first half of each month to be in the nature of a payment on account, and the amount of such payment shall not exceed two-thirds of a moiety of the amount due for the entire month. Payments for each entire month shall be one-twelfth part of the per annum contract price, less the amount paid on account for the first half of said month; and 10 per cent of the total amount due for any month may be reserved from the payment therefor, if in the judgment of the Commissioners such reservation shall be expedient.

40. *Bond.*—Good and sufficient bonds in a penal sum not less than 25 per cent of the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be faithfully performed, and that the contractor or contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract.

41. No contract, nor any interest in any contract, shall be transferred by the party to whom it is awarded.

42. Failure by any contractor, and by his sureties, to commence work promptly at the time specified in his contract or contracts, or to prosecute such work thereafter to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or any attempt to transfer or assign any contract, or any interest in any contract, will be authority for said Commissioners to annul any and all contracts affected by such default or attempted transfer, or, at the election of said Commissioners, to suspend such contractor, or such sureties if such sureties have made default in carrying out the contract, from the work; to employ some other party or parties to perform such work during the remainder of the period covered by such contract or contracts, and to apply any money due to such contractor, or to such sureties, at the date of annulment or suspension, and any and all money which would become due to such contractor, or to such surety, if he or they were to perform such work, to the cost of the work under such contract or contracts required to be done after such annulment or suspension. Any excess of such cost over and above the amount so retained or so paid will be charged against the contractor and his sureties, who will jointly and severally be held liable therefor.

43. All receptacles, whether for ashes, garbage, or miscellaneous refuse, shall be replaced in the position where found by the collector, shall be handled carefully, and if damaged by the carelessness of the collector such damage shall be made good by the contractor for collection. In cases of dispute the decision of the superintendent of street cleaning shall be final as to the loss suffered by the householder, and if the contractor refuses to make good said damage, the amount of such loss shall be deducted from any moneys due or which may become due to said contractor.

44. The contractor shall covenant and agree that he will indemnify and save harmless the District of Columbia from all suits or actions of any description brought against it on account of injuries or damages received or sustained by any corporation or corporations, person or persons, by reason of the operation of any equipment or plant of the contractor, or the negligence of the contractor, his agents, servants, or employees in said work, by or in consequence of any negligence in doing the same, or by or on account of any act or omission of the contractor, his servants, agents, or employees, and to save said District harmless therefrom.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in any contract or in these specifications, all work done under any contract must be performed in such a manner as in the opinion of said Commissioners not to create a nuisance nor be injurious to public health.

46. Wherever the word "Commissioners" is used, it is understood to mean the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the superintendent of street cleaning, or the duly authorized officials of the street-cleaning department.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, *October 26, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to your order of the 19th of March, 1907, I herewith submit a report respecting the work under the immediate supervision of the secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, with recommendations for any change in the service deemed advisable.

Copies of the orders of the Board of a general nature, made during the period mentioned, are herewith inclosed in accordance with previous practice since 1878, and with the requirement of the organic act that the Commissioners shall report their doings to Congress.

A report of the number of letters received and written at this office, or of any details of similar practical unimportance, would only involve a useless employment of labor and material and expense of publication, and is therefore omitted. It is believed to be sufficient to state in this connection that the clerical and messenger force has been industriously and efficiently engaged during the entire working hours, and frequently in excess of those hours, upon the business of the office. But notwithstanding the diligence and skill so displayed, and the fact that no material embarrassment to the administration of the District government has arisen from the conduct of the business of the office, the number of employees has been too small to effect satisfactory results in current work and to permit the making of certain records of a general nature which should be done to facilitate the business of the office and preclude animadversion thereon. The clerical force should be increased, temporarily, so as to enable the secretary to consolidate the indexes of the letters sent and of the opinions, and prepare an index of the laws of Congress and of the municipal government preceding the present form of government for the District of Columbia which are in force.

The difficulty of referring to the records of the Commissioners' orders, already seriously embarrassing, becomes greater corresponding with the accumulation of those enactments. It already requires a great expenditure of time to ascertain whether proposed orders of the Board are repetitions of orders already in existence. A wasteful expenditure of time is also frequently required to ascertain whether proposed orders of the Board are repetitions of orders already in existence. While portions of these records are obsolete from lapse of time, amendment, and substitution, there is much that is valuable in every volume. It is true of them as of all official files and memoranda, that many things are included simply to maintain a system, and because of the difficulty to determine when their importance has ceased. To nothing is the maximum that "Judgment is difficult," more pertinent than the problem of the disposition of uncurrent records. It is an open question whether there is not often more expense than saving from elaboration in official record systems. No system can give absolute security from loss or confusion, nor dispense with the necessity of personal honesty and constant supervision as its main

safeguard and advantage, nor is any system more efficient than those who operate it. Nevertheless, all the useful information the records contain should be made as accessible as practicable.

It would be of advantage if a uniform system of keeping correspondence records for all offices of the District government should be provided.

With respect to the record of opinions of the legal advisers of the Board, which are bound in seventeen volumes, this lack of a general index is a material hindrance to efforts to refer to any particular one of these opinions, or to the various opinions on any one subject. It is frequently necessary to examine the several indexes of each of these seventeen volumes of opinions, and most of the twenty-seven volumes of orders, to obtain desired information. Moreover, some of those indexes were made when the office force was utterly inadequate to meet the demands upon it for even the most superficial service, and were therefore compiled with undue succinctness and dispatch, and are accordingly deficient in thoroughness and accuracy.

An index of laws of Congress relating to the District of Columbia, which was prepared by the secretary to the Board and published in 1882, only one copy of which is now available to this office, has been interlined and interleaved by the insertion of references to statutes subsequently enacted, until its usefulness has been substantially diminished. A well-arranged index to those statutes is so necessary for the reputable conduct of the office that a new one should be immediately prepared while the office has at its command the assistance of employees familiar with the laws and the nature of their modifications and conflictions. It is not only impracticable to do this work well with the present force of the office, but to do it at all. Such indexing requires special aptitude and training and equipment of general and special information which render it an expert employment. Furthermore, persons engaged on such work should not be subject to interruption or even temporary assignment to other duty, whereby their minds would be diverted from it, as continuity of thought and application are essential to successful indexing of such complicated nature. The clerks in the office who are competent to render such service are those most busily engaged in their routine duties at which they have become skilled, from which they could not be detached without causing embarrassment in the administration of the office.

Many attempts have been made to do this indexing work during temporary remissions in the office work, but the only result was a practical demonstration of the hopelessness of accomplishing the undertaking in that way. The regular duties of the clerical force of the office are not only excessive as to amount, but are subject to frequent interruptions to meet the special demands of the Commissioners for information and clerical assistance. To compile the indexes in question would require for more than a year the services of at least one such expert as I have hereinbefore described, who could not be obtained for less than $1,200 or $1,500 per annum.

The amount of shorthand work in reporting hearings has increased, so that the entire time of one clerk is required to properly perform it. It is impossible to obtain or retain the services of persons sufficiently expert and otherwise qualified for such service for the $750 provided for compensation of a "stenographer and typewriter."

The office is therefore obliged to employ one of the $1,200 clerks for that purpose, and finds it difficult to keep a competent person at that rate. Upon several occasions inquiry has been made of shorthand-writing firms to recommend suitable help of that kind. The response thereto has been that they were paying very much more than the salary so appropriated, and were unable to obtain help enough at those higher rates. Another $1,200 clerk should therefore be provided as a stenographer in addition to the present force, who could act as stenographer during the absence of the regular stenographer from illness or otherwise, and when not so employed, could be assigned to other work in the office, of which there is enough to keep him constantly engaged. The most assiduous application on the part of the shorthand clerk is necessary to enable him to keep his work up to date, under the most favorable circumstances, but there are occasions when the hearings are so frequent and extended that the reporter is unable to keep pace with the demand upon him. The present clerk has at times been several days' work behind; his predecessors at the time they were transferred to another service had reported a large number of hearings which they had not transcribed. The secretary's office is called upon to furnish an acting private secretary to either of the civil Commissioners when the regular private secretary is absent on leave or from illness. The office is now obliged to employ young learners of shorthand and typewriting, who obtain more lucrative positions elsewhere through the civil service and otherwise so soon as they become sufficiently proficient for the work required of them here.

The work of the office is also frequently embarrassed by the insufficiency of the force charged with the general care of the District Building, which imposes more or less work upon the messenger and others in the office of the secretary of the Board that should be done by the force under the immediate supervision of the janitor. The secretary's force is also required to furnish substitutes for the messenger force of the civil Commissioners in case of the absence of the regular messengers to these Commissioners. An additional messenger at $360 per annum should be provided for service in this office.

A compilation of a code of laws of a municipal nature in force in the District is much needed. Many of the ordinances and laws of former municipal governments in the District are still valid, while many acts of Congress relating to local matters are yet wholly or largely in effect. To compile these in such a way as to eliminate obsolete provisions and retain those which are desirable and consistent, would require the skill of persons learned in the law and with extensive clerical experience. If a sufficient appropriation could be obtained the work might be done under the supervision of the corporation counsel.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners
of the District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

JULY 9, 1906.

Ordered: That no person shall be permitted to make or deliver any address, speech, or sermon upon any subject whatever in or upon any street, avenue, alley, foot-way, highway, or other public space in the District of Columbia without first obtaining a permit in writing from the Major and Superintendent of Police to do so, which permit shall designate the time and precise locality where such address, speech, or sermon may be given.

For every violation of any of the provisions of this article the party offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars.

JULY 9, 1906.

Ordered: That when application is made for a permit to erect, construct or reconstruct any pavilion for dancing or other amusements within the fire limits of the District of Columbia there shall be filed in the office of the inspector of buildings with said application, as a condition precedent to the issuance of said permit, the written consent of the owners of more than one-half the property in the square or block where it is desired to locate or continue said pavilion, and also the owners of more than one-half the property on the confronting sides of the squares or blocks opposite the square or block where said pavilion is to be located or continued; and beyond the said fire limits in the more densely populated suburbs (as for example Anacostia, Brookland, and Brightwood) there shall be filed in the office of the inspector of buildings with said application the written consent of the owners of more than one-half the property within one hundred yards of the site occupied or to be occupied by said pavilion; and beyond the said fire limits and the more densely populated suburbs in unsubdivided land there shall be filed in the office of the inspector of buildings with said application the written consent of a majority of the owners of more than one-half the property within five hundred yards of the site occupied or to be occupied by said pavilion.

If said pavilion is not used within sixty days from the date of permit for erection and construction, the said permit shall be void; and if at any time after the establishment of said pavilion the same is not operated for a period of one year, said permit shall be void.

JULY 18, 1906.

Ordered: That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell to any child or children under the age of sixteen years firearms, gunpowder, gun caps, fireworks, or other explosives, in any quantity or quantities.

JULY 24, 1906.

Ordered: That no bell, horn, gong, whistle, drum, or other noise-making article, instrument, or device, shall be struck or sounded on or in any street, avenue, alley, highway, footway, sidewalk, parking, or other public space in the District of Columbia for any purpose what-

soever, except as provided in section four of Article X of these regulations: *Provided*, That street cars may continue the use of a starting gong or bell and shall strike a gong at every street crossing and where otherwise required to give warning; and bicycles, tricycles, and motor vehicles shall sound a suitable bell, gong, or horn when necessary to warn persons of their approach; but nothing herein shall permit any unnecessarily loud or any discordant alarm device to be used, but the same are hereby expressly forbidden.

DECEMBER 3, 1906.

Ordered: That no person shall keep any kind of live fowls or pigeons in any square or block, within the District of Columbia, which has seventy-five per cent of its territory improved, without having first obtained a permit so to do from the health officer of said District, which permit shall prescribe the conditions under which fowls and pigeons shall be kept; nor without having obtained the consent of seventy-five per cent of the residents within a radius of one hundred feet from the boundaries of the premises upon which fowls or pigeons are to be kept. Provided, however, that such fowls shall not be permitted to run or stray beyond the boundaries of the said premises: And provided, further, that this regulation shall not apply to fowls or pigeons confined in coops in regularly established provision or commission stores or public markets, or to homing pigeons. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than two dollars and not more than ten dollars, and each day fowls or pigeons are kept, or permitted to run or stray, as above provided, shall be deemed a separate offense hereunder.

JANUARY 24, 1907.

Ordered: That fire escapes to be installed in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 19, 1906, entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," shall be of the type shown by drawings on file in the office of the inspector of buildings. In certain cases, however, hereinafter specified, chain or endless-ladder types of fire escapes may be used.

2. Fire escapes must be so located that a person in any part of a building can reach one without having to pass a stair well or elevator shaft. Chain or endless-ladder types of fire escapes may be used on buildings or parts of buildings so constructed that the standard platform fire escape can not be applied without obstructing window or door openings. In such cases balconies of the standard type must be provided and the chain or endless-ladder escape must be suspended over the middle of the space between tiers of windows.

3. The fire escape on each floor must be so located as to be readily accessible and must be kept free from obstructions. In case access to an escape is had through a room, either the door of the room must be removed or an unobstructed passage at least two and one-half feet wide must be provided from the corridor or the hallway to the fire escape. Access to fire escapes may be had through windows in case the sills are not more than two feet six inches above the floor, and the windows are so constructed as to provide a clear opening at least three feet high and two and one-half feet wide.

4. Landing or drop ladders of fire escapes must be provided with a counterbalance weight, suspended by a bronze or copper cable, capable of sustaining a weight of twelve hundred pounds. In all cases where chain or endless-ladder fire escapes are used they must be so arranged as to be readily prepared for operation by firemen from the ground. The wire for operating the escapes must be of noncorrosive metal at least one-fifth of an inch in diameter. Each standard platform escape should be provided with a goose-neck firemen's ladder extended from the upper platform to a point at least three feet above the roof.

5. All halls, corridors, passageways, stairs, and exits to fire escapes in buildings used and occupied at night must be lighted from sunset to sunrise, as follows: White light at head and foot of each flight of stairs. Same at intersection of halls, corridors, or passageways, and at least one such light near the center of each hallway, corridor, or passageway, and one at each guide sign. A red light to be placed at each approach to a fire escape.

6. In all sleeping rooms the following notice, in red letters one-quarter of an inch high, on a white card, shall be conspicuously placed: "Notice: Red lights indicate location of fire escapes."

7. At the intersection of a hall approaching a fire escape and the corridor on each floor a sign shall be placed, with letters two inches high, to be read from either side, with the words "Fire escape." In cross halls a sign shall be placed, with letters two inches high, with the words "To the fire escape," and a printed hand indicating the direction of the same. Near the center of the main corridors and halls, standpipes at least two inches in diameter shall be placed, with sufficient hose of the same size to reach either end of the corridor or hallway and with satisfactory connections to the city water service. This will not apply to halls, theaters, or places of amusement, in which standpipes at least three inches in diameter shall be installed as required at present, nor will it apply to any buildings already erected in which existing standpipe systems prove satisfactory. At each end of the hallway on each floor shall be placed one three-gallon fire extinguisher.

8. Elevator shafts and stairways in basements shall be inclosed with fire-resisting material in such manner as to make the same smoke-proof. This inclosure or compartment to have self-closing fireproof doors, which must be kept closed at all times when not in use.

9. All halls, passageways, corridors, and openings to fire escapes and stairs must be kept free from baggage, furniture, cans, or any other obstruction whatsoever. All openings to fire escapes must be so arranged that they can be operated without key or other instrument.

10. Fire-alarm gongs shall be installed in all buildings coming within the purview of the act of March 19, 1906, which are used and occupied for sleeping purposes. One eight-inch alarm gong shall be placed near the center of each hallway or corridor on each floor. Gongs are to be operated from automatic striking stations placed as follows: One near the front door; one at the head of the stairs on each floor; one in the office or janitor's room; and one in the kitchen, if there be such a room. All shall be placed on one circuit and all gongs shall operate simultaneously from any and all stations. All operating switches are to be protected by glass cases. Telephones will not be considered as a substitute for alarm gongs.

MAY 29, 1907.

Ordered: That no person shall expectorate or spit in or upon any paved sidewalk or footpath in the District of Columbia, or in or on any part of any street-railway car, or other public vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or in or upon any part of any public building under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or upon the doors, windows, steps, balconies, balustrades, stairs, porches, halls, walls, or sides of any private building or the railing, fencing, or the walls of any inclosure thereof. Street railway companies and the proprietors of other public vehicles carrying passengers for hire shall keep posted conspicuously in each and every one of their cars and public vehicles notice forbidding such expectorating or spitting.

MAY 31, 1907.

Ordered: That, pursuant to the authority vested in the Commissioners by the "joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to alter, amend, or repeal certain health ordinances," approved February 28, 1899; "an ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown" as amended by Commissioners' order of January 2, 1902; April 21, 1903; October 6, 1904, and April 24, 1906, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following: Sec. 12. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, café, lunch room, or of any other place in the District of Columbia where a food, or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall cause it to be screened effectually so as to prevent flies and other insects from obtaining access to such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article, and shall keep such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article free from flies and other insects at all times. Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $25 for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation. Sec. 13. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, café, lunch room, or of any other place in the District of Columbia where a food, or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall equip said store, market, dairy, café, lunch room, or other place, with running water, or other proper water supply if running water be not available, and with facilities and material for the proper washing, and shall cause such washing to be done, of the hands of all persons employed therein, and for the proper cleansing, and shall cause such cleansing to be done, of said store, market, dairy, café, lunch room, or other place, and of all apparatus, utensils, and materials used in connection therewith. Any persons violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $25 for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of March 19, 1907, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the assessor's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and an estimate of the taxable personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908, and suggestions and recommendations looking toward the improvement of the service.

The assessment of real property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908, and the total amount of taxes subject to collection thereunder are as follows:

Washington City:		
Assessed valuation of land	$105,570,679	
Assessed valuation of improvements	93,435,045	
Total assessed valuation		$199,005,724
Washington County:		
Assessed valuation of land	31,629,910	
Assessed valuation of improvements	24,689,200	
Total assessed valuation		56,319,110
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908		255,324,834
Real estate tax for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908:		
Washington City	$2,985,085.88	
Washington County	844,786.65	
Total real estate tax		3,829,872.53
Estimated personal tax for the year to end June 30, 1908 [a]		850,000.00
Total real estate and estimated personal tax		4,679,872.53

The foregoing figures upon realty are based upon the triennial assessment of 1906–1908. The assessment for 1909–1911 is now in course of preparation and will be completed and subject to appeal beginning the first Monday in January, 1908.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the assessed valuation of real estate was as follows:

Washington City:		
Assessed valuation of land	$105,283,675	
Assessed valuation of improvements	89,039,745	
Total assessed valuation		$194,323,420.00

[a] This amount is necessarily estimated in view of the fact that the board of personal tax appeals will not, according to law, adjourn until the second Monday in March, and the final levy can not be definitely ascertained until then.

Washington County:		
Assessed valuation of land	$31,490,724	
Assessed valuation of improvements	21,492,350	
Total assessed valuation		$52,983,074.00
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		247,306,494.00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:		
Washington City	$2,914,851.32	
Washington County	794,746.11	
Total real estate tax		3,709,597.43

The increase of assessed valuation for 1908 as compared with that of 1907, due to new buildings, additions, etc., shows an increase for the city of $4,682,304 and for the county $3,336,036 (total, $8,018,340), resulting in an increased tax of $120,275.10, as follows:

City	$70,234.56
County	50,040.54
Total	120,275.10

In arriving at the above increase of assessment for 1908 allowance has been made for a reduction due to the demolition of about $142,000 worth of buildings in connection with the railroad terminal improvements.

Personal tax levy, fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Personal property, at 1½ per cent	$310,506.06
Building and loan associations, 2 per cent on gross earnings	15,653.22
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings, less interest paid depositors	4,409.32
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings	36,611.70
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings	34,566.71
Gaslight companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings	89,741.45
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings	90,746.68
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings	64,794.67
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts	149,919.52
Street railways, use of highway bridge	8,738.67
Total	805,688.00

Summary of new buildings, additions and improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1907 for assessment in the fiscal year 1908.

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings	$3,307,700	$3,302,200	$6,609,900
Additions and improvements	497,700	96,800	594,500
Gas, electric lamps, conduits, etc	1,283,471	.....	1,283,471
Total assessment	5,088,871	3,399,000	8,487,871
Off	280,600	14,300	294,900
Remaining assessment	4,808,271	3,384,700	8,192,971

BUILDINGS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

District of Columbia	$161,000	.....	$161,000
Churches, schools, etc	46,800	$36,000	82,800
Total	207,800	36,000	243,800

Summary of new buildings, additions and improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1907 for assessment in the fiscal year 1908—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	City.	County.	Total.
Remaining assessment	$4,808,271	$3,384,700	$8,192,971
Exempt from taxation	207,800	36,000	243,800
Net assessment (taxable)	4,600,471	3,348,700	7,949,171

NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS.

Brick	775	740	1,515
Frame	28	319	347
Total	803	1,059	1,862
Number of buildings removed	444	41	485
Increase in number of buildings	359	1,018	1,377
Number of buildings repaired	197	58	255

By sections.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Northwest	354	$2,412,100	171	$404,300	230	$91,400
Southwest	62	111,400	10	10,700	31	4,900
Northeast	142	480,700	25	30,700	180	184,000
Southeast	245	303,500	6	52,000	3	300
Total	803	3,307,700	212	497,700	444	280,600

Average assessed value per building.

Section:	Value.
Northwest	$6,814
Southwest	1,797
Northeast	3,385
Southeast	1,239
Average for the city	4,106

Number of "flat buildings" assessed in the city.

Section.	Number.	Value.
Northwest	47	$725,800
Southwest	17	32,600
Northeast	11	132,100
Southeast	6	18,100
Total	81	908,600

Assessed values in county, North Capitol street being the dividing line east and west.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.		Total value.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
East of	253	$326,200	5	$3,800	21	$4,300	$332,800
West of	806	2,976,000	53	93,000	20	10,000	3,066,200
Total	1,059	3,302,200	58	96,800	41	14,300	3,399,000

Average assessed value per new building.

East of North Capitol street	$1,290
West of North Capitol street	3,692
Average assessed value for the county	3,118

Number of "flat buildings" assessed.

Location.	Number.	Value.
In the city	81	$908,600
In the county	21	389,000
Total	102	1,297,600

Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (city)	$11,218
Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (county)	18,523

Total assessment of new buildings for the years 1895 to 1907, inclusive.

Amount of assessments	$53,195,222
Reductions	4,163,784
Increase	49,031,438
Number of new buildings	13,971
Number of buildings removed	2,856
Increase in number of buildings	11,115

Number of buildings in the District of Columbia.

City	52,820
County	12,829
Total	65,649

The following statement shows the assessed value of real property in the District of Columbia from 1871 to 1908, inclusive:

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871	$66,818,886	$6,213,467	$6,965,101	$79,997,454
1872	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,748,433	93,452,684
1877	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896	165,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284
1899	159,559,921	.....	23,596,450	183,156,371
1900	151,498,504	.....	25,069,045	176,567,549
1901	154,349,966	.....	25,984,675	180,334,641
1902	155,903,114	.....	26,622,494	182,525,608
1903	171,302,378	.....	37,217,058	208,519,430
1904	174,345,708	.....	38,904,710	213,250,418
1905	176,864,785	.....	40,743,511	217,608,296
1906	189,728,863	.....	49,733,122	239,461,985
1907	194,323,420	.....	52,983,074	247,306,494
1908	199,005,724	.....	56,319,110	255,324,834

Statement dated October 28, 1907, showing personal taxes levied, under authority of act approved July 1, 1902, for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, the collections and the unpaid balances.

Year.	Tax levied.	Changes in assessments.		Collections.	Balance unpaid.	Percentage collected.
		Increase.	Reduction.			
1907	$805,688.00	$928.53	$3,761.73	$745,825.28	$57,029.52	93
1906	724,334.69	467.03	3,266.83	698,122.06	23,412.83	97
1905	666,247.20	349.61	2,680.25	647,359.98	16,556.58	98
1904	637,415.61	568.65	3,350.67	620,720.47	13,913.12	98
1903	563,533.06	982.76	7,410.94	547,893.57	9,211.31	98

Special assessments levied during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Assessment and permit work	$122,510.38
Improvements and repairs	2,138.60
Construction of county roads	929.84
Sewers	3,465.37
Opening minor streets and alleys	51,513.23
Street extensions	40,314.17
Total	220,871.59

Increase of 1907 over 1906, $86,208.42.

NEW TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The board of assistant assessors is nearing the completion of the triennial assessment of 1909–1911, and will have the records ready for the meeting of the board of equalization and review on the first Monday in January, 1908. This board of appeals will, in accordance with law, continue in session from that time until the first Monday in June, a period of unnecessary length and not warranted by the amount of such business coming before it. I earnestly recommend a change in the law, so that the board shall continue in session only from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in April, which would allow ample time for appeals and also enable the board to reinspect and investigate statements offered by appellants, so that the final adjustment of the assessments could be completed before the beginning of the following fiscal year, when the taxes would be placed upon the ledgers.

The board has been engaged upon the coming triennial assessment for the past two and a half years, and has endeavored to arrive at a just basis of assessment by applying the principle of two-thirds of the true value, based upon actual view of properties, investigation into the facts governing the market prices of lots, by conferences with the owners, and consideration of their arguments before the board of equalization and review. From a careful perusal of the assessments to this date I am of the opinion that this assessment will evidence standard values, will be a credit to the board, and show a marked increase in the revenues of the District.

PERSONAL TAXES.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1908 is estimated at $850,000, based upon the amount assessed for 1907, which was $805,688. The actual amount for 1908 can not be definitely ascertained until after the close of the session of the board of personal tax appeals on the second Monday in March, 1908.

The personal tax law in its entirety seems to meet the views of our citizens, and if equitably enforced should occasion no just complaint. The items of cost of administration and clerical work in carrying out its provisions are infinitesimal compared with the revenue derived therefrom.

It is only by utmost care and constant scrutiny that the duplication of accounts and improper or erroneous assessments can be reduced to a minimum. The law requires every citizen, association, corporation, firm, or company in the District to make a return, on a schedule to be furnished by the assessor, of all tangible personal property and all general merchandise or stock in trade owned or held in trust or otherwise subject to taxation, under affidavit. Notice that the blank schedule is ready for distribution is required by law to be advertised three successive secular days. The period prescribed for the filing of returns is during the month of July and on or before the 1st day of August. Failure to make return within the period stated is penalized by the addition of 20 per cent to an assessment of the property by the board of personal tax appraisers, notice of such assessment being furnished the property owner in order to afford him an opportunity to appeal therefrom. Appeals from all assessments may be had before the board of personal tax appeals, which convenes on the first Monday in February and sits until the second Monday in March, when careful consideration is given to the statements of everyone appearing before the board, in order that the disputed tax may be adjusted on a basis fair to the owner and to the District.

The attention of the members of the personal tax board has been officially brought by the assessor to the fact that the words directing that assessments shall be made " from the best information they can procure " are construed to mean " from some tangible, definite information obtained either from actual view, if possible, or otherwise, and that such an assessment should not be entered of record without such positive basic knowledge."

A careful study has been made of the ministerial details in regard to the records concerning personal taxes, including field books, ledgers, recording of returns, etc., which will undoubtedly result in time and labor saving and perfected methods. In the past, owners of personal property have frequently claimed that they had filed returns, whereas the records failed to show that such was a fact. A system has been adopted for giving receipts to those making returns, a stub forming the card-index reference of the filed returns. The efficacy of this system has been demonstrated during the past few months and has met with the approbation of the taxpayers and the satisfaction of the office.

REPORT ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Under date of August 28, 1907, this office, by direction of Commissioner West, prepared and submitted, it is believed, for the first time in the history of the department, a detailed statement upon the subject of the taxation of public-utility corporations in the District of Columbia in order to determine whether these corporations are fully assessed under the law. The following summary of this state-

ment shows the taxes assessed against such corporations in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1907, to be—

Steam railroads	$39,177.34
Street railroads	178,436.54
Gas companies	148,406.10
Electric lighting company	45,279.88
Telephone companies	45,211.64
Telegraph companies	911.73
Steamboat companies	11,349.00
Canal company	664.19
Total	469,436.42

In other words, the public utilities in the District of Columbia paid about 11 per cent of the total amount of taxes on realty and personalty collected in the year 1907.

STEAM RAILROADS.

In preparing the triennial assessment for 1909, 1910, and 1911, especial attention is being paid by the board of assistant assessors to the assessment of switches, switch towers, roundhouses, turntables, and the tracks of steam railroads.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The tax laws, both real and personal, in regard to street railways are being enforced, the personal tax being based, as required by act of Congress, upon their gross receipts as shown by their certified reports to Congress. Under the existing law the tracks of the street railways have not been deemed real estate for the purposes of taxation. This position has been based upon the theory that the tracks occupy public space as a franchise, the tax upon which is construed to be included in the personal tax of 4 per cent per annum upon the gross receipts. A thorough examination shows that a majority of the original charters of the various lines in the District contain a specific provision that the tracks shall not be assessed as real estate.

A recommendation is submitted elsewhere in this annual report for the increase of the tax upon street railways from 4 to 6 per cent upon their gross receipts, with a specific provision that the tracks of all the street railways shall be excluded from assessment.

GAS COMPANIES.

Gas companies are taxed 5 per cent per annum on their gross earnings and the regular rate of 1½ per cent on their real estate. Under date of August 10, 1907, the board of assistant assessors reported that the service pipes and meters of the two local gas companies had theretofore escaped taxation and, in accordance with a provision of an act approved August 14, 1894, returned said pipes and meters against the two companies for the years 1906 and 1907 and noted the same for the assessment of 1908. The assessments for the three years 1906, 1907, and 1908, amounting in the aggregate to $3,268,188, or a total tax of $49,022.82, have been placed upon the ledgers.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES.

Electric lighting companies are taxed 4 per cent per annum on their gross earnings, based upon an affidavit required by law to be submitted by them, and the customary rate of 1½ per cent upon their realty. Their conduits, poles, lamps, etc., are classed as real estate. Investigation into the subject of the taxation of service wires and meters of the local company is now being made with a view to definitely ascertain whether action consistent with that taken in the case of the gas companies above mentioned is required by law.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Telephone companies are taxed 4 per cent per annum on their gross earnings and 1½ per cent upon their realty, including overhead wires and supporting poles.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Telegraph companies are not required by law to pay taxes upon their capital, earnings, or receipts. The companies operating in the District are taxed, under the head of real estate, upon overhead wires supported by poles, conduits, and, under the head of personalty, upon office furniture, fixtures, implements, machinery, instruments, etc.

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

Steamboat companies are taxed 1½ per cent per annum on the value of vessels, ships, and boats. These assessments are made by the board of personal tax appraisers, although the companies are required to submit affidavits as to the values of the properties. The office furniture of these corporations is also taxed as personalty.

CANAL COMPANY.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company is assessed and taxed upon certain realty holdings, other real estate owned by it having been exempted by express provision of law.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The former recommendation of this office for the reduction of the taxation on national banks and trust companies is renewed. Under existing law such institutions are required to pay 6 per cent per annum on their gross earnings. A careful investigation into the subject demonstates that there should be a reduction in this tax. In addition to their personal tax on gross earnings they pay taxes upon their realty holdings. The 6 per centum is a tax upon the right to do business and there is no franchise granted them for the use of the streets and the rate seems to be higher than that imposed upon similar businesses in other jurisdictions.

One of the main features of trust companies is the loaning of money upon realty mortgages and upon the earnings from this source they are, under existing law, taxed 6 per cent. On profits from the same class of business incorporated savings banks pay 4 per cent, while building associations engaging in similar lines of profit pay 2 per cent. These various rates for practically the same class of business result in apparent inconsistency. It is respectfully recommended that the bill now before Congress for the reduction of taxes on national banks from 6 per cent to 5 per cent per annum on their gross earnings, and the tax on trust companies from 6 per cent to 4 per cent on their gross earnings, be urged during the coming session of the National Legislature.

TAX ON STREET RAILWAYS.

The present tax of 4 per cent on the gross receipts of street railways does not, in the opinion of this office, compare with the valuable franchise granted. I have the honor to recommend that the rate be increased to 6 per cent on the gross receipts of all street railways in the District of Columbia, with a specific provision that their tracks shall not be taxed, but that in addition their lands and buildings shall be taxed as other real estate is taxed and assessed for special improvements.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO REGULATE LICENSES.

Under date of January 23, 1907, the Commissioners forwarded to Congress a request for the enactment of a bill regulating certain licenses in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which embraced the following:

A charge of 50 cents upon each separate lot or parcel of land for the publication of any notice given by newspaper advertisement to nonresident owners affected by the levying of assessments for the inclosing of dangerous wells, the drainage of lots, cleaning offensive cesspools, connecting lots with water mains and sewers.

The definition and taxation of contractors who were included in the present license law, which, however, was held in this particular to be inoperative on the ground that the term "building and other contractors" was ambiguous and indefinite.

Defining the words "claim agents" and "brokers" in the license law, these items also having been declared void for ambiguity.

Authorizing the Commissioners to revoke licenses issued to victualers, restaurants, oyster houses, cook shops, ice-cream parlors, dairy-lunch establishments, eating houses by whatever name designated, concerts, entertainments, exhibitions, circuses, information bureaus, private detective agencies, clairvoyants, fortune tellers and mediums, builders, contractors, and plumbers. Provision was made that such revocations could only be made after notice and hearing. This proposed legislation is in the interest of public health, safety, and comfort and for the proper conduct of the occupations named.

The previous recommendation in regard to these matters is respectfully renewed.

CANCELLATION OF TAX SALES.

In the past this office has been flooded with applications for cancellation of tax sales. Many of the reasons urged were on technical grounds which have not met with the approval of the office, while others have been of such meritorious character as to warrant favorable action. The present law provides that purchasers at tax sales shall receive interest upon their payments at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from date of sale to date of redemption (or cancellation). Under existing conditions a tax restored to the records by the cancellation of a tax sale is accepted without interest or penalty from the date of sale to the date of payment, no matter when such payment is made. It appears only just that when a property owner applies for the cancellation of a tax sale which restores him to his original position before the sale he should pay the delinquent tax at once, and that interest should be paid by him for further delinquency. In this connection I would recommend the following amendment to the act of July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight:"

Upon the cancellation of tax sales in accordance with this act, the restored tax shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of cancellation of sale until date of payment of the restored delinquent tax.

NOTIFICATION TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

It is intended to continue the recently adopted system of notifying all delinquent taxpayers by mail before the approaching tax sale, thus saving expenses to property owners, some of whom unintentionally allow their taxes to become overdue and go to sale. This system is in the interest of both the citizens and the District government and justifies the extra effort on the part of the force to furnish good service.

CORRECT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

In the past a large number of tax sales have been set aside because of incomplete or inaccurate descriptions of the realty, such as "part of lot" without stating which part. This office, which is required to prepare the data upon which is based the advertisement of delinquent properties, is making, and will continue to make, every effort to furnish a list so complete and accurate as to preclude as far as possible invalid sales because of insufficient description.

LICENSE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Under the existing law cigar dealers are taxed $12 per annum for license, while dealers in chewing tobacco, cigarettes, or any form of manufactured tobacco may conduct such business without a license. This apparent inconsistency should be remedied by an amendment to the law to read as follows:

That an annual license tax of twelve dollars is hereby imposed upon dealers in cigars, smoking or chewing tobacco, cigarettes, or any form of manufactured tobacco.

WATER-MAIN DIVISION.

The water-main division has, during the past year, changed its card record to conform to the system of new squares and lots in the county.

Assessments were levied in the amount of $60,675.61, and the collections, including current accounts and arrears, amounted to $51,313.97.

A draft of proposed legislation will be submitted to the Commissioners at an early date, to amend the existing law under which water mains and service sewers are laid, viz, the act of April 22, 1904. At present unsubdivided property in the county can not be assessed for water mains until such time as the main is tapped or the property subdivided, and when a main is tapped an assessment can be made for only 50 feet on either side of the tap or 100 feet in all. The relative position of a tap in front of any lot is uncertain. A literal observance of this provision would result in the possible assessment of property not benefited by the main, or if the tap should be in the center of a lot more than 100 feet wide the assessment would be limited to 100 feet and the excess a loss to the District as long as the property remained unsubdivided. The law should be changed so as to provide that when a main abutting unsubdivided county property is tapped such property shall be assessed for the number of feet of main so abutting at the same rate per linear foot as subdivided property is assessed.

CERTIFICATES OF TAXES.

During the fiscal 1907, 7,840 certificates of taxes were issued, an increase of 1 over the year 1906. These certificates produced a revenue of $3,920. The preparation of these certificates requires very careful work on the part of the clerks, as under the law the omission of a tax from a tax certificate bars its collection from any subsequent purchaser, and the clerks are held responsible for errors. In this connection a recommendation has heretofore been made by this office that the law above mentioned should be amended so as to provide that the omission of a tax from a tax certificate should bar its collection not only as to a subsequent purchaser, but also as to the owner securing the certificate; in other words, that the omitted tax should be canceled. These certificates, for which a fee of 50 cents each is charged, should be an insurance as to their correctness, and the property owners should be able to rely upon their accuracy.

During the fiscal year 1907, 822 free certificates of taxes on subdivisions, tax deeds, condemnation proceedings, etc., were issued.

DUPLICATE PAYMENTS.

Every effort is being made by the office to reduce to a minimum the payment of duplicate taxes, which in most, if not all, cases is the fault of the property owner or his agent. The present method of preparing all tax bills before their payment becomes due, and their arrangement alphabetically for distribution when request is made, puts the office upon inquiry should a bill be missing when a second or third request is made for the bill. This system is also time saving for the public and for the office, especially during the

month of May, when the rush of a large number of taxpayers demands quick service.

During the busy season of May last an unusual effort was made by this office to keep the daily collections posted upon the ledgers each day, and this task was practically accomplished, thus avoiding in large measure the duplication of payments.

PROPOSED RECORD OF BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

A form of proposed card reference is being perfected to show each lot of ground in the District of Columbia; the assessed value, both as to land and improvements; size of lot, size and material of buildings, the street, the house number, whether used for business or for residence purposes, and other detailed information for the use of the citizens and of the office. This record will be a duplicate of a new form of field book, setting forth these facts as a basis for arriving at the assessed value of the property, and will indicate to the owner or other parties interested in the property the factors influencing the rate of assessment.

RECORD OF TRANSFERS.

During the year 16,695 parcels of land were transferred on the records of the office, in accordance with a provision of law that a daily transcript shall be made of transfers of realty as shown by the records of the recorder of deeds and the register of wills, as compared with 8,393 transfers, embracing about 14,000 parcels, in the year preceding. This necessarily important and careful work alone requires the exclusive attention of two clerks, who are required to possess the qualifications of expert title searchers.

COUNTY PLATS.

The new system of designating county property by squares and lots adopted by a provision of law approved February 23, 1905, and completed one year ago, has more than proved the wisdom of its adoption. There is uniformity throughout the District and no confusion, which was frequently the case under the old system.

SUBDIVISIONS.

The growth of the District and the consequent increase in the number of subdivisions, especially in the suburbs, has entailed much additional work upon the office of the assessor. Large tracts of land are being converted into hundreds of lots, bounded by streets, avenues, and alleys, and these changes must be arranged in detail on the records and prepared for action by the board of assistant assessors for assessment. For the proper execution of this work an additional clerk is recommended at a salary of $900 per annum.

DETAILS.

During the fiscal year 1907 J. E. Poole, clerk in the special assessment office at $900 per annum, was detailed to the office of the property clerk, and A. G. Trow, messenger in the office of the property clerk at $600 per annum, and C. H. Mackall, laborer in the street-cleaning department at $450 per annum, were detailed to this office.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

Under date of September 25, 1907, a committee consisting of the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes prepared and submitted, by direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a statement of the estimated revenues of the District (exclusive of the revenues of the water department) for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909. A copy of the report is as follows:

Realty:	
Current taxes, Arrears	$4,225,000
Personal:	
Current taxes, Arrears	800,000
Special reimbursable taxes	1,250
Penalty and interest on taxes	35,000
Fees:	
Sealer of weights and measures	6,500
Surveyor	17,000
Justices of the peace	30,000
Dog pound	800
Inspector of gas and meters	1,500
Tax certificates	4,000
Health department permits	400
Sewer and gas permits	3,000
Water permits	1,900
Railing permits	800
Building permits	8,100
Electrical permits	4,000
Landing and storing wood, fees	175
Police-court fines	110,000
Supreme court, District of Columbia, fines	250
Liquor licenses	471,000
Plumbers' licenses	65
Insurance licenses	85,000
Engineers' licenses	250
Dog taxes	20,000
Miscellaneous licenses	107,500
Market rents	22,000
Hay scales and fish wharves (rental)	1,800
Rent of wharves, street termini buildings	9,000
Advertising taxes	2,000
Street extension assessments and interest	30,000
Public convenience stations	100
Pipe line	740
Bathing-beach receipts	500
Sale of old material	3,500
Municipal lodging house, labor and inmates	450
Sale of old houses	250
Tuition, public schools	300
Forfeit of contractors' deposits	500
Miscellaneous items	3,500
Surplus fees, recorder of deeds, register of wills, sale of old material and products by District institutions	9,000
Total	6,017,030
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police-court fines and dog taxes for credit of policemen's and firemen's funds	106,000
Total available	5,911,030

OFFICE WORK.

The current work of the office, including the preparation of the new ledgers for 1908, subdivisions, tax certificates, licenses, etc., is up to date. During the year 1907 the realty ledgers, containing 35,466 accounts (many quite lengthy), and the personal-tax ledgers, containing 15,304 accounts, were written and the paid accounts posted; about 100,000 current and a large number of arrears and special-assessment bills prepared; action taken on about 10,110 official jackets; the transfers of property noted upon card records and ledgers, and 321 subdivisions acted upon.

OFFICE FORCE.

I take especial pleasure in commending the excellent morale and efficiency of the force of employees in this office. To my two assistant assessors, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Petty, I attribute what success may have attended my administration as a result of their intelligent and practical ideas in solving the intricate questions constantly arising in the routine of official business.

The clerks are painstaking and work with zeal in the interest of the office.

Since assuming the position of assessor it has been my earnest endeavor to fulfill the duties to the best of my ability and to administer the office in such a manner as to reflect credit upon this branch of the District government.

I desire to take this occasion to again express my appreciation of the confidence of the Commissioners in appointing me to the office of assessor and in approving the various recommendations submitted during my incumbency.

An appendix is herewith submitted setting forth a copy of the estimates of the assessor's office for the fiscal year 1909, a detailed statement of the general licenses issued during the year 1907, certificates for miscellaneous deposits, and a list of the license rates prescribed by law.

Very respectfully,

E. W. W. GRIFFIN,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1908.	Estimated, 1909.
E. W. W. Griffin	Assessor District of Columbia, $3,500; chairman excise and other boards, $500.	$4,000	$4,000
Louis C. Wilson	Assistant assessor	2,000	2,000
J. T. Petty	....do	2,000	2,000
W. D. Montague	Clerk	1,400	1,400
H. M. Fitzhugh	....do	1,400	1,400
Peter S. Lesh	Clerk, arrears division	1,400	1,400
F. M. Langston	Clerk	1,200	1,200
C. M. Davis[a]	....do	1,200	1,500
S. D. Gage	....do	1,200	1,200
B. F. Adams	....do	1,200	1,200
E. J. Seager	Draftsman	1,200	1,200
G. W. Thomas	Clerk	1,000	1,000
M. S. Herring	....do	1,000	1,000
Lydie Addison	....do	1,000	1,000
J. E. Boteler	....do	1,000	1,000
M. G. Dent	Assistant or clerk	900	900
H. R. Hall	Clerk in charge of records	1,000	1,000
J. L. Davidson	Clerk	900	900
K. C. Berry	....do	900	900
H. E. Woodward	License clerk	1,200	1,200
R. J. Jones	Clerk	1,000	1,000
B. K. Winchell	....do	1,000	1,000
W. J. Donovan	Inspector of licenses	1,200	1,200
Wade H. Coombs	Assistant inspector of licenses	1,000	1,000
William Moten	Messenger	600	600
Matthew Trimble	Assistant assessor	3,000	3,000
S. T. Kalbfus	....do	3,000	3,000
Alex. McKenzie	....do	3,000	3,000
Richard Hamilton	Clerk, board of assistant assessors	1,500	1,500
F. A. Griffin	Messenger and driver (for board of assistant assessors).	600	600
.....	Temporary clerk hire	500	500
.....	One additional clerk[b]	.....	900
.....	Temporary clerk hire for preparing numerical book, to be immediately available, provided that the regular employees of the assessor's office be employed on this work after office hours with additional compensation, to be determined by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the assessor.[c]	.....	2,500
Total		43,500	47,200
EXCISE BOARD.			
R. Williams	Chief clerk	2,000	2,000
C. S. Cotton	Clerk	1,200	1,200
Henry Naylor	....do	1,000	1,000
Garrett N. Wormley	Messenger	600	600
Total		4,800	4,800
PERSONAL TAX BOARD.			
Francis Nye	Assistant assessor	3,000	3,000
A. A. Wilson	....do	3,000	3,000
F. A. Gunther	Appraiser of personal property	1,800	1,800
J. S. Kirk	Clerk, board of personal tax appraisers	1,400	1,400
C. M. White, jr	Assistant clerk	1,000	1,000
P. T. Coyle	Inspector	1,200	1,200
A. Bradshaw	....do	1,200	1,200
D. H. Edwards	....do	1,200	1,200
.....	Extra clerk hire	2,000	2,000
Total		15,800	15,800

[a] The proposed additional salary for this employee is justified by his long experience of nineteen years in the office, his familiarity with the records, and his faithful and successful efforts to perfect the new system of designating county property, as recently authorized by Congress. His present salary of $1,200 is deemed inadequate, considering the character of the work he performs.

[b] This proposed additional clerk is based upon the requirements of the office due to the volume of work incident to the large number of subdivisions in the District of Columbia.

[c] This amount is necessary for compiling the triennial real estate assessment during the fiscal year 1908. This requires a vast amount of labor which it is impossible for the regular office force to perform during office hours. In view of the experience of the regular clerks and their familiarity with the records, it is more economical in time and expense to utilize them rather than to employ untrained persons who are unacquainted with the methods and system of the office.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1908.	Estimated, 1909.
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.			
J. W. Daniel	Special assessment clerk	$1,700	$1,700
E. W. Bishopp	Clerk	1,200	1,200
D. M. Cridler	....do	1,200	1,200
W. H. De Shields[a]	....do	1,200	1,400
H. W. Hamilton[a]	....do	1,200	1,400
Boyce R. Bolton	....do	1,200	1,200
J. W. Harkness[b]	....do	1,200	1,400
A. F. Entwisle	....do	1,200	1,200
N. H. Stellwag	....do	900	900
J. E. Poole	....do	900	900
M. L. Jones	....do	750	750
Total		12,650	13,250
Grand total		76,750	81,050

[a] These two clerks have for a number of years been engaged on work in the special assessment office requiring very careful attention and a thorough knowledge of a technical nature. The small increases proposed are considered a recognition of their ability and devotion.

[b] This clerk, who has been in the employ of the District for some years, is required to have and does have a clear knowledge of real-estate law for the proper execution of transfers of realty, as set forth on the daily records of the offices of the register of wills and recorder of deeds on the books of the assessor's office, and the carefulness and accuracy of his work are shown by the absence of errors. His present salary is deemed not commensurate with his usefulness.

LICENSES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, this office issued to the collector of taxes certificates for miscellaneous deposits, as follows:

Miscellaneous receipts.

Births, marriages, deaths, pound fees, etc., health department.
Deposits:
- Washington Market Company, credit poor fund.
- Policemen's and firemen's relief fund.
- Appropriation streets, District of Columbia.
- Street lighting.
- Matthew Wright legacy.
- Interest on District of Columbia bonds.
- Judgments, supreme court of the District of Columbia.
- Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.
- Receipts from bathing beach.
- Forfeited deposits.
- Receipts of municipal lodging house.
- Receipts from engineers' licenses.
- Receipts from Industrial Home School and Board of Children's Guardians.
- Receipts from sale of old material.
- Proceeds from sale of school site.
- Receipts from farmers' wholesale street markets.
- Receipts from public convenience stations.
- Juvenile court fines, United States cases.
- Juvenile court fines, District of Columbia cases.

Fees:
- Sealer of weights and measures.
- Inspection of gas meters.
- Justices of the peace.

Fines:
- Credit policemen's and firemen's relief funds, fines against policemen and firemen.
- Police court, United States cases.
- Police court, District of Columbia cases.

Rents:
- By reason of elimination of grade crossings and construction of new Union Station.
- Property along Potomac River.
- Property along James Creek Canal.
- Property along Eastern Branch.
- Property occupied by railroads on public lands.
- Rock Creek Park.
- Miscellaneous sources.

Repayments to various appropriations.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1907.

	Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
1	Apothecaries	$1,323.00	.....	$4.00	226
2	Auctioneers	1,568.34	.....	125.00	17
3	Automobile storage	706.00	$167.83	.....	16
4	Banks and bankers	2,000.00	.....	.....	4
5	Bill posters	213.35	1.75	.....	14
6	Billiard, pool, and other tables, bowling alleys.	7,688.00	777.00	.....	241
7	Brokers	4,900.04	.....	633.32	47
8	Barrooms	428,121.60	6,777.20	.....	521
9	Brewers and brewers' a ents	2,750.00	.125.00	.....	11
10	Boarding houses	348.00	.....	145.34	21
11	Baths, mediums, clairvoyants, palmists	672.95	.....	218.73	32
12	Cattle dealers	393.75	.....	132.50	28
13	Commission merchants	1,686.67	.....	56.67	45
14	Cigar dealers	17,929.00	45.00	.....	1,598
15	Contractors	1,377.09	.....	266.67	57
16	Carriage and wagon makers	175.00	.....	100.00	7
17	Confectioners	860.00	44.00	.....	75
18	Dealers in second-hand personal property	7,020.19	420.15	.....	207
19	Dealers in markets	2,572.81	.....	40.98	527
20	Dealers in fireworks	167.01	112.20	.....	327
21	Dealers in gasoline	778.94	733.35	.....	191
22	Dealers in kerosene oil	1,583.58	1,583.58	.....	2,110
23	Employment agents	383.34	383.34	.....	16
24	Entertainments (all kinds)	3,634.00	.....	1,257.00	863
25	Fuel hucksters	223.75	.....	75.00	47
26	Florists	632.00	45.75	.....	45
27	Hotels	4,198.00	.....	739.00	68
28	Investment companies	100.00	.....	200.00	1
29	Livery stables	3,457.84	.....	26.32	60
30	Laundries	2,005.85	.....	46.65	188
31	Land and improvement companies	50.00	.....	.....	1
32	Peddlers	839.65	168.69	.....	65
33	Public halls	1,366.68	450.01	.....	15
34	Public parks	191.67	8.34	.....	3
35	Public passenger vehicles	2,238.50	56.50	.....	397
36	Pawnbrokers	800.00	.....	.....	8
37	Produce dealers	6,689.00	.....	537.50	589
38	Railroad-ticket brokers	200.00	.....	.....	8
39	Restaurants and eating houses	9,353.50	.....	531.50	599
40	Real-estate agents	11,575.16	106.71	.....	254
41	Slot machines	130.00	1.66	.....	3
42	Theaters	700.00	.....	.....	7
43	Transfer fees	70.00	.....	22.50	140
44	Undertakers	1,347.91	.....	.01	56
45	Wholesale liquor dealers	43,508.70	.....	362.50	140
46	Intelligence offices	.....	.....	375.93	.....
47	Claim agents	.....	.....	50.00	.....
48	Storage warehouses (oil)	.....	.....	20.00	.....
	Total	578,514.87	12,008.56	5,967.12	9,890

Total receipts from licenses, 1906–7	$578,514.87
Total receipts from licenses, 1905–6	572,473.43
Total increase	6,041.44
Total increase, 1906–7	12,008.56
Total decrease, 1906–7	5,967.12
Net increase	6,041.44

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits	Nov. 1	$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Amusements not otherwise provided for	....do...	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Apothecaries	....do...	6	Per annum.
Art exhibits	....do...	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Athletic grounds	.....	20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Auctioneers	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (*See* Slot machines.)			
Automobiles, auto vehicles, etc	July 1	9	Do.
Automobile establishments	Nov. 1	25	License for 10 vehicles or less, per annum.
		2	Each additional vehicle.
Balls	.....	3	Per night.
Bankers, private (not incorporated)	July 1	500	Per annum.
Barrooms	Nov. 1	800	Do.
Baseball grounds	.....	20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Baths	Nov. 1	25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Billposters	....do...	20	Per annum.
Billiard rooms	....do...	12	Per annum for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffleboard or other legitimate game table.
Boarding houses, public	....do...	1	Per annum for each room.
Bowling alleys	....do...	12	Per annum.
Boxing schools	....do...	12	Do.
Brewers	....do...	250	Do.
Brewers' agents	....do...	250	Do.
Brokers, real-estate	....do...	50	Do.
Brokers, railroad-ticket	....do...	25	Do.
Brokers, general	July 1	250	Do.
Brokers, general (members of stock exchange).	....do...	100	Do.
Brokers, note	....do...	100	Do.
Building contractors	Nov. 1	25	Do.
Carnivals	....do...	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Carriages for hire	July 1	6	Drawn by 1 animal, per annum.
		9	More than 1 animal, per annum.
		9	By other motive power, per annum.
Carriage and wagon establishments	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Cattle dealers	....do...	15	Do.
Cattle exhibits	....do...	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each additional week.
		3	Per day.
Cigar dealers	....do...	12	Per annum.
Circuses	.....	200	Per day.
Claim agents	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Clairvoyants	....do...	25	Do.
Commission merchants	....do...	40	Do.
Concerts	.....	3	Per night.
Confectionery establishments	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Contractors of all kinds	...do...	25	Do.
Cook shops	....do...	18	Do.
Dairy lunches	....do...	18	Do.
Dealers in markets	....do...	5	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers	....do...	250	Do.
Druggists	....do...	6	Do.
Eating houses	....do...	18	Do.
Electromobiles	July 1	9	Do.
Employment agencies	Nov. 1	25	Per annum. (Act June 19, 1906.)
Entertainments	.....	3	Per night.
Entertainment halls	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibition halls	....do...	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Exhibits—Agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, mechanical, museums, poultry, side shows, etc.	Nov. 1	$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Explosives	....do...	1	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Fairs	....do...	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fencing schools	....do...	12	Per annum.
Florists	....do...	15	Do.
Flying horses. (*See* Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds	.....	20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Fireworks	Nov. 1	50	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Fortune tellers	....do...	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters	....do...	5	Do.
General brokers	July 1	250	Do.
General brokers (members of stock exchange.)	....do...	100	Do.
Golf grounds	.....	20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Gasoline	Nov. 1	5	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Gymnasiums	....do...	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (*See* Carriages.)			
Hand laundries	....do...	10	Do.
Hotels	....do...	1	Per annum for each room for accommodation of guests.
Hucksters	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice-cream parlors	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (*See* Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils—kerosene	....do...	1	Per annum for storing. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Investment associations	....do...	100	Per annum.
Land and improvement companies	....do...	50	Do.
Laundries	....do...	20	Steam or other power, per annum.
		10	Per annum, operated by hand
Lawn fetes. (*See* Picnics.)			
Lecture halls	....do...	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Livery stables	....do...	25	Per annum for 10 stalls.
		2	Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers, retail	....do...	800	Per annum.
Liquor dealers, wholesale	....do...	300	Do.
Liquors, brewers or manufacturers of	....do...	250	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds	....do...	5	Do.
Massage establishments	....do...	25	Do.
Maturity associations	....do...	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (*See* Baths.)			
Mediums	....do...	25	Do.
Merry-go-rounds	.....	12	Per week.
		10	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Note brokers	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses	....do...	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
Oyster houses	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Palmists	....do...	25	Do.
Passenger transportation lines	....do...	6	Per annum for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers.
		12	Exceeding 10 passengers.
Pawnbrokers	....do...	100	Per annum.
Peddlers	Apr. 1	25	Do.
Picnic grounds	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Polo grounds	.....	20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Pool rooms	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated).	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Race tracks	.....	20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Real estate brokers. (*See* Brokers, real estate.)			
Rectifiers. (*See* Distillers.)			
Restaurants	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (*See* Baths.)			

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Second-hand dealers of all kinds	Nov. 1	$40	Per annum.
"Seeing Washington cars." (*See* Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries	....do...	12	Do.
Skating rinks	....do...	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week
		3	Per day.
Slot machines	....do...	2	Per annum, each machine.
		50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers	....do...	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington	July 1	500	Do.
Theaters	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		20	Per week.
		10	Less than one week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (*See* Brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (*See* Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (*See* Baths.)			
Undertakers	....do...	25	Per annum.
Vehicles for hire	July 1	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, horseless or motor vehicle.
Victualers	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (*See* Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being $3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grade. (Act of February 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of $1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat. L., 117.)

The fee for transferring a license is 50 cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

E. W. W. GRIFFIN,
Assessor District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 9, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

The collections on account of revenue during the year amounted to $5,286,802.10; the payments made by the United States on account of advances from appropriations under the act of June 11, 1878, amounted to $5,403,995.18; the amount loaned by the United States to the District of Columbia under the act of June 27, 1906, to meet shortages in District revenues, was $286,796.79, making a total of $10,977,594.07. The total collections on account of trust and special funds during the year amounted to $975,085.77, making the total collections on account of income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, $11,952,679.84.

There was expended on account of appropriations $10,862,947.09, and from trust and special funds during the year $962,612.36, making the aggregate expenditures for all purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, $11,825,559.45.

The balance at the close of the year amounted to $477,159.70, made up as follows: In the hands of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia and other disbursing officers expending District appropriations, $266,126.56; to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District in the United States Treasury, $174,078.23, and in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District, $36,954.91.

The total debt of the District of Columbia June 30, 1907, amounted to $14,381,616.28, made up of a bonded indebtedness, as stated by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, amounting to $11,103,750 and an unfunded debt of $3,277,866.28, being the amount due the United States on account of advances made under provisions of law to meet shortages in District revenues. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, there was a decrease of $483,950 in the bonded debt and an increase of $346,606.79 in the unfunded debt, making a net decrease in the total debt of $137,343.21.

The financial and other statistics relating to the business of the office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, are set forth in the tabulated statements, marked "A" to "P," inclusive, herewith submitted.

Statement A is a combined statement of the total receipts and expenditures.

Statement B shows the account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States on account of revenues collected and deposited in the Treasury and of advances from District appropriations.

Statement C shows the relation between the proportion of appropriations payable from District revenues and the revenues collected by the District during the fiscal year.

Statement D shows balances of unexpended District appropriations in the United States Treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

Statement E shows the detailed net expenditures under District appropriations and subheads of appropriations, and trust and special funds.

Statement F shows the total receipts and expenditures on account of District trust and special funds and the balances at the commencement and close of the year.

Statement G shows the advances made to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the district, the disbursements therefrom, and the balances at the commencement and close of the year.

Statement H shows the advances made from the appropriation for the construction of the municipal building, to the credit of the disbursing agent, the expenditures therefrom, and the balances at the commencement and close of the year.

Statement I shows the advances under the appropriation for Rock Creek Park to the credit of the disbursing agent, the disbursements for the year, and the balances at the commencement and close of the year.

Statement J shows the total receipts paid to the collector of taxes on account of District revenues, receipts on account of trust and special funds, and receipts from sundry sources, and the deposits thereof as made by the collector of taxes in the United States Treasury; the uncollected balances of tax levies at the commencement and close of the year, and the cash balance in the hands of the collector June 30, 1907.

Statement K shows the proportion of certain collections made by the District of Columbia and covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts of the United States, pursuant to law.

Statement L shows balances on certain accounts kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, duplicate accounts of which are also kept in the office of the auditor for the District of Columbia.

Statement M shows the operation of the Matthew Wright legacy during the fiscal year.

Statement N shows the operation of the William Galt legacy during the fiscal year.

Statement O shows the operation of the centennial inaugural relief fund during the year.

Statement P shows the operations for the account of donations for the construction of the Free Public Library during the year.

IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the needs of the present accounting system of the District of Columbia during the period of my employment in the office of the auditor, both by actual experience and by a careful study of the general subject of municipal accounting as it relates to local conditions, I feel it my duty as audi-

tor in submitting this my first report on the business of the office to draw your special attention to the general accounting system which prevails in the various departments of the District government and which in its results shows simply the receipts and expenditures during a stated period.

The present accounting system of the District of Columbia has in the past few years undergone great improvement. The records now give a thorough and comprehensive statement of all receipts and expenditures, showing the various sources of revenue and income, the amounts collected on each item thereof, and the expenditures in detail therefrom on account of appropriations and of trust and special funds. By means of the general appropriation and revenue account is shown the aggregate amount of revenues received, the amounts payable therefrom, and the resulting balance in this account represents either the amount of surplus revenues received by the District in excess of charges on account of appropriations against the same, or, in case of a deficiency in the revenues to meet advances made on account of appropriations, the amount due the United States for advances made in excess of revenues received.

There exists, however, an urgent necessity for the adoption of a well-organized and centralized system of accounting control of the finances of the District of Columbia, together with a thorough analytical system of bookkeeping, in order that the business of the government may be transacted without financial loss and that the results of its business may be expressed accurately and intelligently. A business corporation transacting the volume of business and handling the large sums of money yearly transacted and handled by the District of Columbia would not be satisfied with nor permit to continue an accounting and bookkeeping system which would show as the results thereof practically only receipts and expenditures. Of course, a business corporation is operated with but one object in view—namely, to secure net gain; and while it is true that the primary business of a government is solely that which relates to the raising of revenue and the expenditures therefrom, and therefore the accounting and bookkeeping in quite a number of municipalities has been in the past and is at present limited to showing only these two items of municipal business, nevertheless it is apparent that without an adequate system of accounting similar in some respects to that in use in business corporations the credits, securities, assets, or the liabilities and indebtedness belonging or appertaining to the government can not be adequately taken care of and accounted for, nor can it be determined—first, what the actual yearly cost of running the government is and, second, whether the expenditures were made so as to obtain the greatest economy, with the highest efficiency.

The District of Columbia under the provisions of various acts of Congress has, for a number of years, been levying assessments for special improvements, such as laying sidewalks, curbs, service sewers, water mains, and for street extensions, opening alleys, etc. Notwithstanding the fact that since the commencement of this plan of assessment for special improvements, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been assessed against various real estate in the District, there has been, until recently, no account or accounts to show what amount has been assessed, what amount paid, what amount set aside

by the courts, or what amount remains outstanding and uncollected. This latter amount could, heretofore, only be ascertained by a tedious examination of the memorandum record books in the office of the special assessment division, by picking out therefrom the items remaining unpaid. The accuracy of an amount so ascertained would depend entirely upon the carefulness with which the work was performed. The conditions referred to developed in a study of the accounting system of the District of Columbia, and upon a report by the auditor advising the Commissioners of the facts, they immediately took official action which will very materially change and improve the old plan of handling assessments, whereby all assessments for special improvements, before being officially signed by the Commissioners, will thereafter be entered of record in the office of the auditor. This will enable that office to establish a levy account for this class of taxes and provide a means of checking and verifying the various individual accounts on the books in the office of the special assessment division.

The conditions prevailing with regard to the method of accounting for special assessments to some extent also apply to the method of accounting for amounts due the District of Columbia for taxes under the various real and personal levies. While it is true that the collector of taxes is charged with the amount of taxes in the aggregate and that accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia, which are credited with the collections on account of the various levies and debited and credited with increases and decreases certified by the assessor, yet at the present time there is great lack of accounting control, due to the fact that these records are not part of a general system of accounts and because they are arranged in such a manner that the taking off of a trial balance involves an almost prohibitive expenditure of time. The balances shown on the records of the assessor's office have not been proved with the balances as shown to be due in the office of the auditor, so far as can be ascertained, for the past seven years. The checking of the assessor's ledgers by the auditor's office has been simply a verification of the fact that payments made have been properly credited and has not been a complete audit of the same.

Shortly after assuming the duties of auditor, I made a request of the assessor of the District for a statement of the balances of the various tax levies as shown by his books, in order to determine the correctness of the levies. The result of this statement, however, was disappointing, as none of the balances appear to agree with those on the books in the auditor's office, and, furthermore, in the statement the assessor omits all taxes for the years prior to 1887, while the auditor's books show balances previous to that year amounting to $31,602.91. It is understood that the balances prior to 1887 are not reported because of a decision of the Supreme Court that taxes over twenty years in arrears are not collectible. If this is true, specific legislation should be secured to remove these balances from the books, as at the present time the collector of taxes stands charged with the amount stated. It will thus be seen that so far as the records of the District of Columbia with respect to revenues from taxes are concerned there is urgent necessity for the adoption of an organized and centralized system of accounting control.

In connection with the handling of the records of the assessor's office as part of a general system of accounts of the District of Columbia, it is believed that by adding to each ledger a summary account of the various debits and credits entered therein, it will be possible to obtain practically a daily balance of all the ledgers carrying balances of taxes due the District. There appears no reason why the accounts for taxes should not be handled with that same degree of carefulness and completeness which exists in large business houses and banks where all individual accounts are periodically adjusted and settled. It is also believed that by a change in the ruling of the present forms of tax ledgers in use it will be possible to materially reduce the work incident to the keeping of these accounts, securing a set of tax ledgers that will carry the individual accounts during the whole period of the assessment, namely, three years, thus obviating the necessity of rewriting the ledgers at the close of each fiscal year, as is now done.

Turning to the matter of expenditures, as has been stated, the moneys of the District are carefully and safely expended, but the moneys so expended appear simply as "general expenses" of the District of Columbia, and no attention is paid to the fact that a large portion of such expenditure has been invested in property, buildings, or other capital outlay, which remains a permanent asset of the government. To illustrate: So far as the records of the District show at the present time, the payment for a dozen lead pencils, which are clearly expendable articles and part of the current expenses, and the payment for a tract of land for a school site, which is a permanent asset or what is known in municipal accounting as "capital outlay," are treated identically alike—as part of the "general expenses" of the government of the District of Columbia. The consequence is that at this date, although it is well known that the District of Columbia has paid millions of dollars for school sites and buildings, buildings and sites for fire-engine houses and police stations, also for playgrounds sites, ground for the filtration plant, and many other items of like nature, the present system of accounting does not treat them as items of value to be considered as a part of the assets of the District of Columbia, but regards them simply as a part of the yearly expenses of running the government.

The result of this system is that the records of the District do not contain any account which will show what property the District has purchased, the buildings it has erected, or the cost thereof. This information may be obtained only by tedious research through the various appropriations made by Congress back to the organization of the present form of government. Beyond this period it is even more difficult, for, so far as can be ascertained, there appears to have been no schedule of assets or other tangible property at the time the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the Levy Court ceased to do business and were consolidated eventually into the present form of government.

By reason of the failure to separate expenditures made on account of the "general expenses" of the government of the District for a given fiscal year from those made on account of capital or permanent outlay and the failure to take into consideration, in addition to the amounts of cash paid out during a particular fiscal year, the obliga-

tions incurred during such period for material furnished and services rendered, the actual cost of running the government for a given period is never determined. Neither do the annual appropriations made by Congress represent the cost of running the city government for a given fiscal year. A reference to the reports of the auditor of the District of Columbia will show that there remains at the close of each fiscal year large balances on account of unexpended appropriations. Nor do the actual expenditures during a given fiscal year represent the cost of operation for that year, as a further reference to the statistics in the auditor's report for any particular fiscal year will show that the expenditures reported for that period embrace not only expenditures for that particular fiscal year but also expenditures on account of prior fiscal years.

In order that a correct statement may be made each year of the cost of running the government of the District, it is necessary that a system of accounts to be installed differentiating between payments for ordinary current expenses and those involving capital outlay or for other permanent governmental properties or assets purchased, considering not only the matter of the expenditure of cash on account of these items, but also the obligations incurred during a given fiscal year on account of services rendered or material furnished, for which payment has not been made, forming a part of the expenses of such year, and the matter of inventories at the close of each fiscal year, in their relation to the cost of running the government for such period. Under this system there would be a perfect record and accounting for all assets of the District.

The District accounting under the present system is disorganized, each office operating along separate and independent lines. In order to establish a thorough and accurate system of accounting and analytical bookkeeping, which will extend to every book of record which in any way affects either the receipt or expenditure of public funds or public wealth, it will be necessary to place the responsibility for the installation of such system upon some one office, giving to that office the necessary authority to operate and control the same.

When a system of accounts such as has been outlined above is in operation it will be but a step to so arrange the same to show the cost of operation in the various departments of the District government, thereby enabling the administrative officers to determine the efficiency of departments under their charge and to prove whether or not they are being operated economically.

In connection with the control of the accounting of the District of Columbia, attention is also invited to the fact that quite a large part of District appropriations are paid annually by disbursing officers other than the disbursing officer for the District of Columbia, upon vouchers which are not audited and approved by the auditor of the District. The result of this system is that the District loses the accounting control over the moneys so paid. Following is a list of appropriations from which expenditures were made during the past year which were not audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia or paid by the disbursing officer:

National Zoological Park, 1907, 1906, and 1905; militia, District of Columbia, 1907, 1906–7, 1906, and 1905; Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1907; buildings, Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia; Maryland School for the Blind, District of Colum-

bia (indefinite appropriation); salaries, employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1907; salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia, 1907; support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1907; support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1907, 1906; salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1907; salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907; fees, jurors', supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907; fees, witnesses', supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907; pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907; miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907; Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1907; Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1898; Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant; maintenance of Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant, 1907; maintenance of highway bridge across Potomac River, District of Columbia, 1907; repairs to Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia; improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1907; salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1907; lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1907; improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1907–8 and 1907; lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1907 and 1907–8; highway bridge across Potomac River, District of Columbia.

As a concrete example of the faulty accounting occasioned by this method of expenditure, I desire to invite attention to an item in the annual report (statement E), namely, the charge for the Maryland Institution of the Blind, which represents moneys that have been paid by the Treasury Department out of the permanent annual indefinite appropriation for that purpose, without calling upon the District authorities in any way to pay the bills or even notifying them when the payment had been made. The consequence of this method of transaction of business is that in this annual statement there is a charge against the District for payments that have been made to the aforesaid institution for the preceding seven years and, in addition to the charge, the District of Columbia is required to pay 2 per cent interest on the sum of money so paid by the Treasury Department. No accountant, however competent he may be, can ever hope to faithfully and correctly state the actual expenses of the government of the District of Columbia when such a condition is allowed to exist. This is but one example of the results of this method of accounting. While it is recognized that Congress, in its wisdom, has placed certain of the public improvements and the care of public buildings and grounds under the direction and control of the Federal Departments, and while the advisability of so placing this control is not in any way questioned, yet it is believed if it is the desire of Congress that this method of handling the appropriations should continue that it should be modified so that while the direction and control of the expenditures would remain in the hands of the officers or departments now making the expenditures, the actual payment of the money should be made through the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia upon vouchers which had been certified and approved by the officer having control of the expenditures and audited by the auditor of the District of Columbia as is now required by law. This would mean that there would be no change in the method of directing and controlling the expenditures, but that the actual physical payment of the money would be made by the disbursing officer

of the District upon vouchers that had been previously audited by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

As an example of the trouble that arises under the present system, I would call attention to the fact that at the close of the fiscal year 1906 it was discovered that the disbursing officers above referred to, had in their possession large sums of money upon which the District of Columbia was compelled to pay 2 per cent interest. All of this money was not needed for immediate use, but had been drawn preparatory to making payments which were about to accrue. This resulted in a loss to the District by reason of having to pay interest on moneys not required for immediate use, and appears to be a strong argument, if, in fact, it is not a matter of simple justice to the taxpayers of the District of Columbia, for the placing of the expenditures of the money from District appropriations in the hands of the officials of the District, who are acquainted with all the provisions of law governing expenditures of the District and who are endeavoring to operate the finances thereof upon the most economical basis and in the interests of the taxpayers, as well as to do justice to the Government of the United States. It can not be expected that Federal officers expending moneys from District appropriations appreciate the necessity for keeping down the amounts of the advances to the lowest limit compatible with the needs of the service; nor that an unnecessarily large balance to their credit, not required for immediate expenditure, causes a loss to the District by the amount of the interest charge thereon, these officers undoubtedly having in view only the necessity of keeping on hand sufficient funds to meet anticipated expenditures. During the past year, however, under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the District of Columbia has reduced the number of disbursing officers, and the consequence is that so far as the appropriations which were formerly paid by these disbursing officers are concerned, the District now has the absolute accounting control of the money.

The Secretary of the Treasury, realizing the incongruous situation created by these conditions, in forwarding the estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, made the following notation thereon:

> The revenues of the District of Columbia being affected by every appropriation made by law for which the District is chargeable with any portion, it is important that all accounts under these appropriations be brought together. At present the disbursements are not all made by the District authorities, consequently the accounts are adjusted by more than one auditor in the Treasury, and the auditor stating the revenue account has not the full data at hand.

And recommended legislation to the following effect:

> That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations, any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District of Columbia, or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and other Departments. (Book of Estimates, 1901, p. 352; and 1902, p. 260.)

Believing that the District government should have the very best accounting system that can be obtained, by reason of its position as the capital of the nation, and that any municipality, no matter what its position may be, is entitled to a proper accounting system, such as

is outlined herein, I have felt it my duty to thus pointedly invite attention to this important matter.

Fully recognizing the difficulties of District accounting by reason of its partnership arrangement with the Federal Government and the various provisions and restrictions contained in sundry acts of Congress which tend to limit a perfect control of a large portion of the District expenditures, and further realizing that to inaugurate a system as hereinbefore outlined will take a long time, involving many changes in the present system of handling accounts in the various offices, both as to form and manner of accounting, I have the honor to recommend that the auditor of the District of Columbia be empowered to put such system into effect and given control of all accounting which in any manner affects the receipt or expenditure of moneys or other wealth pertaining to the government of the District of Columbia. The ultimate result of this recommendation is to provide a central control of the accounting of the District and to make the various offices which are now keeping diversified records a part of one general, perfect accounting system.

In order to carry into effect the above recommendation it will be necessary to provide additional force in the office of the auditor, for while the necessity for a better accounting system with respect to the finances of the District is clearly appreciated, yet because of the large amount of current work devolving upon the auditor's office, consuming the entire time of the entire office, it is impossible to give the subject that serious consideration and time which it undoubtedly demands. I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that, in order that the former recommendation may be carried into effect, Congress be asked to make appropriations for the following additional force: One additional bookkeeper, at $1,800 per annum; one assistant bookkeeper, at $1,600 per annum; one accountant, at $1,400 per annum, and a further sum of $1,000 for the purpose of paying necessary traveling expenses and expert services.

AUDIT OF REVENUE AND INCOME.

The auditor of the District of Columbia is charged with the audit of the account of the collector of taxes. He is supposed to ascertain that all money received by the collector of taxes is deposited in the Treasury of the United States. All tax bills issued by the assessor have attached to them auditor's coupons which contain a short description of the property and the amount of the bill to which they are attached. The practice was, when the bill was presented for payment, for the cashier in the collector's office to stamp the bill paid and to detach the coupon from the bill by an employee of the collector's office, the receipted bill being then handed to the payer. The auditor's coupon remained in the hands of the collector of taxes until the close of the day's business, and the auditor had no knowledge what coupons the collector had received or what money had been paid thereon. At the close of business each day the collector of taxes then forwarded to the auditor a statement of his daily account, accompanied by coupons which purported to be all of the coupons received by him during that day.

It was very evident that under this practice a dishonest employee might extract an amount from the cash collected during any one day

and, by suppressing or destroying the coupons of an equivalent amount before they were forwarded to the auditor, there would be no way of immediately discovering the defalcation. Indeed, it is possible that the defalcation would not have been discovered until the time of the next tax sale, perhaps some six or eight months thereafter.

It was the belief of the auditor, if he was to be held responsible for the audit of the account of the daily collections of the collector of taxes, that he should know from certain indisputable evidence what amount the collector of taxes was to be charged with, and from the daily reports of the collector and the receipts of the Treasurer of the United States for moneys deposited by him, the auditor should be able to determine whether the collector had accounted for all moneys which had come into his possession. After an exhaustive study of the subject and a conference with the comptrollers of many of the principal cities of the United States, I suggested that the system which would cause no delay to the taxpayers of the District and which would not disarrange the present system of preparing the tax bills and other pay-in orders from the various departments of the District government, but which would absolutely safeguard the collection of public funds, would be to direct the auditor of the District to place auditor's clerks immediately adjacent to the cashiers of the collector's office, for the purpose of listing all bills presented for payment and to place thereon the countersignature of the auditor of the District of Columbia, which bills would then be passed to the cashiers, who would receipt them in the usual manner if paid or, if not paid, return them to the auditor's representative. In order that the object sought might be fully accomplished, I further recommended that legislation be obtained which would make valid a receipt by the collector of taxes for taxes or other moneys due the District of Columbia only when the same should bear the countersignature of the auditor, and further suggested that the changes mentioned might be effected without additional expense to the District by transferring to the office of the auditor the clerks now appropriated for in the office of the collector of taxes as coupon clerks, to be assigned to such duties as the auditor might see fit and who would detail, from time to time, different numbers of his force to perform the duty of affixing his signature upon tax bills and make a daily charge against the collector of taxes, it being believed that the moneys received through the official designated to make the collections should be as carefully audited as the expenditures made through the disbursing officer and that the evidence of this fact should be made to appear on the receipts in the same manner as indicated on checks, making expenditures before they become valid for payment, namely, the countersignature of the auditor.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia approved the recommendations of the auditor as stated above, so far as the same related to the transferring of the clerks to the auditor's force, establishing a daily charge against the collector of taxes and the countersigning of the collector's receipts, but the matter of validating these receipts only when the same should bear the countersignature of the auditor should be effected by act of Congress, and I would recommend that this matter be presented to Congress at an early date, in order that the desired legislation may be secured.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

I wish to invite attention also to the revenues that are collected through the justices of the peace of the District of Columbia. At the present time, under the law, these justices receive certain deposits provided by rules established by the supreme court of the District, to cover fees that may accrue in cases instituted in their respective courts, and from these deposits the District is entitled to receive all fees that may be earned by the justices in the proceedings in the various cases. The balance of the deposits, if any remain in a case, are returned, upon application, to the depositors. The consequence of the present accounting method is that there are six different collecting agencies for the moneys that are received by the justices of the peace, and the auditor of the District of Columbia, in verifying the reports submitted by them, is compelled to analyze the dockets and examine all papers relating to the cases filed in the offices of the various justices of the peace, in order to prove that the moneys reported and deposited by the justices are the exact amount to which the District is entitled. This entails a long and tedious examination of the numerous cases and the further examination of the returns filed in the marshal's office to determine that the amounts reported are correct. It is apparent with a number of officials handling so many small sums of money, deposited in the numerous cases, that errors are bound to occur. Furthermore, there is no accounting made for the amounts remaining from the deposits over and above the fees which have been earned by the District of Columbia and which are or may be due the various depositors. The result of this system is that when a justice goes out of office, as has happened in several cases by reason of the death of the justice, the auditor of the District of Columbia states the account and establishes the amount due the District for fees that have been earned, and in order that the amount may be paid to the District he has to call upon the executor or administrator to pay the amount due the District, which is often complicated by the fact that in some instances the money is merged with the private funds of the justices. Furthermore, after this statement has been made, it is possible that further action may be taken on some of the cases that are pending in the district over which the justice has had jurisdiction, which will result in further earned fees from moneys that were paid to the late justice. This makes a very unsatisfactory and incomplete accounting, and it is practically a physical impossibility to prepare a statement to show the actual amount that may be due the District of Columbia. Furthermore, in such a case there remains in the hands of the executor or administrator of the estate of the deceased justice moneys which undoubtedly belong to the various depositors who have instituted suits in the subdistrict over which the justice presided.

As a suggestion for the betterment of this condition I would recommend that the present law providing subdistricts be amended so that all cases coming before the justices of the peace court may be assigned to any of the justices of the peace for hearing and that the various justices of the peace be assembled in one building. At the present time they are all located in a central part of the city, and the assembling of the justices in one building would not tend to work a hardship, the rent of the court rooms in said building to be

paid from an appropriation to be provided for that purpose. I further recommend, in order that the finances may be more systematically handled and in order that a more definite accounting control may be established, that there be appointed a financial clerk, a docket clerk, and a stenographer and typewriter to the said justices, the appointment of the financial clerk to be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the appointment of the docket clerk and the stenographer and typewriter to be made in such manner as Congress may determine. The financial clerk should be charged with the responsibility of receiving and caring for all deposits made under the rules established by the supreme court of the District of Columbia and make weekly deposits with the collector of taxes for fees earned during the previous week. He should also be authorized to return to the depositors any portion of a deposit remaining over and above the earned fees in completed cases, and the said financial clerk should render an itemized statement of each deposit made with the collector of taxes upon such forms and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the auditor of the District of Columbia. In case there should remain in the hands of the financial clerk for a period of three years from the date of the deposit in any case balances of unused deposits which have not been called for by the parties to a suit, the same should revert to the District of Columbia and be paid forthwith by the financial clerk to the collector of taxes as part of the revenues of the District. The said clerk should be required to give a bond in the sum of $10,000, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for the faithful performance of his duties.

The duty of the docket clerk would be to see that all cases properly coming before justices of the peace in the District of Columbia were duly docketed upon one set of dockets, which should show all the detailed transactions in each case, the question of the assignment of the cases to the various justices to be governed by such procedure as might be established by the supreme court, which would no doubt provide that each justice would try, as far as practicable, an equal number of cases.

POLICE COURT COLLATERALS.

Attention is invited to the various amounts in the hands of the clerk of the police court for collaterals deposited by various individuals to secure their attendance before the court. On June 30, 1907, the total amount of collaterals in the hands of the clerk of the police court on deposit to his credit in the National Bank of Washington was $2,486, of which sum $566 had been on deposit for over three years. Under the present law there is no way in which these sums of money can be disposed of, with the result that this account is constantly being augmented. It is therefore recommended that legislation be secured which will provide that deposits made with the clerk of the police court remaining in his hands for three years from the date of the deposit be forfeited and paid forthwith to the collector of taxes for deposit as part of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

The account of the District of Columbia with the United States *under the plan of* bookkeeping recently adopted in the Treasury

Department appears as a part of the general accounts of that Department, and the balance due the United States will no doubt be carried as an asset thereof. It is understood that there will be a quarterly settlement of this account, and the result will be that for each quarter until the last quarter of the year it will show a large amount due the United States, for the reason that the greater part of taxes and other District revenues are not collected under authority of law until toward the end of each fiscal year, namely, in the month of May.

Submitted herewith is a statement which shows the surplus revenues or the deficit, as the case may be, in the revenues at the close of each fiscal year from June 30, 1891, to date. In addition to the statement of the condition of the revenues at the close of each year, there will be found a tabulated statement showing the amounts appropriated wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia on account of street extensions and other miscellaneous items. It will be observed that the deficit in the revenues at the close of the fiscal year 1907 amounts to $3,277,866.28, and that there has been paid wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia on account of street extensions $2,268,557.41 and on account of other miscellaneous items $422,349.38, making a grand total paid wholly from District revenues of $2,690,906.79. If one-half of this latter named amount, namely, $1,345,453.39, had been paid in accordance with the provisions of the organic act, above referred to, the amount of the indebtedness, before stated, would have been reduced by that amount.

Statement showing the surplus or deficit in District revenues at the close of each fiscal year from 1891 to 1907, and appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District.

Year.	Revenues		Appropriations payable wholly from District revenues.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.	Street extensions.	Miscellaneous.
1891	$112,210.64			$3,000.00
1892		$5,088.04		
1893	83,767.19			130,000.00
1894	625,207.74		$15,000.00	2,218.53
1895	429,090.99		22,500.00	11,493.98
1896	845,335.93		17,991.00	8,031.00
1897	683,936.80		121,686.00	21,484.05
1898	917,581.91		21,179.50	9,011.65
1899	603,255.28		250,576.03	140,574.15
1900	387,577.18		235,465.99	4,372.17
1901		220,182.57	301,232.64	6,900.00
1902		1,759,238.34	1,194,889.78	5,000.00
1903		1,653,517.51	2,500.00	
1904		1,349,661.69	4,900.00	25,017.50
1905		2,240,030.14	5,691.58	1,144.96
1906		2,931,259.49	47,871.46	
1907		3,277,866.28	27,073.43	54,101.39
Total			2,268,557.41	422,349.38

Total street extensions	$2,268,557.41
Total miscellaneous	422,349.38
Grand total	2,690,906.79

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The act approved June 20, 1906, entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of

the board of education of the District of Columbia," has caused a great amount of additional work in this office during the past year. It was discovered when payment of salaries was attempted to be made under the provisions of this act that the various provisions thereof in their relation to the appropriations made for salaries were so conflicting as to render an intelligent audit almost impossible. However, the matter of paying the school employees was finally accomplished after the numerous conflicting points had been submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and it is due to a very large extent to his broad and liberal interpretation that the District auditor was enabled to audit and the disbursing officer was enabled to pay the salaries provided by the act. There are many inequalities and uncertainties which still exist in this law, and it should be so amended as to clearly set forth the intent of Congress.

DISBURSING OFFICER'S DAILY ACCOUNT

During the year there has been inaugurated a daily statement of the account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the United States which shows on the one hand the amount due the United States at the commencement of the day's business, the total amount to be accounted for by the disbursing officer arising from audited vouchers and checks transmitted to him by the auditor of the District, and cash received for repayments to appropriations, and, secondly, the credits due the disbursing officer derived from the amount of paid vouchers and pay rolls returned to the auditor's office and the paid vouchers and pay rolls in the possession of the disbursing officer; also the cash, unpaid items, and checks in the hands of the disbursing officer, with the final result that the balance due the United States from the disbursing officer at the close of the business each day is shown.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The accounts of expenditures of the District of Columbia disbursed through the office of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia and accounted for through the office of the District auditor have been examined by representatives of the office of the Auditor for the State and other Departments. Under date of March 26, 1907, the Auditor for the State and other Departments transmitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a copy of the report of the agents whom he had designated to make the examination, in which it is stated that the examination disclosed that all moneys advanced to Mr. Rogers, the disbursing officer of the District, by the United States had been properly accounted for. It is further stated therein that the bookkeeping for the disbursing officer is practically all done in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia and that the method of recording transactions in that office is especially commendable, and it would seem impossible for any error to occur or money to be misappropriated without detection; that the ledgers in use are of the loose-leaf style and are exceptionally well devised, the appropriation ledger showing in convenient form not only the status of the appropriation itself, but of every subhead of the appro-

priation.

OFFICE WORK PERFORMED.

The work of the auditor's office during the past fiscal year has increased with the expanding volume of the business and expenditures of the District government. The amount of work performed during the fiscal year 1907 is largely in excess of that for the fiscal year 1906, a summary of which is given in the auditor's report for said fiscal year, page 11.

Summary of the more important items of work performed during the fiscal year 1907.

Number of claims audited (involving the examination of about 85,000 bills for supplies and services requiring the signature of the auditor to original and duplicate vouchers)	21,387
Weekly returns of fees by the clerk of the police court audited and verified by comparison with 22,653 cases on the docket of said court (requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments)	52
Monthly returns of fees by the justices of the peace of the District of Columbia, audited and verified by comparison with 18,868 cases on the dockets of said justices (requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments)	72
Vouchers comprised in the quarterly accounts of seven charitable institutions examined and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments	1,217
Daily reports of the collector of taxes examined, verified, and checked with auditor's coupons detached from bills for taxes, water rents, permits, special assessments, and miscellaneous fees paid to and receipted by the collector, 305 daily reports, involving the examination of about 169,500 coupons	305
Estimated number of coupons compared and checked with the books of the assessor and the water registrar in audit of said books	160,000
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and duly countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the disbursing officer of the District (a single audit of a pay roll on which payment is made by checks frequently requires the issue of a large number of checks)	52,338
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park	114
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission	164
Total number of checks, aggregating $10,092,000.90	52,616
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with settlements on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library paid by the superintendent of construction of said library, aggregating $997.25	3
Number of monthly consolidated accounts of the disbursing officer of the District, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 926 abstracts.	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 12 abstracts	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 12 abstracts	12
Number of requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury, prepared in the auditor's office for signature of the Commissioners	304
Number of requisitions on the Commissioners for supplies and services for the various branches of the District government examined and passed by the auditor	9,057

Summary of the more important items of work performed during the fiscal year 1907—Continued.

Number of official letters and papers received, card indexed, and proper action taken thereon	4,500
Number of official letters, indorsements, and reports prepared, press copied, and indexed	3,626
Number of appropriation accounts (148) and accounts under subheads of appropriations (439) opened and posted on appropriation ledgers	587
Number of journal entries of vouchers audited and approved and duly posted in the proper ledgers	21,387
Number of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits posted to proper accounts requiring the opening of about 3,000 new accounts	4,292
Number of deposits for half cost of permit work posted to credit of permit fund, District of Columbia, requiring the opening of 109 new accounts	109
Number of transfer vouchers audited, posted in appropriation ledgers, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments	466
Number of assessments against plumbers, individuals, and corporations audited and charged to deposit accounts	3,873
Number of trial balances taken on accounts under miscellaneous trust-fund deposits (12) and on accounts of sinking fund, District of Columbia (4)	16
Number of monthly statements prepared and furnished to the permit clerk of the engineer department, showing balances to credit of plumbers' deposit accounts	12
Number of check statements from Treasurer United States, verified by comparison with stubs in check books, involving the examination of 52,616 check stubs	36
Number of bathing-beach tickets received, numbered, delivered to the superintendent of the bathing beach, and checked in auditing his weekly returns of fees	1,600
Number of inspectors' reports on street-cleaning work (consisting of machine work, alleys, and unimproved streets) examined and audited during the fiscal year 1907, comprising an actual area swept of 448,168,768 square yards.	3,443
Number of official bonds and bonds of indemnity received, certified as to sufficiency of sureties, and entered in bond register	108
Number of contracts with bonds attached, received examined, and filed	187
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to titles, taxes, areas, etc., in cases where land was purchased by the District	11
Number of cases examined and payment made for damages, change of grade of streets, due to construction of new Union Station	58
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to titles, area, etc., in the matter of acquiring land under condemnation proceedings	64
Number of District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent bonds issued in lieu of bonds surrendered for cancellation, countersigned by the auditor, and posted in numerical bond register (aggregating $2,492,000)	569
Number of registered and coupon District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds, purchased for sinking fund and canceled, entered in bond register and ledger (aggregating $483,950)	165

The foregoing summary does not embrace a large amount of work necessarily performed which, from its character, is not susceptible of detailed classification.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The large amount of detail work disposed of during the year has been accomplished only by the most persistent and willing cooperation of each of the members of the auditor's force, many of the employees working in excess of the prescribed office hours. I take great pleasure in officially recognizing the faithful, efficient, and valuable services rendered by the chief clerk, the chief bookkeeper, and the clerks and employees of the auditor's office.

Very respectfully,

A. TWEEDALE,
Auditor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and the debt of the District of Columbia at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906 (detailed in Statement G), on account of:			
District of Columbia appropriations	$137,071.49		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	18,176.32		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906, on account of the appropriation for construction of a new municipal building (detailed in Statement H)	6,854.36		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906 (detailed in Statement I)	1,055.62		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1906 (detailed in Statement F)	186,881.52		
Total cash balances, July 1, 1906		$350,039.31	
INCOME.			
Revenue collected on account of the general fund of he District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907 (detailed in Statement C)	5,286,802.10		
Cash collections on account of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907 (detailed in Statement F)	975,085.77		
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, under the act of June 27, 1906, being the excess of advances from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia over the revenues of said District deposited in the Treasury of the United States (detailed in Statement B, sub. 1)	286,796.79		
Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, on account of the proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States, under the act of June 11, 1878 (detailed in Statement B, sub. 2)	5,403,995.18		
Total income of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		11,952,679.84	
			$12,302,719.15
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907 (detailed in Statement E), on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations	10,862,947.09		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	962,612.36		
Total net expenditures of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		11,825,550.45	
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907 (detailed in Statement G), on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations	217,688.61		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	45,047.13		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907, on account of the appropriation for a new municipal building, District of Columbia (detailed in Statement H)	2,278.72		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907 (detailed in Statement I)	1,112.10		

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1907 (detailed in Statement F)	$174,078.23		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1907 (detailed in Statement J), on account of the following items:			
General fund of the District of Columbia	$33,406.76		
Collections on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia.	2,255.48		
Repayments collected on account of various District of Columbia appropriations	1,292.67		
	36,954.91		
Total cash balances of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1907		$477,159.70	
			$12,302,719.15
DEBT.			
Outstanding funded debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1907 (detailed in Statement L)		11,103,750.00	
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia to the United States, June 30, 1907, arising from advances made by the United States from appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof (detailed in Statement B) deposited in the United States Treasury		3,277,866.28	
Total debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1907			14,381,616.28

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest thereon, and receipts from all sources (other than trust and special funds) deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia on account of advances under the acts of Feb. 11, 1901, and July 1, 1902, in excess of revenues to meet appropriations charged to the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:			
Fiscal year 1901	$220,182.57		
Fiscal year 1902	1,539,055.77		
	1,759,238.34		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1903 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of July 1, 1902, on the above $1,759,238.34	35,184.76		
	1,794,423.10		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1903	140,905.59		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia	1,653,517.51		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, on the above $1,653,517.51	33,070.35		
	1,686,587.86		

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States, for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1904	$336,926.17		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1904, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues, to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia	1,349,661.69		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of April 27, 1904, on the above $1,349,661.69	26,993.23		
Amount advanced by the United States during the fiscal year 1905, under the act of April 27, 1904, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year	863,375.22		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1905, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia	2,240,030.14		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 3, 1905, on the above $2,240,030.14	44,800.60		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1906 by the United States, under the act of March 3, 1905, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year	646,428.75		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1906, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia		$2,931,259.49	
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations payable wholly and in part from the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, on account of:			
Requisitions on the Treasury of the United States.	11,186,025.88		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations and funds, debiting District appropriations	71,679.18		
Transfers to United States appropriations, debiting District appropriations	329,489.44		
Direct settlements effected in the United States Treasury, debiting District of Columbia appropriations	106,588.08		
Total advances and charges on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1907	11,693,782.58		
Proportion of the above advances and charges to District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of the District		5,922,381.21	
Deferred interest on account of advances for board and tuition of indigent blind of the District at the Maryland School for the Blind, as provided in section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats. 1101), for the fiscal years 1902 to 1906; said amounts not having been previously charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia		1,184.81	
Interest for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of June 27, 1906, on $2,931,259.49, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1906, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof		58,625.19	
Total charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1907			$8,913,450.70

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as verified by his daily reports audited in this office		$5,242,939.59	
Receipts from sundry sources, forming part of the revenues of the District of Columbia, deposited directly in the Treasury of the United States:			
By recorder of deeds, surplus fees	$8,615.03		
By register of wills, surplus fees	310.51		
One-half of proceeds of sales of old material by—			
Engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds	749.16		
Engineer in charge of Washington Aqueduct	643.83		
Disbursing officer, Smithsonian Institution	3.35		
United States marshal	133.87		
Total revenues from sundry sources		10,455.75	
Total revenues deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1907, to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia		5,253,395.34	
Total repayments to District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1907, deposited in the Treasury of the United States	690,639.15		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations and trust and special funds, crediting District of Columbia appropriations	58,956.12		
Total repayments and credit transfers on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1907	749,595.27		
Proportion of the above repayments and settlement transfers credited to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907		382,189.08	
Aggregate of revenues and credits to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907			$5,635,584.42
Balance due the United States, June 30, 1907, on account of advances chargeable to the District of Columbia, under appropriations, in excess of the revenues of said District to said date, deposited in the Treasury of the United States			3,277,866.28

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT 1.—*Receipts of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, deposited in the Treasury of the United States and proportion of advances made by the United States from all appropriations during said fiscal year charged to the revenues of said District.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia, and sundry charges made on account of such appropriations, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement B			$5,922,381.21
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement B		$5,253,395.34	
Proportion of repayments and sundry credits to appropriations of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907, credited to the District of Columbia, as shown by Statement B		382,189.08	
Total revenues and credits accruing to the credit of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907			5,635,584.42

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Receipts of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
RECEIPTS—continued.			
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year 1907, on account of appropriations charged to the District during said year, in excess of the revenues collected and deposited in the United States Treasury by said District			$286,796.79
INTEREST.			
Deferred interest on account of advances for board and tuition of indigent blind of the District, at the Maryland school for the blind, for the fiscal years 1902 to 1906, said amounts not having been previously charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia, as shown by Statement B			1,184.81
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by act of June 27, 1906, as shown by Statement B			58,625.19
Total amount of advances and charges to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907, in excess of revenues for said District deposited in the Treasury of the United States during said fiscal year			346,606.79

SUBSTATEMENT 2.—*Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, under the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, as its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Total advances made from District of Columbia appropriations by requisitions on the Treasury of the United States, and sundry debits to said appropriations on account of settlement transfers and direct settlements, as shown by Statement B			$11,693,782.58
Proportions of above requisitions and sundry settlements charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement B		$5,922,381.21	
Proportion of repayments to appropriations and sundry credits during the fiscal year 1907, credited to the United States		367,406.19	
			6,289,787.40
Amount actually paid by the United States, under the act of June 11, 1878, during the fiscal year 1907, on account of its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year			5,403,995.18

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, and the revenues collected, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Appropriations from the revenues of the District of Columbia.			
SUMMARY.			
[Showing the obligations of the District of Columbia under all appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and prior years, as against the revenues for said fiscal year.]			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			$4,271,832.56
Total amount of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year 1907, payable in part and in whole from the revenues of the District of Columbia	$11,160,272.33		
Proportional part of said appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1907		$5,657,442.44	
Deferred interest on account of advances for board and tuition of indigent blind of the District at the Maryland School for the Blind for the fiscal years 1902 to 1906, said amounts not having been previously charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia, as shown by Statement B		1,184.81	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Congress approved June 27, 1906, on $2,931,259.49, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States July 1, 1906		58,625.19	
			5,717,252.44
Total obligations, including interest charges, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, to June 30, 1907, under appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues			9,989,085.00
From which deduct—			
Revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		5,286,802.10	
Proportion of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia		41,853.57	
			5,328,655.67
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1907, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, including interest charges over and above the revenues of the District to said date			4,660,429.33
DETAIL.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			4,271,832.56
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1907	558,895.00		
Salaries, sinking fund, office District of Columbia, 1907	2,500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1907	98,440.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1907	762,500.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1907	321,295.00		
Sewage-disposal system, District of Columbia	105,000.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906—Continued.			
Streets, District of Columbia, 1907	$443,340.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	361,158.15		
Puplic schools, District of Columbia, 1907	1,777,541.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1907	33,000.00		
Maintenance of Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant, 1907	80,000.00		
Removal of dangerous buildings, District of Columbia	2,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1907	65,170.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1907	962,004.01		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1907	110,360.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1907	430,815.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1907	84,780.00		
Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1907	8,000.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1907	67,380.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1907	2,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, 1907	975,408.00		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1907	15,000.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1907	45,000.00		
Salaries, employees court-house, District of Columbia, 1907	10,080.00		
Salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia, 1907	2,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1907	50,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, District of Columbia, 1907	5,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia 1907	82,881.00		
Reform School, District of Columbia, 1907	20,000.00		
Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1907	24,365.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1907	275,800.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, District of Columbia, 1907	10,500.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1907	25,500.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1907	18,894.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1907	79,820.00		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia, 1907	16,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1907	8,500.00		
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1907	14,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1907	22,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1907	2,000.00		
German Orphan Asylum Association, District of Columbia, 1907	1,200.00		
Hope and Help Mission, District of Columbia, 1907	2,000.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, District of Columbia, 1907	9,900.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1907	8,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, District of Columbia, 1907	5,400.00		
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1907	5,500.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1907	7,000.00		
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, District of Columbia, 1907	5,400.00		
Women's Clinic, District of Columbia, 1907	750.00		
Working Boys Home and Children's Aid Society, District of Columbia, 1907	500.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1907	4,000.00		
Providence Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1907	4,000.00		
Emergency care and treatment of indigent patients, District of Columbia, 1907	4,000.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, District of Columbia, 1907	6,050.00		
Home for Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia 1907	46,480.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1907	3,000.00		
George Washington University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1907	3,000.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906—Continued.			
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia	$50,000.00		
Maintenance of highway bridge across the Potomac River, District of Columbia, 1907	11,600.00		
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia	150,000.00		
Sixteenth Street Bridge across Piney Branch District of Columbia	30,000.00		
K Street Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia	38,000.00		
Bridge across Anacostia River, District of Columbia	275,000.00		
Buildings, fire department, District of Columbia	57,500.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, District of Columbia	100,000.00		
Buildings, Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia	50,000.00		
Site and buildings, property yard, District of Columbia	30,000.00		
Extension of Massachusetts avenue NW., District of Columbia	25,000.00		
Approaches, etc., to Anacostia Bridge, District of Columbia	54,000.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, District of Columbia	6,200.00		
Municipal almshouse, District of Columbia	4,000.00		
Water meters, District of Columbia	100,000.00		
Municipal building, District of Columbia	500,000.00		
Total	9,576,906.16		
Sundry civil act approved June 30, 1906:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia, 1907	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1907	19,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1907	95,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1907	153,050.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1907	6,800.00		
Fees, jurors', supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907	53,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907	46,600.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907	7,500.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907	22,000.00		
Total	421,950.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved June 22, 1906:			
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1907	33,741.00		
Salaries, supreme court of the District of Columbia, 1907	41,400.00		
Total	75,141.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1906	255.00		
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1905	10.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1906	2,300.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905	2,176.50		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1904	116.93		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1903	154.90		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1902	17.60		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1901	10.50		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW., District of Columbia	733.50		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1905	6.36		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1904	5.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906—Continued.			
Streets, District of Columbia, 1903	$7.50		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1903	49.32		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1903	270.93		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1902	36.57		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1898	54.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1903	1.25		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1906	1,000.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1907	427,130.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1906	2,000.00		
Police court building, District of Columbia	4.80		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1905	331.37		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1906	1,000.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1905	993.75		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1904	3.75		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1903	1.25		
Judgments, District of Columbia	70,227.91		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1906	650.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1905	732.64		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1906	1,200.00		
Total	511,481.33		
Public act No. 112 approved April 20, 1906: Public crematorium, District of Columbia	15,000.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act approved February 9, 1907: Courts, District of Columbia, 1907	2,500.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved March 2, 1907:			
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1907–8	2,500.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1907–8	85,000.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1907–8	21,000.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1907–8	1,500.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1907	500.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1907–8	5,900.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, 1907–8	4,000.00		
Total	120,400.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved March 4, 1907:			
Reimbursement of Providence Hospital for reconstruction of buildings, District of Columbia	130,629.67		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1907–8	15,000.00		
Total	145,629.67		
Deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1907:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1907	615.00		
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1906	125.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1907	1,700.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1906	531.03		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905	233.25		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1902	2.00		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW., District of Columbia	11.52		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1907	300.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1906	2.97		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1907	1,750.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1907	2,000.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1907	5,000.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1906	35.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1907	750.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1906	2,869.80		
Rent of quarters, *police court, District of Columbia*	75.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1907—Continued.			
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1907	$8,000.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1906	45.20		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1906	50.20		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1903	20.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1900	10.00		
Judgments, District of Columbia	4,402.01		
Total	28,527.98		
Public act approved April 22, 1904: Damages, changes of grade, Union Station, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	49,000.00		
Act of March 3, 1899, amending section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States:			
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1899	443.32		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1900	6,843.34		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1901	6,905.74		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1902	7,375.00		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1903	7,987.48		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1904	8,893.76		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1905	8,450.00		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1906	6,075.00		
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1907	5,550.00		
Total	58,523.64		
Public act No. 135, approved February 27, 1907: Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	600.00		
Summary of foregoing appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia, by acts:			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906	9,576,906.16		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	421,950.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved June 22, 1906	75,141.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	511,481.33		
Public act No. 112, approved April 20, 1906	15,000.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act approved February 9, 1907	2,500.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1907	120,400.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved March 4, 1907	145,629.67		
Deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1907	28,527.98		
Public act approved April 22, 1904	49,000.00		
Act March 3, 1899, amending section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States	58,523.64		
Public act No. 135, approved February 27, 1907	600.00		
Total	11,005,659.72		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is		$5,502,829.89	
Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906: Alleys, District of Columbia	50,000.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906:			
Widening V street, NW., District of Columbia	15.00		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of *Columbia*	3,221.98		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Public act No. 17 approved February 19, 1906: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	$300.00		
Public act No. 222 approved June 11, 1906: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 352 approved June 29, 1906: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	906.27		
Private act No. 46 approved February 1, 1907: Relief of Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church and others, District of Columbia	4,101.39		
Public act No. 147 approved February 28, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	4,000.00		
Public act No. 4 approved January 9, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	600.00		
Public act No. 5 approved January 9, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 6 approved January 9, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 7 approved January 9, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	600.00		
Public act No. 8 approved January 9, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	600.00		
Public act No. 9 approved January 9, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 10 approved January 9, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 23 approved January 21, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 25 approved January 22, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	500.00		
Public act No. 26 approved January 22, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	600.00		
Public act No. 27 approved January 22, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	500.00		
Public act No. 28 approved January 22, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 29 approved January 22, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 30 approved January 22, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 70 approved February 8, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	600.00		
Public act No. 131 approved February 26, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	500.00		
Public act No. 136 approved February 27, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	600.00		
Public act No. 143 approved February 27, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	600.00		
Public act No. 144 approved February 27, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	500.00		
Public act No. 147 approved February 28, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 152, approved March 1, 1907: Extension etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 183, approved March 2, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 190, approved March 2, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		
Public act No. 219, approved March 2, 1907: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	300.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes and fines, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	$41,132.73		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	7,930.28		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia		$122,307.55	
Proportions of appropriations not included in the Commissioners' estimates, but chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.			
Sundry civil act approved June 30, 1906: Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1907	4,000.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial act, approved June 22, 1906: Salaries, public buildings and grounds, 1907	28,305.00		
Total of special charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia		32,305.00	
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1907 payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia			$5,657,442.44
Interest on advances.			
Deferred interest on account of advances for board and tuition of indigent blind of the District at the Maryland School for the Blind, as provided in section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1101), for the fiscal years 1902 to 1906; said amounts not having been previously charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia			1,184.81
Interest for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of June 27, 1906, on $2,931,259.49, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 1, 1906, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof			58,625.19
Grand total of appropriations, including interest, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1907			9,989,085.00
Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived).			
Tax collections:			
Tax on realty	3,631,012.87		
Tax on personalty	593,706.49		
Special reimbursable taxes	1,236.32		
Tax on street railroads, realty	19,792.49		
Tax on street railroads, personalty	158,786.10		
Taxes on property purchased by the District of Columbia	51.41		
Penalty on realty taxes	30,306.82		
Penalty on personal taxes	2,703.32		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	13.29		
Total		4,437,609.11	
Licenses:			
Liquor licenses—			
Wholesale	43,476.70		
Retail	427,945.60		
Transfers	208.00		
Plumbers' licenses	63.00		
Insurance licenses	80,993.55		
Transfers	35.00		
Penalty	26.47		
Engineers' licenses	246.00		
Tax on dogs	a 34.24		
Miscellaneous licenses	106,814.57		
Transfers	70.00		
		659,913.13	
a Total collections on account of dog taxes			$20,093.88
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund			20,059.64
Balance credited to revenues of District			34.24

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived)—Continued.			
Market rents:			
Eastern market	$4,087.50		
Western market	6,444.90		
Georgetown market	785.80		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental	5,625.00		
Wholesale producers' market	4,921.60		
		$21,864.80	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Rent of hay scales, franchise rental	1,713.20		
Rent of fish wharves, franchise rental	207.90		
Rent of wharves, street termini and buildings	9,088.94		
Rent of pipe line in public space, franchise rental	740.48		
		11,750.52	
Fines:			
Supreme court of the District of Columbia	357.85		
Police court fines	a 28,756.21		
Juvenile court fines	2,282.10		
		31,396.16	
Fees:			
Fees from recorder of deeds, surplus	8,615.03		
Fees, register of wills, surplus	310.51		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures	6,342.45		
Fees from surveyor	15,102.75		
Fees from health department, certificates	367.00		
Fees from justices of the peace	28,210.43		
Dog-pound fees	694.25		
Fees for inspecting gas meters, one-half	1,459.75		
Permit fees for sewer and gas, one-half	3,064.50		
Permit fees for water, one-half	1,651.00		
Permit fees for railings, one-half	725.00		
Fees from tax certificates	3,917.00		
Fees from building permits	8,084.00		
Fees from electrical permits	3,308.00		
Fees from landing and storing wood	164.96		
Fees from public-convenience stations	59.22		
		82,075.85	
Miscellaneous collections:			
Advertising delinquent taxes, one-half	1,958.00		
Receipts from assessments for benefits, street extensions	26,439.45		
Interest on assessments for benefits, street extensions	3,752.61		
Bathing-beach receipts	275.54		
Sale of old material, one-half	2,964.21		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house	425.25		
Amount of judgment for costs, in the case of F. P. Hall *v.* the District of Columbia, at law No. 45522	24.25		
Reimbursement on account of damages to fire engine	25.00		
Sale of old houses on property acquired by the District	253.35		
Tuition public schools, nonresident pupils, one-half	296.75		
Excess collection for recording tax sales of March, 1907, over cost of recording	18.35		
Reimbursement for care and maintenance of certain indigent persons at the Government Hospital for the Insane, one-half	733.51		
Amount to the credit of the wholesale producers' market in the miscellaneous trust fund deposits, July 1, 1906, after payment of all outstanding obligations against said market, transferred to credit of general fund pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 27, 1906	2,388.55		
Sale of manure	52.50		
Forfeited deposit of contractor on bid to do certain electrical work at Eighth precinct police station	55.00		
Forfeited guaranty deposit of East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company (sec. 26, act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled "An act to incorporate the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company in the District of Columbia")	1,000.00		
a Total fines, police court, District of Columbia			$107,838.46
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund			50,107.46
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund			28,974.79
Balance credited to revenues of District			28,756.21

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived)—Continued.			
Miscellaneous collections—Continued.			
One-half of proceeds of sale of old material by—			
Engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds	$749.16		
Engineer in charge of Washington Aqueduct	643.83		
Disbursing officer of Smithsonian Institution	3.35		
United States marshal	133.87		
		$42,192.53	
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		5,286,802.10	
Unexpended balances of appropriations.			
Total unexpended balances of lapsed District of Columbia appropriation, June 30, 1907	83,700.64		
Proportion of the above unexpended balances of appropriation carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia		41,853.57	
Grand total of revenues and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907			$5,328,655.67
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1907, under all appropriations payable in whole and in part from its revenues for the fiscal year 1907 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			[a] 4,660,429.33

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Relation of the proportion of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, including interest on advances, and the revenues collected by the District of Columbia during said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement C		$5,657,442.44	
INTEREST.			
Deferred interest on account of advances for board and tuition of indigent blind of the District at the Maryland School for the Blind for the fiscal years 1902 to 1906, said amounts not having been previously charged to the revenues of the District, as shown by Statement C		1,184.81	
Interest for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of June 27, 1906, on $2,931,259.49, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 1, 1906, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof		58,625.19	
Total charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement C			$5,717,252.44

[a] The sum of $4,660,429.33, stated above as the obligated indebtedness of the District of Columbia under appropriations to June 30, 1907, does not include any payments required by section 8 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings of railroads in the District of Columbia, to require and authorize the construction of new terminals and tracks for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the city of Washington, and for other purposes." (31 Stat. L., 778.) The payments required by said act to be made to the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1901, to and including July 1, 1905, at $150,000 per annum, would increase the above-named obligated indebtedness to $5,410,429.33.

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Relation of the proportion of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
REVENUE.			
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement C		$5,286,802.10	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement C		41,853.57	
Total revenue and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement C			$5,328,655.67
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1907, to meet the proportion of appropriations and other charges charged to the revenues of said fiscal year			388,596.77

STATEMENT D.—*Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and the balances remaining in the Treasury at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Balances in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia July 1, 1906, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 and prior years		$2,632,651.30	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906	$9,576,906.16		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	421,950.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved June 22, 1906	75,141.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	511,481.33		
Public act No. 112, approved Apr. 20, 1906	15,000.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act approved Feb. 9, 1907	2,500.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1907	120,400.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1907	145,629.67		
Deficiency appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1907	28,527.98		
Public act approved Apr. 22, 1904	49,000.00		
Act of Mar. 3, 1899, amending section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States	58,523.64		
Public act No. 135, approved Feb. 27, 1907	600.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906	50,000.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	3,236.88		
Deficiency appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1907	906.27		
Private act No. 46, approved Feb. 1, 1907	4,101.39		
Public act No. 17, approved Feb. 19, 1906	300.00		
Public act No. 222, approved June 11, 1906	300.00		
Public act No. 352, approved June 29, 1906	300.00		
Public act No. 147, approved Feb. 28, 1907	4,000.00		
Public act No. 4, approved Jan. 9, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 5, approved Jan. 9, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 6, approved Jan. 9, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 7, approved Jan. 9, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 8, approved Jan. 9, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 9, approved Jan. 9, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 10, approved Jan. 9, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 23, approved Jan. 21, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 25, approved Jan. 22, 1907	500.00		
Public act No. 26, approved Jan. 22, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 27, approved Jan. 22, 1907	500.00		
Public act No. 28, approved Jan. 22, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 29, approved Jan. 22, 1907	300.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived)—Continued.			
Miscellaneous collections—Continued.			
One-half of proceeds of sale of old material by—			
Engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds	$749.16		
Engineer in charge of Washington Aqueduct	643.83		
Disbursing officer of Smithsonian Institution	3.35		
United States marshal	133.87		
		$42,192.53	
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		5,286,802.10	
Unexpended balances of appropriations.			
Total unexpended balances of lapsed District of Columbia appropriation, June 30, 1907	83,700.64		
Proportion of the above unexpended balances of appropriation carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia		41,853.57	
Grand total of revenues and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907			$5,328,655.67
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1907, under all appropriations payable in whole and in part from its revenues for the fiscal year 1907 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			*4,660,429.33

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Relation of the proportion of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, including interest on advances, and the revenues collected by the District of Columbia during said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement C		$5,657,442.44	
INTEREST.			
Deferred interest on account of advances for board and tuition of indigent blind of the District at the Maryland School for the Blind for the fiscal years 1902 to 1906, said amounts not having been previously charged to the revenues of the District, as shown by Statement C		1,184.81	
Interest for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of June 27, 1906, on $2,931,259.49, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 1, 1906, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof		58,625.19	
Total charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement C			$5,717,252.44

* The sum of $4,660,429.33, stated above as the obligated indebtedness of the District of Columbia under appropriations to June 30, 1907, does not include any payments required by section 8 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings of railroads in the District of Columbia, to require and authorize the construction of new terminals and tracks for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the city of Washington, and for other purposes." (31 Stat. L., 778.) The payments required by said act to be made to the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1901, to and including July 1, 1905, at $150,000 per annum, would increase the above-named obligated indebtedness to $5,410,429.33.

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Relation of the proportion of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
REVENUE.			
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement C		$5,286,802.10	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement C		41,853.57	
Total revenue and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement C			$5,328,655.67
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1907, to meet the proportion of appropriations and other charges charged to the revenues of said fiscal year			388,596.77

STATEMENT D.—*Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and the balances remaining in the Treasury at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Balances in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia July 1, 1906, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 and prior years		$2,632,651.30	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906	$9,576,906.16		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	421,950.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved June 22, 1906	75,141.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	511,481.33		
Public act No. 112, approved Apr. 20, 1906	15,000.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act approved Feb. 9, 1907	2,500.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1907	120,400.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1907	145,629.67		
Deficiency appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1907	28,527.98		
Public act approved Apr. 22, 1904	49,000.00		
Act of Mar. 3, 1899, amending section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States	58,523.64		
Public act No. 135, approved Feb. 27, 1907	600.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906	50,000.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved June 30, 1906	3,236.88		
Deficiency appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1907	906.27		
Private act No. 46, approved Feb. 1, 1907	4,101.39		
Public act No. 17, approved Feb. 19, 1906	300.00		
Public act No. 222, approved June 11, 1906	300.00		
Public act No. 352, approved June 29, 1906	300.00		
Public act No. 147, approved Feb. 28, 1907	4,000.00		
Public act No. 4, approved Jan. 9, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 5, approved Jan. 9, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 6, approved Jan. 9, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 7, approved Jan. 9, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 8, approved Jan. 9, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 9, approved Jan. 9, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. [illegible]	300.00		
Public act No. [illegible]	300.00		
Public act [illegible]	500.00		
[illegible]	600.00		
[illegible]	500.00		
[illegible]	300.00		
[illegible]	300.00		

STATEMENT D.—*Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
Public act No. 30, approved Jan. 22, 1907	$300.00		
Public act No. 70, approved Feb. 8, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 131, approved Feb. 26, 1907	500.00		
Public act No. 136, approved Feb. 27, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 143, approved Feb. 27, 1907	600.00		
Public act No. 144, approved Feb. 27, 1907	500.00		
Public act No. 147, approved Feb. 28, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 152, approved Mar. 1, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 183, approved Mar. 2, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 190, approved Mar. 2, 1907	300.00		
Public act No. 219, approved Mar. 2, 1907	300.00		
Indefinite appropriation raised on account of refunding erroneously paid taxes and fines	41,132.73		
Indefinite appropriation raised on account of extension, etc., of streets and avenues	7,930.28		
Special charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia by sundry civil act, approved June 30, 1906, and legislative, executive, and judicial act, approved June 22, 1906, as shown by Statement C	32,305.00		
Total appropriations, fiscal year 1907		$11,160,272.33	
REPAYMENTS AND CREDIT TRANSFERS.			
Repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement B	690,639.15		
Settlement transfers crediting appropriations during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement B	58,956.12		
		749,595.27	
ADVANCES.			$14,542,518.90
Amount advanced upon requisitions on account of appropriations during fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement B	11,186,025.88		
Settlement transfers debiting appropriations during fiscal year 1907, as shown by Statement B	401,168.62		
Direct settlements effected in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1907, debiting appropriations, as shown by Statement B	106,588.08		
Total advances, transfer charges and direct settlements		11,693,782.58	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Unexpended balance of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, and to the United States surplus fund, June 30, 1907		83,700.64	
			11,777,483.22
BALANCES.			
Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury June 30, 1907, subject to requisition on account of District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1907 and prior years			2,765,035.68

DEMONSTRATION OF STATEMENTS B, C, AND D.

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1907, subject to requisition on account of District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1907 and prior years, as shown by Statement D	$2,765,035.68		
Proportion of above balances of appropriations payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia		$1,415,969.81	
Amount due the United States June 30, 1907, by the District of Columbia on account of advances from District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of the District in excess of the revenues thereof deposited in the United States Treasury, as shown by Statement B		3,277,866.28	
			$4,693,836.09

STATEMENT D.—*Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, etc.*—Continued.

DEMONSTRATION OF STATEMENTS B, C, AND D—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Less amount of cash revenue, on account of the general fund of the District, collected during the fiscal year 1907 and available to meet the proportion of appropriations chargeable against the revenues of the District, in the hands of the collector of taxes June 30, 1907, but not deposited in the Treasury of the United States until after said date, as shown by Statement J			$33,406.76
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1907, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues for the fiscal year 1907 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year, as shown by Statement C			4,660,429.33

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Summary.			
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations available for expenditure, July 1, 1906:			
In the United States Treasury	$2,632,651.30		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	137,071.49		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	6,854.36		
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States	1,055.62		
		$2,777,632.77	
Amount of appropriations provided by Congress for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		11,160,272.33	
Total			$13,937,905.10
Amount of gross expenditures from appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		11,147,848.43	
Less the following credits reducing expenditure during fiscal year 1907:			
Repayments to appropriations—			
From special assessments	161,649.53		
From miscellaneous sources	64,295.69		
Settlement transfers, crediting District appropriations	58,956.12		
		284,901.34	
Total net expenditures from District of Columbia appropriations during fiscal year 1907		10,862,947.09	
Amount transferred from appropriations for militia, District of Columbia, 1906, and militia, District of Columbia, 1907, to credit of fund account, militia fund from fines		3,849.59	
Amount of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the United States surplus fund, and the District of Columbia general fund, June 30, 1907		83,700.64	
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations, June 30, 1907:			
In the United States Treasury	2,765,035.68		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	217,688.61		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	2,278.72		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Summary—Continued.			
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations, June 30, 1907—Continued.			
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States	$1,112.10		
In the hands of the collector of taxes, on account of repayments to appropriations, made June 29, 1907, but not covered into Treasury until subsequent to said date	1,292.67		
Total balances, June 30, 1907		$2,987,407.78	
Total			$13,937,905.10
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Balances to the credit of the several trust and special funds, available for expenditure, July 1, 1906:			
In the United States Treasury	186,881.52		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	18,176.32		
		205,057.84	
Amount of collections on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		975,085.77	
Amount transferred from appropriations for militia, District of Columbia, 1906, and militia, District of Columbia, 1907, on account of militia fund from fines, during fiscal year 1907		3,849.59	
Total			1,183,993.20
Amount of gross expenditures from various trust and special funds during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		1,048,357.17	
Less the following credits reducing expenditure during fiscal year 1907:			
Repayments credited to various funds	114.02		
Settlement transfers credited to various funds	85,630.79		
		85,744.81	
Total net expenditures from District of Columbia trust and special funds during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		962,612.36	
Balances to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia June 30, 1907:			
In the United States Treasury	174,078.23		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	45,047.13		
In the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia on account of collections of June 29, 1907, not covered into the Treasury until subsequent to said date	2,255.48		
Total balances, June 30, 1907		221,380.84	
Total			1,183,993.20
Detail of expenditures.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS.			
Northwest schedule:			
1907	10,128.87		
1906	11,073.01		
Southwest schedule, 1907	4,604.17		
Southeast schedule:			
1907	9,868.60		
1906	22.77		
Northeast schedule:			
1907	3,582.89		
1906	10,308.04		
Massachusetts avenue NW., grade and improve, 1907	10,005.00		
Connecticut avenue extended, grade and improve, 1907	16,151.60		
Lincoln avenue north of R street, grade and improve, 1907	4,941.55		
Pennsylvania avenue extended, grade and improve:			
1907	3,090.25		
1906	221.47		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS—continued.			
Nichols avenue, Anacostia, grade and improve, 1907	$4,647.41		
T street, North Capitol street to First street west, pave, 1907	4,502.00		
Thirteenth street, Clifton to Euclid street, pave, 1907	4,623.13		
Girard street, Twelfth street to Brentwood road, NE., grade, 1907	4,486.98		
Massachusetts avenue, Sheridan circle to S street, pave, 1907	6,900.00		
Massachusetts avenue, S street to Belmont road, grade and improve, 1907	3,745.78		
Florida avenue, P to Q street, NW., pave, 1907	808.59		
Kalorama road, Columbia road to Nineteenth street, pave, 1907	1,309.85		
Rhode Island avenue, east of Brentwood road, grade and improve, 1907	9,464.00		
Good Hope road, grade and improve, 1907	2,478.96		
Sixteenth street extended, grade, 1907	105.74		
Bryant street, east of First street west, pave, 1907	829.68		
Gresham street, grade and improve, 1907	1,450.00		
Monroe street, Fourteenth to Seventeenth street, grade and improve, 1907	5,000.00		
Shepherd street and Eighth street, grade and improve, 1907	3,050.00		
Lanier place, grade and improve, 1907	3,147.98		
Clifton street, grade and improve, 1907	1,096.07		
Clifton street, Eleventh to Thirteenth street, grade and improve, 1906	212.12		
Monroe street and Thirteenth street, grade and improve, 1907	3,798.57		
Sherman avenue, Florida avenue to Irving street, improve, 1906	304.57		
Nichols avenue, Anacostia, macadamize, 1906	65.38		
Meesmore street, grade and improve, 1906	38.19		
Streets in Anacostia, grade and improve, 1906	3,041.52		
Lowell street, Eighteenth street to Columbia avenue, grade and improve, 1906	110.62		
S street, First street to Le Droit street, grade and pave, 1906	18.06		
Erecting sustaining wall, Canal road, 1907	769.43		
Fourteenth street NW., Lydecker avenue to Piney Branch road, grade and improve	15,538.80		
Total		$165,541.65	
Assessment and permit work:			
1907	40,480.14		
1906	80,498.26		
1905	1,976.71		
Total		122,955.11	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues:			
Payment of awards—			
Twenty-third street, S street to California avenue	3,246.50		
Rhode Island avenue NE	2,654.66		
Sherman avenue NW	4,516.00		
Sixteenth street extended	1,820.00		
Joining Kalorama avenue and Prescott place	1,715.78		
Rittenhouse street	355.55		
T street	9,573.42		
W street and Adams street	4,000.00		
Payment of expenses of condemnation—			
Euclid place	12.60		
Eighth street or Wright's road	25.05		
Twenty-third street, S street to California avenue	20.88		
Joining of Kalorama avenue	506.17		
Highways east and west sides of Zoological Park	542.08		
Albemarle street	123.42		
Rhode Island avenue NE	912.90		
Sherman avenue NW	25.00		
Euclid street, Meridian Hill	72.70		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue	2.40		
Wyoming avenue to Twenty-third street west	15.48		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS—continued.			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues—Continued.			
Payment of expenses of condemnation—Continued.			
S street, Twenty-second street to Decatur street, etc	$1,341.95		
M street, east of Bladensburg road	38.20		
Joining Kalorama avenue and Prescott place	56.42		
Rittenhouse street	128.41		
T street	149.97		
Nineteenth street, Woodley road to Baltimore street	460.43		
School street NW	1.25		
Fourteenth street NW	745.02		
Widening V street NW	15.00		
Massachusetts avenue NW	580.74		
Total		$33,657.98	
Grading streets, avenues, alleys, and county roads by chain gang:			
1907	9,563.41		
1906	583.15		
Total		10,146.56	
Surveys on account of subdivisions of land, 1905		45.00	
Condemnation or purchase of land for streets:			
1907	996.70		
1906	120.50		
1905	52.68		
Total		1,169.88	
Elimination of grade crossings in connection with the construction of a new Union Station for steam railroads		99,853.29	
Damages on account of changes of grade of streets in connection with the construction of new Union Station for steam railroads:			
Payment of awards for damages	41,387.88		
Expenses of condemnation	8,176.12		
Total		49,564.00	
Alleys: Opening, widening, and extending alleys and minor streets, awards, expenses of condemnation and services		30,836.67	
Grand total, improvement of streets, avenues, alleys, suburban streets, and county roads			$513,770.14
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND PARKING.			
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1907	216,897.98		
1906	8,147.45		
1903	7.50		
Sweeping B street NW., used for market purposes, 1907	360.00		
Hauling refuse (street sweepings) from market, 1907	450.00		
Alterations to street-sweeping stables, 1906	20.75		
Total		225,883.68	
Cleaning snow and ice from walks and gutters:			
1907	2,499.78		
Indefinite appropriation	6.00		
Total		2,505.78	
Collection and disposal of city refuse:			
1907	152,530.61		
1906	14,523.31		
Total		167,053.92	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:			
1907	274,006.91		
1906	4,554.90		
1905	23.39		
Total		278,585.20	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND PARKING—continued.			
Repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1907	$76,501.51		
1906	3,760.60		
Total		$80,262.11	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1907	24,501.00		
1906	340.79		
1905	1.98		
Total		24,843.77	
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings:			
1907	3,470.30		
1906	6,005.14		
1905	21.65		
Total		9,497.28	
Lighting streets, avenues, alleys, county roads, and parking:			
Gas and oil—			
1907	203,456.25		
1906	15,878.57		
Electric arc lighting—			
1907	81,167.19		
1906	14,011.68		
Lighting grounds around Executive Mansion (proportion charged to District of Columbia), 1907	4,000.00		
Lighting public grounds and parks, 1907	5,450.00		
Total		327,063.79	
Grand total, care and lighting of streets, avenues, alleys, suburban streets, and county roads			$1,115,695.68
BRIDGES.			
Construction and repair of bridges:			
1907	7,378.20		
1906	2,262.02		
Total		9,640.22	
Maintenance of highway bridge across Potomac River, 1907		11,000.00	
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge		500.00	
Construction of highway bridge across Potomac River		118,000.00	
Construction of bridge across Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue		210,988.98	
Construction of bridge across Anacostia River		124,700.15	
Purchase of approaches, etc., for Anacostia Bridge, grading, improving, etc.		48.89	
Construction of bridge across Rock Creek at K street SW		27,723.24	
Construction of bridge over Piney Branch at Sixteenth street		33,150.24	
Grand total for bridges			536,251.63
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins:			
1907	31,653.68		
1906	3,459.18		
Total		35,112.86	
Constructing main and pipe sewers:			
1907	34,061.64		
1906	20,893.45		
1905	28.61		
Total		54,983.70	
Constructing subsidiary sewers:			
1907	22,336.39		
1906	14,336.33		
1905	555.92		
Total		47,227.74	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
SEWERS AND BASINS—continued.			
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for public sewers, 1907		$629.23	
Machinery, tools, and furniture for sewage pumping station, 1907		3,293.60	
Operating and maintaining sewage disposal system, 1907		30,264.28	
Sewage-disposal system:			
Constructing sewage-pumping station and machinery therefor	$117,052.08		
Constructing east side intercepting sewer to Brookland	706.20		
Constructing B street and New Jersey avenue trunk sewer—			
Section B	257.74		
Section C	38,351.93		
Section D	7,200.13		
Section F	10,687.24		
Constructing outfall sewer and siphons, including necessary payments for land acquired by purchase or condemnation	230,183.08		
Constructing Four-and-a-half street intercepting sewer	30,859.67		
Constructing outlet to old B street sewer	940.28		
Constructing Water and L street intercepting sewer	42,122.99		
Payments for constructing various parts of the sewage-disposal system from balances remaining of appropriations for completed portions	54,910.99		
Preparation of plans and specifications for sewage-disposal system	300.48		
Total		533,572.81	
Constructing Arizona avenue sewer, 1907		11,489.53	
Constructing Falls Branch sewer, 1907		13,074.19	
Grand total for sewers and basins			$729,658.24
PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PARKS.			
Care and improvement of public grounds:			
1907–8	15,000.00		
1907	153,048.66		
		168,048.66	
Salaries of employees, public parks (proportion payable by District of Columbia), 1907		28,305.00	
Care and improvement of Rock Creek Park:			
1907	11,886.78		
1906	1,048.90		
Total		12,935.68	
National Zoological Park: Salaries, care and improvement of buildings and grounds, erecting buildings, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals:			
1907	90,017.64		
1906	487.20		
1905	150.00		
Total		90,654.84	
Grand total for public grounds and parks			299,944.13
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Executive office:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	95,579.34		
Temporary employment of additional assistant inspectors of buildings, 1907	2,289.00		
Total		97,868.34	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	61,533.33		
Temporary clerk hire, personal tax board, 1907	1,942.88		
Temporary clerk hire, assessor's office, 1907	500.00		
Total		63,976.21	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Collector's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	$19,380.00		
Preparation of tax-sale certificates, 1907	799.90		
Total		$20,179.90	
Auditor's office, salaries of employees, 1907		30,130.84	
Corporation counsel's office, salaries of employees, 1907		13,020.00	
Sealer of weights and measures' office, salaries of employees, 1907		6,080.00	
Special-assessment office, salaries of employees, 1907		12,650.00	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1907	3,155.00		
1906	380.00		
1905	10.00		
Expenses of—			
1907	3,597.17		
1906	968.99		
1905	581.28		
1902	2.00		
Total		8,694.44	
Engineer department:			
Salaries of employees—			
1907	171,873.27		
1905	11.86		
Stables, expenses of—			
1907	4,389.64		
1906	504.96		
Total		176,779.73	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	21,977.68		
Services of temporary employees, 1907	4,280.12		
Total		26,257.80	
Board of charities (secretary's office):			
Salaries of employees, 1907	14,078.00		
Traveling expenses, 1907	61.69		
Total		14,139.69	
Street sweeping office, salaries of employees, 1907		44,789.95	
Markets: Salaries of market masters and assistants, 1907		4,680.00	
Wholesale producers' market, salaries of market master and assistants, 1907		2,160.00	
Insurance department:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	7,600.00		
Temporary clerk hire, 1907	1,199.99		
Total		8,799.99	
Board of steam engineers, salaries, 1907		825.00	
Sinking fund office, salaries of employees, 1907		2,500.00	
Contingent expenses of the District of Columbia, including police court:			
1907	33,524.22		
1906	5,704.71		
1905	.60		
1903	7.50		
1902	.80		
Total		39,237.83	
Rents of District offices, etc.:			
Rent of District offices, 1907	8,495.93		
Rent department of insurance—			
1907	700.00		
1906	210.00		
Rent of old record vault—			
1907	450.00		
1906	300.00		
Rent of property yards, 1906	18.23		
Rent of storeroom for property clerk—			
1907	225.00		
1906	75.00		
Rent of corporation counsel's office, 1907	833.33		
Total		11,307.49	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Postage on official mail matter, 1907		$7,400.00	
General advertising authorized and required by law:			
1907	$2,991.70		
1906	561.74		
1905	1,271.59		
1904	116.93		
1903	62.40		
1902	16.80		
Total		5,021.16	
Advertising notices of taxes in arrears, 1907		1,851.72	
Collections of overdue personal taxes by distraint:			
1907	3,366.50		
1906	30.00		
Total		3,396.50	
Recorder of deeds, purchase and exchange of book typewriters, 1907		2,150.00	
Resurvey of Beatty & Hawkins' addition, 1903		85.00	
Grand total, salaries and expenses of offices			$603,981.89
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1907	$808,029.27		
1906	111.44		
1905	68.33		
Total		$808,209.04	
House of detention:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	8,514.50		
Maintenance—			
1907	2,743.42		
1906	920.36		
Total		12,178.28	
Harbor patrol:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	2,030.34		
Maintenance—			
1907	1,748.59		
1906	64.09		
1904	5.00		
Total		3,848.02	
Contingent expenses:			
1907	29,593.91		
1906	3,314.62		
1903	1.25		
Total		32,909.78	
Rent of headquarters:			
1907	2,000.00		
1906	400.00		
Total		2,400.00	
Rent of substation, Anacostia:			
1907	440.00		
1906	40.00		
Total		480.00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1907	4,257.27		
1906	505.05		
Total		4,762.32	
Enforcing game and fish laws:			
1907	185.13		
1906	225.00		
Total		410.13	
Flags and halyards for station houses:			
1907	8.55		
1906	83.16		
Total		91.71	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
METROPOLITAN POLICE—continued.			
Fuel:			
1907	$3,812.70		
1906	26.60		
Total		$3,839.30	
Grand total of Metropolitan police			$869,128.58
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1907		391,172.96	
Contingent expenses:			
1907	16,562.18		
1906	414.09		
Total		16,976.27	
Repairs to engine houses:			
1907	7,635.40		
1906	244.78		
Total		7,880.18	
Repairs to apparatus:			
1907	4,930.12		
1906	3,932.39		
Total		8,862.51	
Forage:			
1907	19,037.72		
1906	2,772.69		
Total		21,810.41	
Fuel:			
1907	7,025.38		
1906	2,790.10		
Total		9,815 48	
Horses, 1907		12,597.00	
Hose:			
1907	12,433.75		
1906	384.20		
Total		12,817.95	
Rent of headquarters:			
1907	330.00		
1906	60.00		
Total		390.00	
New appliances:			
Combination chemical engine and wagon, 1907	1,995.00		
One-fourth size steam fire engine, 1907	4,500.00		
Total		6,495.00	
Repairs and renewals to fire boat		3,500.00	
Buildings:			
House and furniture, chemical company at Bennings	683.65		
House and furniture, engine company in southeast section	23.60		
Site, house, and furniture for combination engine house north of Florida avenue	6,007.24		
House, furniture, etc., for fire boat, 1905–6	132.32		
Total		6,846.81	
Grand total of fire department			499,164.57
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1907		40,752.24	
General expenses:			
1907	8,738.51		
1906	1,393.82		
1905	.40		
1903	49.32		
Total		10,182.05	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Placing wires underground:			
1907–8	$2,513.57		
1907	20,239.89		
1905–6	397.13		
Total		$23,150.59	
Extension of police patrol system:			
1907	4,086.12		
1906	86.25		
Total		4,172.37	
Purchase and erection of fire-alarm boxes:			
1907	4,285.65		
1906	180.00		
Total		4,465.65	
Grand total for electrical department			$82,722.90
COURTS.			
Police court:			
Salaries of judges and employees, 1907	22,358.25		
Pay of jurors—			
1907	7,344.00		
1906	2,089.00		
Pay of witnesses—			
1907	2,488.50		
1905	2.25		
Repairs to furniture, 1907	189.42		
Repairs to temporary police court, 1907	90.78		
Contingent expenses, 1907	531.89		
Furniture, etc., for new police court, 1907	7,864.48		
Cost of removing to new police court, 1907	71.50		
Rent of temporary quarters	775.00		
Building—			
Construction of new police-court building	28,887.02		
Total		72,692.09	
Justices of the peace:			
Salaries—			
1907	10,999.98		
1906	1,000.02		
Rent, clerical services, etc.—			
1907	2,199.96		
1906	125.04		
Total		14,325.00	
Juvenile court:			
Salaries of judge and employees, 1907	7,940.00		
Pay of jurors, 1907	264.00		
Rent, 1907	440.00		
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment, 1907	509.84		
Contingent expenses, 1907	1,041.78		
Total		10,195.62	
Purchase of report of opinions of court of appeals, 1907		110.00	
Court of appeals, salaries and expenses, 1907		32,921.55	
Salaries of employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1907		10,025.33	
Supreme court, District of Columbia:			
Salaries, 1907	41,395.00		
Pay of jurors, 1907	53,000.00		
Pay of witnesses, 1907	46,600.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., 1907	7,274.27		
Miscellaneous expenses, 1907	22,000.00		
Total		170,269.27	
Judicial expenses:			
1907	1,583.65		
1906	387.30		
1905	396.63		
Total		2,367.58	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
COURTS—continued.			
Writs of lunacy:			
1907	$2,088.95		
1906	316.45		
1905	1,015.00		
1904	3.75		
1903	21.25		
1900	10.00		
Total		$3,455.40	
Grand total for courts			$316,361.84
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers, 1907	45,624.33		
Salaries of teachers, 1907	1,239,225.88		
Salaries of teachers and janitors, night schools, 1907	12,000.00		
Salaries of janitors, 1907	79,410.33		
Salaries of caretakers of smaller buildings and rented rooms, 1907	5,138.90		
Salaries of medical inspectors:			
1907	5,404.13		
1906	493.10		
Salaries of custodian and assistant in charge of text-books and supplies, 1907	1,466.66		
Total		1,388,763.33	
Expenses of school building commission, 1907–8		499.93	
Kindergarten instruction—contingent expenses:			
1907	1,969.13		
1906	341.72		
Total		2,310.85	
Manual training and industrial instruction:			
1907	16,155.86		
1906	1,305.05		
1905	.76		
Total		17,461.67	
Equipment of manual training school No. 1, 1903		15.31	
Night schools, contingent expenses, 1907		691.81	
Free public lectures:			
1907	1,249.45		
1906	71.00		
Total		1,320.45	
Equipment and maintenance of school playgrounds:			
1907	1,321.75		
1906	90.04		
Total		1,411.79	
Contingent expenses:			
1907	34,534.24		
1906	1,748.55		
1905	13.10		
1903	255.62		
1902	36.57		
Total		36,588.08	
Text-books and supplies for first eight grades:			
1907	51,387.81		
1906	1,734.69		
Total		53,122.50	
Rent of school buildings and rooms:			
1907	11,370.81		
1906	2,779.00		
Total		14,149.81	
Fuel, gas and electric lighting, and power:			
1907	79,284.48		
1906	1,466.70		
Total		80,751.18	
Extension of telephone system, 1907		390.04	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Rent, care, and equipment of temporary schoolrooms, in connection with the enforcement of the compulsory-education law, 1907		$10,340.76	
Repairs to buildings, heating and ventilating apparatus:			
1907	$63,248.55		
1906	1,924.13		
Total		65,172.68	
Repairs to plumbing:			
1907	38,115.49		
1906	3,503.52		
Total		41,619.01	
Purchase of pianos, 1907		1,977.80	
Purchase of United States flags:			
1907	953.01		
1906	66.33		
Total		1,019.34	
Furniture and equipment of public schools:			
Furnishing F. L. Cardozo School, 1907	1,749 20		
Furnishing four new kindergarten schools, 1907	560.26		
Furnishing one manual-training school, 1907	5.90		
Furnishing two cooking schools, 1907	298.65		
Furnishing one sewing school, 1907	125.26		
Furnishing and equipping Business High School, 1906	7,788.20		
Total		10,527.47	
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings:			
Eight-room building, fifth division (Anthony Hyde School, No. 147)	44,925.27		
Extension of McKinley Manual Training School	52.39		
Purchase of lot adjoining McKinley Manual Training School	5,000.00		
Purchase of ground adjoining John W. Ross School	50,958.15		
Purchase of site and eight-room building, eighth division, Anacostia (No. 149)	10,640.08		
Purchase of site and eight-room building to relieve McCormick School (No. 150)	7,952.50		
Purchase of site and four-room building, Brightwood Park (No. 151)	8,520.87		
Purchase of site and four-room building, eleventh division, Deanwood (No. 152)	3,615.11		
Eight-room building, sixth division (Henry T. Blow School, No. 145)	8.13		
Purchase of site and eight-room building, thirteenth division (F. L. Cardozo School No. 148)	13,958.03		
Replacing wooden stairways with iron or stone stairways	10,488.00		
Constructing New Business High School (No. 144)	5,884.12		
Total		162,002.65	
Grand total for public schools			$1,890,136.16
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1907		48,227.03	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1907	12,363.02		
1906	311.15		
1905	.80		
Total		12,674.97	
Drainage of lots:			
1907	17.70		
1906	1,210.64		
Total		1,228.34	
Traveling expenses of inspectors, inspecting dairy farms:			
1907	1,668.64		
1906	70.20		
Total		1,738.84	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Contingent expenses, incidental to enforcement of act to regulate sale of milk, candy, and food, including maintenance of chemical laboratory:			
1907	$923.28		
1906	42.63		
Total		$965.91	
Maintenance of disinfecting service:			
1907	3,103.05		
1906	494.41		
Total		3,597.46	
Detection of adulteration of foods and drugs, 1906		15.78	
Rent of stable:			
1907	110.00		
1906	10.00		
Total		120.00	
Preventing the spread of contagious diseases		181.56	
Erecting and furnishing quarantine buildings		6.77	
Grand total for health department			$68,756.66
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	27,753.76		
Temporary labor, 1907	2,672.25		
Contingent expenses—			
1907	49,658.93		
1906	4,877.07		
Repairs to buildings—			
1907	1,621.94		
1906	413.51		
Support of abandoned wives and minor children, 1907	200.00		
Laundry plant and equipment, 1906	143.74		
Establishment of workhouse cooking department	188.20		
Buildings—Erection of workhouse for males	38,341.95		
Putting new baths in workhouse buildings	1,571.36		
Total		127,442.71	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Care and treatment of patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	23,375.00		
1906	2,125.00		
Total		25,500.00	
Industrial Home School:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	7,031.60		
Temporary labor—			
1907	362.16		
1906	66.01		
Maintenance—			
1907	9,155.03		
1906	737.57		
Operating pumping plant for sewage disposal—			
1907	182.02		
1906	57.76		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1907	991.80		
1906	112.53		
Erection of fire escapes, 1907	200.00		
Total		18,896.18	
Garfield Hospital:			
Care and treatment of destitute patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	17,506.20		
1906	691.50		
Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases—			
1907	6,000.00		
1906	1,200.00		
Total		25,397.70	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Providence Hospital:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, under contract with Surgeon-General, United States Army—			
1907	$17,305.09		
1906	1,583.37		
Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases:			
1907	3,666.64		
1906	333.37		
Reimbursement to Providence Hospital, on account of reconstruction of buildings	130,629.67		
Total		$153,518.14	
Government Hospital for the Insane:			
Support of indigent insane—			
1907	249,945.74		
1906	22,139.46		
Deportation of nonresident insane, 1907	2,362.78		
Total		274,447.98	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	7,492.00		
1906	648.60		
Total		8,140.60	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	16,978.00		
1906	1,515.20		
Repairs to building, 1907	2,000.00		
Total		20,493.20	
Children's Hospital:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	11,419.20		
1906	1,071.20		
Total		12,490.40	
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	1,920.00		
Maintenance—			
1907	3,154.39		
1906	424.27		
Total		5,498.66	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines furnished poor, including physicians to poor—			
1907	9,850.21		
1906	1,127.05		
Total		10,977.26	
Municipal lodging house:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	1,920.00		
Maintenance—			
1907	1,545.16		
1906	186.68		
Total		3,651.84	
Municipal almshouse: Erection of new almshouse building		20,762.68	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children: Erection of new building		49,496.00	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Transportation of paupers—			
1907	1,332.88		
1906	245.70		
Conveying prisoners—			
Salary of driver of van—			
1907	660.00		
1906	60.00		
Expenses—			
1907	927.53		
1906	93.20		
Total		3,319.31	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Hope and Help Mission:			
Maintenance of women and children, under contract with Board of Charities, 1907		$1,646.00	
German Orphan Asylum Association:			
Care and maintenance of children, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	$1,200.00		
1906	64.32		
Total		1,264.32	
Education of colored deaf mutes; maintenance and tuition of colored deaf mutes of teachable age in Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes, 1907		2,475.00	
National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children:			
Maintenance of women and children—			
1907	9,100.49		
1906	809.43		
Total		9,909.92	
Reform School for Girls:			
Salaries and maintenance, 1907	24,363.22		
Erection of buildings	6,000.00		
Total		30,363.22	
Reform School for Boys:			
Care and maintenance of boys committed by courts under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	18,333.33		
1906	1,666.67		
Total		20,000.00	
Washington Hospital for Foudliungs: Care and maintenance of children, 1907		3,939.85	
Emergency care and treatment of indigent patients, and free dispensary service, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1907	3,237.05		
1906	821.35		
Total		4,058.40	
Eastern Dispensary: Emergency care and treatment of free dispensary patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1907		2,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:			
Emergency care and treatment and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	8,500.00		
1906	232.90		
Total		8,732.90	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum:			
Board and care of children, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1907	5,167.13		
1906	374.26		
Total		5,541.39	
Board of Children's Guardians:			
Salaries, expenses of offices, care of feeble-minded children, and maintenance of wards—			
1907	60,749.95		
1905	331.37		
Total		61,081.32	
Women's Clinic: Maintenance, 1907		750.00	
Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association: Maintenance, 1907		500.00	
Washington Home for Incurables: Maintenance, 1907		7,000.00	
Home for the Aged and Infirm:			
Salaries of employees, 1907	7,999.34		
Maintenance, 1907	18,689.32		
Purchase of bedding, furniture, and carpets, 1907–8	72.00		
Furniture and equipment, 1907	7,468.51		
Installing laundry plant, 1907	3,970.12		
Grading, road making, purchase of farm implements, etc., 1907	4.102.65		
Total		42,301.94	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Tuberculosis Hospital: Erection and equipment of building		$3,004.48	
Georgetown University Hospital: Care and maintenance of patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1907		3,000.00	
George Washington University Hospital: Care and maintenance of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1907		2,826.60	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: Expenses attending the instruction of the deaf and dumb, 1907		10,500.00	
Maryland School for the Blind:			
Board and tuition of indigent blind pupils of the District, at Maryland School for the Blind—			
1907	$5,550.00		
1906	6,075.00		
1905	8,450.00		
1904	8,893.76		
1903	7,987.48		
1902	7,375.00		
1901	6,905.74		
1900	6,843.34		
1899	443.32		
Total		58,523.64	
Support of convicts:			
1907	36,244.52		
1906	11,351.57		
Total		47,596.09	
Support of prisoners, 1907		50,000.00	
Salary of warden of jail, 1907		2,000.00	
Grand total of charities and corrections			$1,139,037.73
MILITIA.			
Rent, repair of armories, expenses of camps and cruises, and other necessary items, including pay of troops:			
1907	53,083.64		
1906–7	4,700.00		
1906	12,000.59		
1905	729.91		
Grand total for militia			70,514.14
WATER SUPPLY.			
Washington Aqueduct:			
Maintenance—			
1907	33,000.00		
1898	54.00		
Total		33,054.00	
Washington Aqueduct, D. C., filtration plant, maintenance, 1907		80,000.00	
Grand total for water supply			113,054.00
MUNICIPAL BUILDING.			
Constructing new municipal building			698,635.95
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
Salaries of employees, 1907		25,699.82	
Extra services, keeping library open evenings, Sundays, and holidays, 1907		1,571.72	
Contingent expenses:			
1907	5,659.20		
1906	636.11		
1901	10.50		
Total		6,305.81	
Purchase of books, 1907		7,499.99	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY—continued.			
Binding books:			
1907	$2,008.31		
1906	617.15		
Total		$2,625.46	
Grand total for free public library			$43,702.80
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Emergency fund:			
For expenditure in all cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for—			
1907	385.04		
1906	1,145.62		
Total		1,530.66	
Public pumps:			
Purchase, repair, and replacement of public pumps—			
1907	1,492.01		
1906	28.05		
Total		1,520.06	
Public scales:			
Repair and replacement of public scales—			
1907	123.02		
1906	91.81		
Total		214.83	
Bathing beach:			
Salaries of employees, 1906-7	961.00		
Maintenance—			
1906	1,953.56		
1905-6	39.74		
1905	6.36		
Constructing bath houses, 1907-8	3,271.70		
Total		6,232.36	
Public playgrounds:			
Purchase of playground sites, 1907-8	45,001.00		
Maintenance, supervision, and equipment—			
1906-7	7,841.34		
1906	595.17		
Total		53,437.51	
Removal of dangerous and unsafe buildings		1,204.79	
Clearing the Potomac River of ice		399.00	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes:			
Taxes	32,222.47		
Fines	9,269.91		
Total		41,492.38	
Designation of certain property for assessment and taxation, services, and necessary expenses		3,988.47	
Public convenience stations:			
Erecting and equipping buildings	43,261.83		
Care and maintenance, 1907	1,418.01		
Total		44,679.84	
Judgments: Payments on account of judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, including costs		74,567.22	
Water Meters: Purchase, installation, and maintenance of water meters in private houses		82,847.14	
Condemnation of insanitary and unsafe buildings		1,606.35	
Public crematorium: Construction, equipment, and maintenance		87.12	
Repair shop: Alteration of building for repair shop, 1907-8		642.95	
Burial ground for indigent dead: Surveying and marking same		256.00	
Survey of harbor and river front: Survey, plans, and estimates for improvement of harbor front of city of Washington, 1907		2,325.24	
Interest and sinking fund, on account of the bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, 1907		975,408.00	
Grand total of miscellaneous			1,292,429.92
			10,883,046.66

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
Less repayments made during the fiscal year 1907, on account of the following items, in excess of the amount of expenditures made from the same during said fiscal year:			
Georgetown schedule, 1907		$253.80	
Lighting public grounds, 1906		34.62	
Maintenance of highway bridge across Potomac River, 1906		100.81	
Care and improvement of public grounds, 1906		34.30	
Salaries of engineer department, 1906		85.56	
Pay of witnesses, police court, 1906		267.00	
Deportation of nonresident insane, 1906		70 50	
Reform School for Girls, 1906, maintenance		665.13	
Board of Children's Guardians, 1906		2,333.35	
Women's Christian Association, 1906		.25	
Support of prisoners, 1906		208.88	
Militia, 1905-6		12.91	
Washington Aqueduct, maintenance, 1906		32.46	
Washington Aqueduct, D. C., filtration plant		16,000.00	
Total			$20,099.57
Grand total of net expenditures for fiscal year 1907 on account of appropriations			10,862,947.09
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Water department:			
Salaries of employees—			
1907	$83,434.57		
1906	83.36		
Contingent expenses—			
1907	2,364.74		
1906	212.62		
General expenses in connection with distribution of water—			
1907	37,223.73		
1906	1,137.42		
1905	13.84		
Purchase and erection of water meters, 1906	4.98		
Extension of the high-service system of water distribution	382,174.33		
Preparation of water-main assessment cards and books of arrears, 1907	2,000.00		
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and water-main taxes	1,817.29		
Total		510,466.88	
Washington redemption fund: Redemption of tax-sale certificates		93,360.05	
Permit fund: Refund of unused balances of deposit and transfers to appropriations of the one-half cost of work paid from appropriations for property owners		2,997.31	
Contractors' guaranty fund: Payments on account of work within the guaranty period from moneys retained from District of Columbia contractors to keep said work in repair		2,636.86	
Surplus fund: Return of surplus paid at tax sale		1,907.00	
Industrial Home School fund: Payments for maintenance of school from moneys derived from board and care of wards and sale of farm products		3,199.01	
Police relief fund: Payments on account of pensions		79,176.53	
Firemen's relief fund: Payments on account of pensions		33,426.67	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits: Payments on account of work done for depositors and return of unused balances of deposits		231,592.46	
Militia fund from fines: Payments made from moneys received on account of fines imposed and collected from members of the District militia, for general and clerical expenses of the service		3,849.59	
Grand total of net expenditures on account of trust and special funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907			962,612.36

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
RECAPITULATION.			
Total net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as detailed above:			
From District of Columbia appropriations		$10,862,947.09	
From trust and special funds of the District of Columbia		962,612.36	
Grand total of net expenditures from all appropriations and funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907			$11,825,559.45
Total gross expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations	$11,147,848.43		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	1,048,357.17		
Total		12,196,205.60	
Expended through the following agencies:			
Disbursing officer of the District of Columbia	8,914,148.79		
Special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission	698,635.95		
Disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park	12,936.80		
Disbursing officers and agents, other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, including payments effected by direct settlements by the United States Treasury Department	2,096,407.71		
Settlement transfers, debiting District of Columbia appropriations and funds, effected through the Treasury Department on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia	474,076.35		
Total	12,196,205.60		
Less repayments and credit transfers reducing expenditures:			
Repayments to appropriations and funds	226,059.24		
Transfer settlements, crediting District of Columbia appropriations and funds, effected through the Treasury Department on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia	144,586.91		
Total		370,646.15	
Grand total of net expenditures from all appropriations and funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907			11,825,559.45

STATEMENT F.—*Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, the expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and the balances available for expenditure at said date.*

Fund.	Total trust and special fund balances, July 1, 1906.	Collections during fiscal year 1907.	Total available for expenditure during fiscal year 1907.	Net expenditures during fiscal year 1907.	Balances June 30, 1907.			Total trust and special fund balances, June 30, 1907.
					In United States Treasury	To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States.	In hands of collector of taxes, District of Columbia.	
Water fund, District of Columbia	$31,906.88	$535,950.92	$567,857.80	$510,466.88	$35,573.57	$21,724.22	$93.13	$57,390.92
Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia	10,179.83	92,488.96	102,668.79	93,360.05	7,641.29	1,142.10	525.35	9,308.74
Permit fund, District of Columbia	16,305.38	16,994.69	33,300.07	2,997.31	27,960.56	810.20	1,532.00	30,302.76
Surplus fund, District of Columbia	2,807.05	2,398.00	5,205.05	1,907.00	2,974.05	324.00	.....	3,298.05
Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia	3,572.50	3,859.40	7,431.90	3,199.01	2,718.97	1,513.92	.....	4,232.89
Contractors' guaranty fund, District of Columbia	.....	2,636.86	2,636.86	2,636.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police relief fund, District of Columbia	.....	[a] 79,176.53	79,176.53	79,176.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia	.....	[b] 33,426.67	33,426.67	33,426.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia	124,400.26	207,929.72	332,329.98	231,592.46	81,099.83	19,532.69	105.00	100,737.52
Outstanding liabilities, District of Columbia	68.98	199.02	268.00	.....	268.00	.....	.....	268.00
Sanitary fund, District of Columbia	12.35	25.00	37.35	.....	37.35	.....	.....	37.35
Washington special tax fund, District of Columbia	11,554.94	.....	11,554.94	.....	11,554.94	.....	.....	11,554.94
Redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia	1,167.65	.....	1,167.65	.....	1,167.65	.....	.....	1,167.65
Redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia	3,082.02	.....	3,082.02	.....	3,082.02	.....	.....	3,082.02
Militia fund from fines, District of Columbia	.....	[c] 3,849.59	3,849.59	3,849.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	[d] 205,057.84	978,935.3	1,183,993.20	962,612.36	174,078.23	45,047.13	2,255.48	221,380.84

[a] Police relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—	
From police court fines	$50,107.46
From dog taxes	20,059.64
From fines imposed upon and collected from policemen	1,091.00
From amount of $1 per month retained from pay of officers and members	7,918.43
Total	79,176.53

[b] Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—	
From police court fines	$28,974.79
From fines imposed upon and collected from firemen	70.00
From amount of $1 per month retained from pay of officers and members	4,381.88
Total	33,426.67

[c] Amount transferred from appropriations for militia, District of Columbia, 1906 and 1907, and deposited directly in the Treasury of the United States.

[d] Trust-fund balances July 1, 1906, held as follows:

In Treasury of the United States	$186,881.52
In hands of disbursing officer, District of Columbia	18,176.32
Total	205,057.84

STATEMENT G.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	$137,071.49		
Water department	1,753.44		
Washington redemption fund	2.15		
Permit fund	1,807.51		
Surplus fund	31.00		
Industrial home school fund	1,028.79		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	13,553.43		
		$155,247.81	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	8,442,055.84		
Water department	515,500.00		
Washington redemption fund	94,500.00		
Permit fund	2,000.00		
Surplus fund	2,200.00		
Industrial home school fund	8,000.00		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	260,000.00		
Guarantee fund	116.63		
Police relief fund	79,171.53		
Firemen's relief fund	33,426.67		
		9,436,970.67	
			$9,592,218.48
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	7,946,398.53		
Water department	495,235.46		
Washington redemption fund	93,360.05		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	254,020.74		
Permit fund	2,997.31		
Industrial Home School fund	7,514.87		
Police relief fund	79,171.53		
Firemen's relief fund	33,426.67		
Surplus fund	1,907.00		
Guaranty fund	116.63		
		8,914,148.79	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations and trust funds from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States		415,333.95	
			9,329,482.74
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia		217,688.61	
Water department		21,724.22	
Washington redemption fund		1,142.10	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		19,532.69	
Permit fund		810.20	
Industrial Home School fund		1,513.92	
Surplus fund		324.00	
			262,735.74

STATEMENT F.—*Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, the expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and the balances available for expenditure at said date.*

Fund.	Total trust and special fund balances, July 1, 1906.	Collections during fiscal year 1907.	Total available for expenditure during fiscal year 1907.	Net expenditures during fiscal year 1907.	Balances June 30, 1907.			Total trust and special fund balances, June 30, 1907.
					In United States Treasury	To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States.	In hands of collector of taxes, District of Columbia.	
Water fund, District of Columbia	$31,906.88	$535,950.92	$567,857.80	$510,466.88	$35,573.57	$21,724.22	$93.13	$57,390.92
Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia	10,179.83	92,488.96	102,668.79	93,360.05	7,641.29	1,142.10	525.35	9,308.74
Permit fund, District of Columbia	16,305.38	16,994.69	33,300.07	2,997.31	27,960.56	810.20	1,532.00	30,302.76
Surplus fund, District of Columbia	2,807.05	2,398.00	5,205.05	1,907.00	2,974.05	324.00	.....	3,298.05
Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia	3,572.50	3,859.40	7,431.90	3,199.01	2,718.97	1,513.92	.....	4,232.89
Contractors' guaranty fund, District of Columbia	.....	2,636.86	2,636.86	2,636.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police relief fund, District of Columbia	.....	[a] 79,176.53	79,176.53	79,176.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia	.....	[b] 33,426.67	33,426.67	33,426.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia	124,400.26	207,929.72	332,329.98	231,592.46	81,099.83	19,532.69	105.00	100,737.52
Outstanding liabilities, District of Columbia	68.98	199.02	268.00	.....	268.00	.....	.....	268.00
Sanitary fund, District of Columbia	12.35	25.00	37.35	.....	37.35	.....	.....	37.35
Washington special tax fund, District of Columbia	11,554.94	.....	11,554.94	.....	11,554.94	.....	.....	11,554.94
Redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia	1,167.65	.....	1,167.65	.....	1,167.65	.....	.....	1,167.65
Redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia	3,082.02	.....	3,082.02	.....	3,082.02	.....	.....	3,082.02
Militia fund from fines, District of Columbia	.....	[c] 3,849.59	3,849.59	3,849.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	[d] 205,057.84	978,935.3	1,183,993.20	962,612.36	174,078.23	45,047.13	2,255.48	221,380.84

[a] Police relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—	
From police court fines	$50,107.46
From dog taxes	20,059.64
From fines imposed upon and collected from policemen	1,091.00
From amount of $1 per month retained from pay of officers and members	7,918.43
Total	79,176.53

[b] Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—	
From police court fines	$28,974.79
From fines imposed upon and collected from firemen	70.00
From amount of $1 per month retained from pay of officers and members	4,381.88
Total	33,426.67

[c] Amount transferred from appropriations for militia, District of Columbia, 1906 and 1907, and deposited directly in the Treasury of the United States.

[d] Trust-fund balances July 1, 1906, held as follows:

In Treasury of the United States	$186,881.52
In hands of disbursing officer, District of Columbia	18,176.32
Total	205,057.84

STATEMENT G.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	$137,071.49		
Water department	1,753.44		
Washington redemption fund	2.15		
Permit fund	1,807.51		
Surplus fund	31.00		
Industrial home school fund	1,028.79		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	13,553.43		
		$155,247.81	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	8,442,055.84		
Water department	515,500.00		
Washington redemption fund	94,500.00		
Permit fund	2,000.00		
Surplus fund	2,200.00		
Industrial home school fund	8,000.00		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	260,000.00		
Guarantee fund	116.63		
Police relief fund	79,171.53		
Firemen's relief fund	33,426.67		
		9,436,970.67	
			$9,592,218.48
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	7,946,398.53		
Water department	495,235.46		
Washington redemption fund	93,360.05		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	254,020.74		
Permit fund	2,997.31		
Industrial Home School fund	7,514.87		
Police relief fund	79,171.53		
Firemen's relief fund	33,426.67		
Surplus fund	1,907.00		
Guaranty fund	116.63		
		8,914,148.79	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations and trust funds from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States		415,333.95	
			9,329,482.74
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia		217,688.61	
Water department		21,724.22	
Washington redemption fund		1,142.10	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		19,532.69	
Permit fund		810.20	
Industrial Home School fund		1,513.92	
Surplus fund		324.00	
			262,735.74

STATEMENT J.—*Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CREDITS—continued.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States		$20,757.23	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of various appropriations of the District of Columbia, as follows:			
Account of special improvement assessments, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property, pursuant to law.	$152,035.27		
Account of special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is assessed against the property, pursuant to law.	8,415.62		
Miscellaneous repayments received from corporations and from individuals for work done and material furnished on their account at the expense of the District and paid from District appropriations	7,886.54		
		168,337.43	
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		6,389,728.35	
By amount of reductions in levies, as per assessor's certificates, on account of:			
Realty taxes	11,790.41		
Personal taxes	2,954.81		
Special reimbursable taxes	470.77		
		15,215.99	
Total credits to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907			$6,404,944.34
BALANCES.			
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes June 30, 1907 (the deposit of which was made in the Treasury of the United States after close of fiscal year 1907, per certificate of deposit dated July 1, 1907, $25,000, and certificate of deposit dated July 3, 1907, $11,986.67), on account of collections on the following items during the fiscal year 1907:			
General fund—			
Realty taxes	28,596.74		
Personal taxes	3,305.37		
Penalty on realty taxes	289.24		
Penalty on personal taxes	51.18		
Miscellaneous collections	1,164.23		
		33,406.76	
Trust and special funds—			
Water fund	93.13		
Permit fund	1,532.00		
Washington redemption fund	525.35		
Miscellaneous trust funds	105.00		
		2,255.48	
Repayments to various appropriations—			
Account of special improvement assessments, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property owner, pursuant to law.	1,170.01		
Account of special assessments for opening alleys	28.63		
Miscellaneous repayments received from corporations and from individuals for work done on their account at the expense of the District	94.03		
		1,292.67	
Miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States		31.76	
Total cash balances in hands of collector of taxes June 30, 190.7		36,986.67	

STATEMENT J.—*Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1907, on account of:			
Uncollected realty taxes	$561,011.77		
Uncollected personal taxes	170,760.09		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes	7,284.41		
Total balances due the District June 30, 1907, on account of above taxes		[a] $739,056.27	
			$776,042.94
			7,180,987.28

[a] Detail of balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1907, on account of uncollected taxes.

Realty taxes:	
1907	$465,217.20
1906	6,585.95
1905	3,817.52
1904	2,791.06
1903	2,768.95
1902	5.58
1901	2,401.99
1900	3,351.28
1899	3,715.72
1898	4,207.64
1897	5,103.94
1896	6,002.83
1895	4,232.50
1894	4,440.22
1893	2,869.51
1892	2,413.31
1891	2,472.94
1890	2,164.74
1889	1,681.95
1888	1,549.37
1887	1,614.76
1886	1,086.90
1885	1,362.28
1884	1,198.67
1883	1,984.85
1882	2,421.52
1881	4,185.99
1880	10,590.49
1877	8,772.21
Total	561,011.77
Personal taxes:	
1907	105,513.22
1906	25,230.58
1905	16,706.78
1904	14,067.97
1903	9,241.54
Total	170,760.09
Special reimbursable taxes: Balance	7,284.41

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT K.—*Showing the one-half of certain collections by the District of Columbia, covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

One-half of collections for permit fees for sewer and gas connections and for excavations for repairs to sewers and gas mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)	$3,064.50
One-half of collections for permits for water connections and for excavations for repairs to water mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)	1,651.00
One-half reimbursement for cost of advertising taxes in arrears (appropriation payable one-half from the revenues of the United States)	1,955.85
One-half of collections for inspecting gas meters (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 316)	1,459.75
One-half of collections from proceeds of sales of old material (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 808)	2,964.21
One-half collections for rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 316; act Aug. 7, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 252-253; and act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 1378)	8,276.89
Sale of old houses on property acquired by the District of Columbia, one-half to the United States (appropriations for purchase of property paid one-half from revenues of the United States)	238.68
One-half of collections for tuition of nonresident pupils in the public schools of the District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 1056; public act No. 98, approved Apr. 14, 1906)	296.77
One-half reimbursement for board and maintenance of insane patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane, paid from patients' estates (appropriation payable one-half from the revenues of the United States)	733.49
Supreme court of the District of Columbia fines (one-half of appropriation for said court paid from revenues of the United States	147.85
Total	20,788.99

ACCOUNTS OF SINKING FUND OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT L.—*Balances on certain accounts, June 30, 1907, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the Auditor of the District of Columbia.*

	Debits.	Credits.
CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash covering sundry items other than those affecting contractors' retents	$5,890.84	
Cash collections, special improvement tax		$1,000.00
Principal, 3-year Emery bonds		100.00
Interest, 3-year Emery bonds		10.95
Interest, 6 per cent permanent improvement bonds		181.50
Interest, registered canal stock		22.50
Interest, 20-year funding bonds		30.00
Interest, 30-year funding bonds		120.00
Interest, 10-year Bowen bonds		51.00
Interest, Washington registered stock		773.38
Interest, 7 per cent permanent improvement bonds		217.00
Interest, Georgetown registered stock		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds to provide for payment of 8 per cent greenback certificates and residue of 2.35 per cent unpaid interest on board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 per cent and 6 per cent) act of Aug. 17, 1894		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors pending authority to pay proper party		100.88
Contingent account, less disbursements to date		861.51
Cash received from sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds		764.43
Unpaid checks held for delivery in case of Samuel Strong *v.* District of Columbia		385.25
Total	5,890.8	5,890.84
SECURITIES HELD FOR COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for account of Commissioners of the District of Columbia	104,419.72	
Chesapeake and Ohio canal bonds		75,000.00
Chesapeake and Ohio certificates of indebtedness		9,270.00
Chesapeake and Ohio canal bonds, unpaid coupon		15.00
District of Columbia board of audit certificates		20,134.72
Total	104,419.72	104,419.72
CONTRACTORS' RETENTS, CASH AND BONDS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash retained and held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors	180,965.00	
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of bonds held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors	124,870.00	
Sundry District of Columbia contractors, on account of retentions under contracts with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia		305,835.00
Total	305,835.00	305,835.00
FUNDED DEBT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
District of Columbia, account of bonded indebtedness	11,103,750.00	
District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent $5,000 bonds		10,080,000.00
District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent $1,000 bonds		477,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, $50 and $500 bonds		546,750.00
Total	11,103,750.00	11,103,750.00
UNSIGNED BONDS.		
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered $1,000 bonds, Nos. 6226 to 6854		629,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered $5,000 bonds, Nos. 10673 to 11260		2,940,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, $50, Nos. 11027 to to 11035		450.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, $500, Nos. 27402 to 27483		41,000.00
Total		3,610,450.00

MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

STATEMENT M.—*Investment of the bequest of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for the beneficiaries in the said city of Washington named in the will of the said decedent (recorded May, 1847); the interest derived from the investment of the said bequest, and the payments made from said interest, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

INVESTMENT.

Bonds in the custody of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping and for the collection of the interest thereon:		
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242, of the denomination of $5,000 each		$20,000.00
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denomination of $1,000 each		3,000.00
Coupon 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denomination of $50 each		300.00
Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Matthew Wright legacy.		23,300.00

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST.

Certificates of deposit Nos. 7632 and 7633, dated August 6, 1906, to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia, Matthew Wright legacy, being the interest from the investment of the said legacy for the six months ended July 31, 1906	$425.22	
Certificates of deposit Nos. 10601 and 10602, dated January 31, 1907, to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia, Matthew Wright legacy, being the interest from the investment of the said legacy for the six months ended January 31, 1907	425.23	
Total interest		850.45

PAYMENTS.

Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, charged to the interest account of the said Matthew Wright legacy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:		
Ebenezer Station Sunday School	60.00	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum	395.22	
Washington City Orphan Asylum	395.23	
Total payments		850.45

WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

STATEMENT N.—*Operations of the account of the bequest of $2,000 made by the will of William Galt, deceased, "to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors in office, to be invested, and the income from the investments made therewith to be paid over annually to the board of trustees (board of education) of the public schools of said District, or its successors, to be used by said board or its successors in procuring medals or other suitable rewards, in the discretion of said board, for deserving scholars in said public schools."*

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Balance to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—interest account, William Galt legacy—subject to expenditure for purpose of the bequest, July 1, 1906.	$226.50
Amount of interest derived from the investment of the William Galt legacy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—interest account, William Galt legacy.	50.00
Balance to the credit of the interest account of the William Galt legacy, June 30, 1907, subject to expenditure for the purpose of the bequest	276.50

NOTE.—For operations of the principal account of William Galt legacy, see report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 60.

INVESTMENT OF WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

Potomac Electric Power Company's first mortgage 5 per cent bonds Nos. 378 and 379, at $1,000 each, maturing in 1929. Coupons payable June and December	$2,000

CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

STATEMENT O.—*Operations of the centennial inaugural relief fund account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. This fund consists of surplus receipts paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the centennial inaugural committee and by subsequent inaugural committees for investment, the interest to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia.*

INTEREST ACCOUNT

Balance to the credit of the interest account July 1, 1906, subject to expenditure for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia	$600.00
Interest derived from the investment of the principal of the centennial inaugural relief fund, deposited to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the American Security and Trust Company, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907	1,260.09
Total available for expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907	1,860.09

PAYMENTS.

Amount of check issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the order of the Citizens' Relief Association for the purchase and distribution of fuel and clothing to the poor of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1907	1,500.00
Balance to the credit of the interest account of the centennial inaugural relief fund June 30, 1907, subject to expenditure for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia	360.09

INVESTMENT OF CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company's first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1996; 5, at $1,000 each, Nos. 4716, 5012, 5366, 21576, 31117; coupons payable April and October	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1995; 4, at $1,000 each, Nos. M23523, M23524, M23525, and M44609; and 2, at $500 each, Nos. D11249 and D41278; coupons payable April and October	5,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1948; 5, at $1,000 each, Nos. M32945, M32946, M44356, M44357, and M44358; coupons payable April and October	5,000.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company consolidated 5 per cent bonds, with sinking fund, due 1929; 4, at $1,000 each, Nos. 221, 443, 643, and 1230; coupons payable January and July	4,000.00
Potomac Electric Company 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1929; 10, at $1,000 each, Nos. 380, 381, 382, 383, 1132, 1412, 57, 58, 60, and 61; coupons payable June and December	10,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company prior lien 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1997; 2, at $1,000 each, Nos. M14953 and M39748; and 6, at $500 each, Nos. D4521, D4932, D11000, D11536, D11537, and D13581; coupons payable January, April, July, and October	5,000.00
Total investment	34,000.00

NOTE.—For operations of the principal account of the centennial inaugural relief fund see report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 61.

WASHINGTON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

STATEMENT P.—*Operations of the account for the construction of the New Free Public Library for the city of Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, with the Central National Bank, of Washington, in excess of audited vouchers, July 1, 1906	$1,914.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on the Central National Bank, of Washington, D. C., on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907	997.25
Balance to the credit of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, with the Central National Bank, in excess of audited expenditures, June 30, 1907	917.64

NOTE.—The sum of $375,000 was donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the construction of the New Free Public Library for the city of Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, with recommendations deemed advisable for its betterment, together with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909:

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

On account of—	
Realty taxes	$3,650,805.36
Personal taxes	752,492.59
Special reimbursable tax	1,236.32
Penalties and interest	33,023.43
Miscellaneous collections	838,788.65
	5,276,346.35
Special and trust funds	959,949.58
Repayments to appropriations	169,630.10
Miscellaneous receipts, United States	20,788.99
Aggregate	6,426,715.02

COLLECTIONS IN DETAIL.

Receipts from realty taxes.

For the year ended June 30—	Amount.	For the year ended June 30—	Amount.
1907	$3,240,807.81	1894	$293.06
1906	402,615.57	1893	84.09
1905	1,934.73	1892	82.56
1904	911.13	1891	69.81
1903	722.05	1890	2.56
1902	632.12	1889	10.00
1901	394.48	1888	8.32
1900	476.76	1887	12.78
1899	287.32	1886	100.77
1898	317.58	Special reimbursable tax	1,236.32
1897	293.39		
1896	372.76	Total	3,652,041.68
1895	375.71		

Receipts from personal taxes for the year ended June 30.

1907	$700,379.74
1906	49,678.28
1905	1,843.77
1904	544.56
1903	46.14
Total	752,492.59

Receipts from miscellaneous sources.

On account of fees:			
Sealer of weights and measures			$6,342.45
Surveyor			15,102.75
Health department			367.00
Justice of the peace			28,210.43
Pound			694.25
Inspector of gas meters (one-half)			1,459.75
Sewer and gas permits (one-half)			3,064.50
Water permits (one-half)			1,651.00
Railings, etc			725.00
Tax certificates			3,917.00
Building permits			8,084.00
Electrical permits			3,308.00
Landing and storage of wood			164.96
Public comfort stations			59.22
On account of fines:			
Police court		$107,838.46	
Credited as follows—			
Policemen's fund	$50,107.46		
Firemen's fund	28,974.79		
		79,082.25	
General fund			28,756.21
Supreme court, District of Columbia			257.85
Criminal court, District of Columbia			100.00
Juvenile court, District of Columbia			2,282.10
			104,546.47
On account of licenses:			
Liquor—			
Wholesale			43,476.70
Retail			427,945.60
Transfers			208.00
Plumbers			63.00
Insurance			81,020.02
Insurance, transfers			35.00
Engineers			246.00
Dog tax		$20,093.88	
Credited as follows—			
Police fund		20,059.64	
General fund			34.24
Miscellaneous			106,814.57
Miscellaneous transfers			70.00
On account of rents:			
Eastern Market			4,087.50
Western Market			6,444.90
Georgetown Market			785.80
Washington Market			5,625.00
Wholesale markets			4,921.60
Hay scales			1,713.20
Fish wharves			207.90
Wharves, street termini, and buildings			9,088.94
Pipe line			740.48
On account of miscellaneous items:			
Penalties and interest on taxes, real and personal			33,023.43
Advertising taxes (one-half)			1,958.00
Street-extension benefits			26,439.45
Received in settlement			55.00
Sale of manure			52.50
Transferred from miscellaneous trust fund			2,388.55
Interest, street-extension benefits			3,752.61
Bathing beach			275.54
Sale of old material (one-half)			2,964.21
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house			425.25
Taxes on property *purchased by the District*			51.41

On account of miscellaneous items—Continued.	
Judgments in favor of the District	$24.25
Recording tax sales	18.35
Sale of old houses	253.35
Damages to District of Columbia property	25.00
Tuition, public schools (one-half)	296.75
Board, asylum for the insane	733.51
Forfeited deposit	1,000.00
Total	871,812.08

Receipts from special and trust funds.

On account of water fund:	
Water rents	$484,631.30
Water-main taxes—	
Principal	49,529.14
Interest	1,784.83
Water-service connections—	
Principal	5.04
Interest	.61
On account redemption fund:	
Principal	83,867.31
Interest	8,621.65
On account of—	
Permit fund, District of Columbia	16,994.69
Industrial Home School	3,859.40
Surplus fund	2,398.00
Sanitary fund	25.00
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	207,929.72
On account of police relief fund:	
From police-court fines	50,107.46
From fines	1,091.00
From dog tax	20,059.64
On account of firemen's relief fund:	
From police-court fines	28,974.79
From fines	70.00
Total	959,949.58

Miscellaneous receipts (being one-half of the collections).

On account of—	
Inspector of gas meters	$1,459.75
Sewers and gas permits	3,064.50
Water permits	1,651.00
Advertising taxes in arrears	1,955.85
Tuition, public schools	296.77
Sale of old material	2,964.21
Board, insane persons	733.49
Rent of wharves, street termini, etc	8,276.89
Supreme-court fines	147.85
Sale of old houses	238.68
Total	20,788.99

Deposits to repay appropriations.

On account of—	
Assessment and permit work	$143,909.87
Improvements and repairs	8,987.20
Sewerage-distribution system	601.20
Sewers	4,142.60
Alleys	8,444.25
Electrical department	884.41
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia	51.50
Street lighting	2,609.07
Total	169,630.10

Revision of assessments.

Realty tax:	
Increase	$2,207.71
Reduction	11,785.91
Personal tax:	
Increase	624.39
Reduction	2,954.81
Special reimbursable tax:	
Increase	2,207.71
Reduction	470.77

Balance of unpaid taxes, July 1, 1907.

Realty taxes for year ended June 30—	Amount.	Realty taxes for year ended June 30—	Amount.
1907	$465,217.31	1891	$2,472.84
1906	6,585.95	1890	2,164.74
1905	3,817.52	1889	1,689.34
1904	2,791.06	1888	1,549.37
1903	2,768.95	1887	1,614.76
1902	5.58	1886	1,086.90
1901	2,401.99	1885	1,362.28
1900	3,351.28	1884	1,198.67
1899	3,708.33	1883	1,984.85
1898	4,207.64	1882	2,421.52
1897	5,103.53	1881	4,185.99
1896	6,002.83	1880	10,590.49
1895	4,232.50	1877	8,772.21
1894	4,440.22	Special reimbursable tax	7,284.41
1893	2,869.51		
1892	2,413.31	Total	568,295.88

Personal taxes for the year ending June 30–	
1907	$105,475.22
1906	25,239.58
1905	16,706.78
1904	14,067.97
1903	9,241.54
Total	170,731.09

The extent of the business transacted through this office for the fiscal year just ended is shown in the above statement. An increase of $189,552.71 in the general fund and $112,256.87 in the trust and other funds is noted. Compared with the collections of twenty years ago an increase is shown of $3,603,389.11 over the collections for the fiscal year of 1888.

It has been with great difficulty that the work of this office has been accomplished with the small additional force allowed to provide for the large increase in business during this period. Congress has been slow to recognize the necessities of the office and has curtailed estimates so that the average yearly increase in appropriations for expenses for the past twenty years have been only about 2 per cent, viz: In 1888, $16,500, in 1907, $22,900, were appropriated, an average increase of $320 per year, a sum entirely inadequate to provide the facilities necessary for the proper conduct of the office. The same indifference to the needs of the office prevails at the present time.

It must be evident to anyone that defective and insufficient laws and lack of facilities are bars to the collection of taxes, hence the office urges such measures as will improve and make more effective the ways and obtain the means of transacting its business in such a manner as will produce the best results.

The personal tax law, a wise measure, of great benefit to the District revenues, is defective, we think, inasmuch as the provision relating to the collection of delinquent taxes by distraint is difficult to enforce equitably with satisfactory results. Perishable goods are practically exempt from seizure, and the tax is not collectible where the goods assessed have been disposed of, no other property being in evidence. To make this provision more effective and to prevent evasions of the law we think can be attained by the adoption of H. R. bill No. 25476, introduced February 6, 1907, by Mr. Babcock, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. This legislation was recommended in our last report, it being shown that it was practical, efficient, and necessary to the proper enforcement of the law, and failed of adoption for want of sufficient time for its consideration.

The operation of this law, barring the defect noted, is all that could be desired, and it is thought with this remedied there are a number of collections that could be made that are now lost to the District.

An amendment to the tax-sale law in the matter of the retention by the recorder of deeds of the original report of sales of property for delinquent taxes, recommended for adoption in our last report, is again called to your attention with request for favorable consideration. The absence from the files of this office of the record referred to is the cause for delay and inconvenience to the public, as well as to the office, and as it serves no practical purpose, after being copied in the records it should be returned here.

The renewal of the appropriation of $3,500 for the collection of overdue personal taxes is recommended. The facilities obtainable by the means of this appropriation are indispensable for the collection of this tax, when delinquent, and while a larger sum could be used to advantage, the method proposed for a permanent appointment will make an increase in this appropriation unnecessary.

In the way of increased facilities, I have estimated for an additional cashier, chief bailiff, and horse and wagon. The first named is to provide the necessary facilities for the increase of work consequent upon the change in the method of collecting water rents, which are now collected annually, but under the new system the collection will be quarterly. About six thousand meters have already been installed and others are rapidly being placed, and we need another assistant cashier to assist in receiving water collections, in order to relieve, in a measure, the cashier and his assistant during the busy seasons, and to afford taxpayers reasonably prompt service, who, with the present system, during the months of July and August often have to stand in line for nearly an hour. Under the meter system the same collections will occur four times each year instead of once, which fact alone should make it very plain that this small increase is absolutely necessary. By providing an assistant cashier the force will be strengthened at a vital point where most needed and from which the best results will be obtained.

In reference to the chief bailiff, the object sought to be obtained by the creation of this position is to have an effective system for the collection of delinquent personal taxes. This office, while charged with the duty of collecting this tax when delinquent, has never been allowed adequate facilities, nor the means to provide an efficient sys-

tem for the purpose. After several years' experience we are convinced that a law authorizing the collector or his deputy to distrain sufficient goods, chattels, in the event of nonpayment, and the sale of the same for the satisfaction of the delinquent tax, etc., imposes a duty that is for obvious reasons often impracticable. Hence this provision of the law is not as effective in producing results as it would be if promptly enforced. A bailiff clothed with authority to act promptly is the solution of this difficulty. In thus making a special feature of the collection of this tax the many difficulties we now experience would be overcome and a more systematic record and better conditions would result. As a necessary adjunct to this position a conveyance should be provided, hence our recommendation for the same. Thus equipped, there would be no delay in the prompt and efficient execution of the law in the matter of distraint and sale of property for delinquent taxes.

Careful consideration has been given the recommendations submitted and favorable action is earnestly requested.

The amount appropriated for the preparation of tax-sale certificates ($800) has heretofore proven inadequate and should be increased to $1,200. There are other important details attending the advertisement and sale of delinquent property for taxes in addition to the preparation of certificates of sale for which provision should be made. I refer more particularly to the reading of proof, which should be done deliberately, and, if possible, after office hours. To increase this appropriation as suggested would therefore be an actual saving to the District, as it would provide better facilities for the careful preparation of this sale and largely reduce the necessity for the cancellation of tax sales caused by errors in the advertising.

Increase in the salary of the deputy collector, cashier, and assistant cashier is estimated for and favorable action is urged. Faithful, competent, and efficient services are rendered by those whom an advance in salary will benefit and is a recognition deservedly earned and should be granted. The increase for the deputy collector has been persistently advocated for several years without result. The position is one of trust and responsibility, and is paid less than that paid similar positions under the District where there is no financial responsibility, and at least should be placed on an equality with them. All of the increases asked for are well deserved, to say nothing of the great increase in the cost of living.

A detailed estimate of the expenses of this office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909, is submitted, and it is earnestly urged that you give the same the force of your approval.

No employees were detailed to or from this office during the fiscal year.

The changes recommended are for the purpose of maintaining the high grade of efficiency acquired by this office, and are necessary for the continuation of the prompt and accurate dispatch of its business, and are confidently submitted for your approval.

Estimate of the expenses of this office for the year ending June 30, 1909:

E. G. Davis, collector of taxes	$4,000
C. W. Collins, deputy collector of taxes	2,500
C. M. Towers, cashier	2,000
W. D. Clark, jr., assistant cashier	1,800
David Warner, *bookkeeper*	1,800

C. R. Unger, clerk	$1,40
E. P. Page, clerk	1,40
Hugh Kelly, clerk	1,20
H. E. Berrien, clerk	1,20
Lee Ross, bank messenger	1,20
E. B. Fletcher, clerk	1,00
P. H. Ward, coupon clerk	90
B. J. Cain, coupon clerk	90
B. A. Leavell, coupon clerk	90
J. S. Jones, messenger	60
Estimate for additional:	
Assistant cashier	1,60
Chief bailiff	1,60
Horse, wagon, and harness, etc	81
Preparation tax certificates	1,20
Contingent expense	1,20

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the operations of the office of the Disbursing Officer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

I wish to thank the honorable Commissioners for their support during the year, and also to call attention to the high efficiency reached by the force of the office, to whom, in a large measure, is due its successful administration.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ROGERS,
Disbursing Officer, D. C.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

The total moneys advanced to the disbursing officer of the District, with the Treasurer of the United States, upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District, during the fiscal year 1907, derived from appropriations provided for the expenses of the municipal corporation of the District of Columbia, for the service of the fiscal year 1907, and prior years, including advances on acount of trust and special funds, aggregated $9,436,970.67; the balance to the credit of the disbursing officer July 1, 1906, was $155,247.81, making the total sum to the official credit of the disbursing officer during the last fiscal year, subject to expenditure by his check, $9,592,218.48. The number of checks issued by the disbursing officer during the year 1907 in payment of vouchers, pay rolls, etc., which were audited and approved by the auditor of the District before payment, was 52,338, amounting to $8,914,148.79; $415,333.95 was repaid to the Treasurer of the United States by check of the disbursing officer, to be placed to the credit of the several appropriatons, trust and special funds, from which originally drawn. The balance which remained to the official credit of the disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1907, subject to his check, was $262,735.74.

Of the total number of checks issued by the disbursing officer during the past fiscal year, numbering 52,338, several thousand of which were mailed to the persons entitled to same, complaint was made to this office of the nondelivery of only seven. After meeting the requirements of the Treasury Department, duplicate checks were issued in these seven cases, and they were then delivered to the proper persons.

The total amount of cash handled in the cash room of the disbursing office and paid to officers and employees of the District Building, mechanics and laborers on the public works, etc., amounted to $1,622,486.84. The disbursement of this sum involved the preparation and payment of cash in envelopes to over 3,000 persons, twice a month, in addition to many thousand miscellaneous payments over

the counter, making the separate cash payments exceed 100,000 during the last fiscal year.

These cash payments referred to above do not include the salaries of the officers and teachers of the public schools, officers and privates of the police and fire departments, officers and employees of the free public library, Washington Asylum, Board of Children's Guardians, industrial home schools, etc. These salaries, in almost every instance, were paid on the first day of every month by the disbursing officer's check. Checks were issued in payment of pensions of the police and fire departments on the third or fourth day of every month.

There were 21,387 vouchers, audited and approved for payment by the auditor of the District, transmitted to the disbursing officer during the last fiscal year. These included pay rolls, vouchers in payment of claims against the District, supplies, contract work, etc. Checks in payment of these vouchers were either mailed to the claimants or delivered to them over the counter.

On March 5 of this year two expert accountants from the office of the Auditor for the State and other Departments commenced the examination of the papers, accounts, etc., of the disbursing office, and upon the completion of their work they made the following report:

> That their examination disclosed that all the moneys advanced to the disbursing officer by the United States had been properly accounted for, and that his office was conducted in a businesslike manner.

They concluded their report by making acknowledgment to the acting auditor, chief bookkeeper, and the disbursing officer for courtesies and efficient assistance rendered them in their examination.

On April 1 of this year there was inaugurated by the auditor and disbursing officer a system by which the disbursing officer accounts daily for all the moneys coming into his hands; the disbursing officer is debited each day with the amounts to his credit with the Treasurer of the United States and given credit for the amount of checks issued on that date; he is then charged with the amount of the previous day's statement, to which is added the amount of checks which have been transmitted by the auditor for payment. The disbursing officer then receives his credits from the vouchers and pay rolls which have been paid and returned to the auditor's office, and for paid vouchers, subvouchers, sundry checks not delivered, cash in drawer and envelopes, and checks for cash pay rolls which remain in the disbursing office. By this method the exact financial condition of the disbursing office is known every day.

The volume of work dispatched by the disbursing officer during the last fiscal year showed a marked increase over the preceding fiscal year. This increase is due to the fact that many of the great improvements now going on in the District are nearing completion, and large forces of laborers are employed on the elimination of grade crossings in connection with the new Union Railway Station; also the sewage-disposal system, bridges, etc. All these extra employees were paid semimonthly. Improvements were constantly going on looking to the betterment of the methods of conducting the office. This required a great deal of extra detail work.

Under the law, the stating and rendering monthly, to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, the accounts relating to expenditures by the disbursing officer, devolves upon the auditor

of the District of Columbia. It is very gratifying to report that in the final review and examination by the Treasury officials the said accounts, covering over $9,000,000 in expenditures, and representing about 150,000 payments, said accounts were settled without any differences. The details of the cash account of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, are shown by the following statement:

Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	$137,071.49		
Water department	1,753.44		
Washington redemption fund	2.15		
Permit fund	1,807.51		
Surplus fund	31.00		
Industrial Home School fund	1,028.79		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposit	13,553.43		
		$155,247.81	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	8,442,055.84		
Water department	515,500.00		
Washington redemption fund	94,500.00		
Permit fund	2,000.00		
Surplus fund	2,000.00		
Industrial Home School fund	8,000.00		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	260,000.00		
Guaranty fund	116.63		
Police relief fund	79,171.53		
Firemen's relief fund	33,426.67		
		9,436,970.67	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	7,946,398.53		
Water department	945,235.46		
Washington redemption fund	93,360.05		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	254,020.74		
Permit fund	2,997.31		
Industrial Home School fund	7,514.87		
Police relief fund	79,171.53		
Firemen's relief fund	33,426.67		
Surplus fund	1,907.00		
Guaranty fund	116.63		
		8,914,148.79	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations and trust funds from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States		415,333.95	
			$9,329,482.74
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia		217,688.61	
Water department		21,724.22	
Washington redemption fund		1,142.10	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		19,532.69	
Permit fund		810.20	
Industrial Home School fund		1,513.92	
Surplus fund		324.00	
			262,735.74

ROCK CREEK PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906	$1,055.62	

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia), and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, during the fiscal year 1907	13,000.00	
		$14,055.62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia	12,936.80	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriation from moneys to the credit of the disbursing agent	6.72	
		12,943.52

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907	1,112.10

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cash account of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1906	$6,854.36	

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the executive officer of the municipal building commission (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia), and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission) during the fiscal year 1907	745,000.00	
		$751,854.36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia	698,635.95	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia, from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States	50,939.69	
		749,575.64

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1907	2,278.72

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *August 21, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: This report of the business of the office of corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, with recommendations intended to increase the efficiency of that office, is respectfully submitted.

The details of the work of this office are annexed in tabulated form and some of the results are as now stated.

During the fiscal year last past 24 cases have been tried, settled, or disposed of in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, wherein the District of Columbia was sued at law to recover sums aggregating $287,649.42, and where final judgments have been entered in the total sum of $15,250, with judgments not final now pending on appeal in the court of appeals amounting to $18,300.

The pending law cases against the District of Columbia are 26 in number and aggregate in 23 of them, in the amount involved, $205,133.98.

There have been 10 equity cases disposed of in said court, all practically in favor of the District, and 10 equity cases are now pending therein.

Fifteen cases have been prepared, argued, and submitted in the court of appeals, 13 have been decided and 2 remain under consideration by that court. Four of these cases involved judgments against the District to recover for personal injuries; 1 of them is undecided and 3 were decided in favor of the District. The other appeal cases embraced matters of taxation and statutory construction and were appealed to obtain final decisions.

There were 6 justices of the peace cases brought by the District, all of which resulted in judgments in its favor, and 12 such cases were brought against the District, in 7 of which judgment was rendered against it.

Lunacy proceedings were had in 321 cases, as against 336 the preceding year. By due independent proceedings, $1,467 has been collected to reimburse the District for the care and maintenance of the insane, and $300, less poundage of 1 per cent, proceeds of a fine on judgment of contempt in the equity court, has been collected and paid to the collector of taxes.

Various other cases have been disposed of and are pending, as indicated in the schedules hereto attached.

Proceedings have been taken in 32 street-extension cases, where the awards of damages, so far, amount to $299,739.64, off-set by assessments for benefits, so far, of $290,050.68; 5 general condemnation cases, where awards for damages are $16,861.83; 9 general alley cases, resulting, so far, in awards for damages in the sum of $36,183.67, reduced by assessments for benefits of $38,904.35. These cases have been prosecuted by one of the assistants to the corporation counsel, who devotes his entire time to the work, and who receives an annual salary of $1,200. The officer in charge of these cases was originally paid $1,600 *annually. The character* of this litigation, including

the important legal questions which constantly arise and the large amounts involved, in justice requires, in my judgment, that increased compensation be given the officer in charge.

By the appropriation act approved June 30, 1906, the Commissioners were authorized to employ, for such time as may be necessary, an assistant to the corporation counsel, at a compensation of $150 per month, for the opening of alleys and minor streets, which compensation is included, by appropriation act approved March 2, 1907, in the costs and expenses of the proceedings in such cases.

This special assistant has conducted 10 proceedings in such cases, where the awards for damages are $39,688.19, with assessment for benefits, so far, of $41,390.71. Some cases of this kind have been vacated or proceedings discontinued by order of the Commissioners which involve damages in the sum of $58,523.99 and assessment for benefits of $54,436.05.

Testimony of real-estate experts is needed in behalf of the District in all condemnation cases, and nonhostile witnesses of this character properly prepared to testify can not be obtained for the usual witness fees. Property owners do not stand by when made parties to such proceedings and permit valuations or assessments for benefits to be made without evidence from such experts. Benefits must now be actually shown and not arbitrarily assessed, according to the rules of the general statutes now in force, and there is pressing need by the District of Columbia for the employment of real-estate experts. I recommend that authority be given the corporation counsel to employ them at a rate not less than $5 per day for each day's service. The Supreme Court of the United States in Brandenburg *v.* District of Columbia (decided March 11, 1907) held that where by statute a condemnation "jury is to appraise damages to real estate, and also is to 'apportion an amount equal to the amount of said damages so ascertained and appraised as aforesaid,' including fixed pay for the marshal and jury, 'according as each lot or part of lot of land in such square may be benefited by the opening, widening, extending, or straightening such alley' with certain deductions," that such a law is not a legislative adjudication concerning a particular plan, and that it means in any event the apportionment of damages is to be limited to the benefit to the property.

The provisions of the Code (sec. 1608j) relating to the opening of minor streets and alleys are substantially like the above-noted provisions of the statute construed in the above noted case, and such provisions have been construed by the local courts, since this decision, to mean that only actual benefits should be assessed. Juries have been so instructed and they have as a rule, under such instructions, declined to find benefits in an amount equal to the damages and expenses as they heretofore had done. The importance of proving benefits by competent and reliable witnesses is therefore apparent.

The special assistant corporation counsel in connection with the settlement of claims for damages incident to changes of grade crossings has heretofore reported directly to the Commissioners, and his report is therefore omitted.

Doctor White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, through the Secretary of the Interior, has directed attention to the provisions of section 3 of the act of Congress approved *April 27, 1904,* whereby the superintendent, upon written request of

the Commissioners, is authorized to receive certain insane persons found within the District for a period of time not exceeding thirty days. The superintendent contends that it is mandatory upon him to discharge patients when a period of thirty days has elapsed without formal commitment. A temporary commitment, extending beyond thirty days, has been held to be sufficient by the court where court proceedings are begun and pending and until a permanent commitment by the court. I am of opinion that this construction should be put in the form of legislation for the protection of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and that he should thereby be relieved from any liability to be sued where in a pending case the thirty days expires before permanent commitment or discharge by reason of continuances or other action of the court, which is always the sole cause of delay.

There have been approximately 500 written opinions by the corporation counsel, and many oral opinions and consultations with the Commissioners and heads of departments, which have involved careful consideration of a great variety of subjects too numerous to mention. These subjects have generally required personal investigation by the corporation counsel, in addition to the trial of cases in all the courts of general jurisdiction.

Many drafts of bills for submission to Congress were prepared by the corporation counsel by direction of the Commissioners, and a number of bills were prepared by direction of Members of Congress. Numerous bills were examined and considered as to form. This work is required when the courts are in session and District cases are being tried, and it is assumed that there will be an increase in this character of work during the next session of Congress.

This office is required to assist the health officer and the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in respect to the proper persons who are to be served with notices for the removal of nuisances and the like. This work and the trial of insane cases has necessarily been delegated to the stenographer, who has the necessary legal equipment for the work, but with the result that for the greater portion of each week the corporation counsel has been deprived of a stenographer.

Two thousand four hundred and fifty-four informations in the juvenile court were filed during the year. These are required to be in the name of the corporation counsel, but the inadequate force of the office has prevented any assignment of an assistant to this duty, although one is greatly desired by the judge of that court and also greatly needed for the more efficient dispatch of its business.

The office has but two trial lawyers, the corporation counsel and the first assistant. It is a noticeable fact, so much so that it has been publicly referred to from the bench by the chief justice of the supreme court, that the corporation counsel does not have the necessary force to do the work assigned to him. At present the office force under the direction of the corporation counsel assignable to general work consists of the chief officer and two assistants, as one of the assistants is engaged exclusively in prosecuting general condemnation cases, and the special counsel for the condemnation of minor streets is limited by the acts of Congress to that special work.

While it is believed that the work of the office has been efficiently performed, this office can serve the District better and save more

money to the public if the corporation counsel is given at least an additional first-class stenographer and a law clerk. In the public interest I earnestly urge upon the Commissioners the necessity for these additions to the office force and have the honor to advise that this recommendation is not extravagant, but is really less that the demands of the service require.

I add, in conclusion, my thanks to the office force and assistants to the corporation counsel for their faithful work during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. THOMAS,
Corporation Counsel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

No.	Parties.	Character.	Action below.	Disposition.
190	Martin *v.* District of Columbia.	Canceling assessment for opening minor street.	For District of Columbia.	Reversed.
191	Brandenburg *v.* District of Columbia.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
373	District of Columbia *v.* Alice Brooke.	Canceling assessment.....	For plaintiff.....	Pending.

Condemnation cases for rights of way in which no action has been taken.

Right of way for trunk sewer through lands lying south of Clifton.

Right of way for sewer along line of Nineteenth street southeast, between P street and Naylor road.

Cases in the court of appeals.

No.	Title.	Character.	Action below.	Disposition.
1571	Andrew Glass.....	Taxes on building associations.	For plaintiff.....	Affirmed.
1688	American Security and Trust Co.	Taxes on trust companies...	For defendant.....	Do.
1689	Union Trust Co.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
1765	American Home Life Insurance Co.	Taxes and licenses of insurance companies.	.....do.....	Pending.
1720	William F. Mattingly.	To quash assessment for party wall.	For plaintiff.....	Affirmed.
1707	Joseph E. Daly.....	Review action of Commissioners concerning plumbing regulations.	.....do.....	Reversed.
1667	John D. Kinney.....	Contractor's license fee.....	.....do.....	Affirmed.
1692	Sackett Duryee.....	Damages.....	.....do.....	Reversed.
1697	Golden Brown.....	.....do.....	For defendant.....	Affirmed.
1715	Jane O'Dwyer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Argued and submitted.
1764	George W. Coale.....	.....do.....	For plaintiff.....	Reversed.
1712	District of Columbia *v.* H. L. Gant.	Violating law relating to weights and measures.	For defendant.....	Affirmed.
1770	Alice Brooke.....	To quash assessment under drainage law.	For petitioner.....	Do.
1738	District of Columbia *v.* Galen E. Green.	For permitting a nuisance on a lot by a rank overgrowth of weeds (police court).	For defendant.....	Reversed.
1726	Stephen H. Nash.....	For conveying garbage through the streets.	.....do.....	Do.

Suits on the law dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, wherein the District is a defendant, disposed of as indicated in this report since July 1, 1906.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
45377	May 1, 1902	Damages....	Elizabeth Garrison, administratrix.	$10,000.00	Verdict $1,200. Settled.
45412	May 26, 1902	.....do.....	John McKenna, administrator.	10,000.00	Verdict $350. Settled.
46002	Feb. 12, 1903	Ejectment...	Mary George Forbes.....	(a)	Stricken from calendar.
46137	Apr. 8, 1903	Account.....	John J. Nolan et al.....	560.00	Verdict for defendant.
46188	Apr. 27, 1903	.....do.....	William E. Speir.....	5,289.82	Verdict $1,000. Settled.
47006	June 14, 1904	Damages....	Amelia M. Jackson.....	10,000.00	Abated by death of plaintiff.
47111	Jan. 25, 1905	.....do.....	Mary E. Wynkoop.....	20,000.00	Verdict for defendant.
47250	Oct. 18, 1904	.....do.....	Herbert King, by next friend.	10,000.00	Do.
47480	Jan. 26, 1905	.....do.....	Willis Pool.....	15,000.00	Nonsuit by plaintiff.
47801	June 19, 1905	.....do.....	Alice B. Meredith.....	10,000.00	Stricken from calendar.
47896	Aug. 3, 1905	.....do.....	Rose Katzman.....	10,000.00	Verdict $1,500. Settled.
48097	Nov. 9, 1905	.....do.....	John H. Busher.....	20,000.00	Verdict $2,500. Settled.
48123	Nov. 21, 1905	.....do.....	Lessie R. Farran.....	20,000.00	Verdict for $10,000. Appealed.
48296	Feb. 1, 1906	Account.....	Harlan & Hollingsworth Co.	3,300.00	Verdict $3,300. Appealed.
48375	Mar. 2, 1906	Damages....	George W. Coale.....	10,000.00	Verdict $3,000. Appealed and reversed.
48416	Mar. 20, 1906	.....do.....	Emma M. Rouzee.....	15,000.00	Verdict $1,000. Settled.
48551	May 18, 1906	.....do.....	Anna Bradshaw.....	10,000.00	Verdict $1,250. Settled.
48576	June 16, 1906	.....do.....	Kittie Peace.....	10,000.00	Verdict $750. Settled.
49601	June 19, 1906	.....do.....	Charles W. Hepburn.....	10,000.00	Verdict $2,500. Reduced by the court to $1,500. Settled.
48719	Aug. 4, 1906	.....do.....	Margaret A. Hutchinson.	5,000.00	Verdict $450 without costs. Settled.
48844	Oct. 3, 1906	.....do.....	George Rodney Elliott...	20,000.00	Verdict for defendant.
48845	.....do.....	.....do.....	Frank P. Elliott.....	10,000.00	Do.
49941	Nov. 17, 1906	.....do.....	Eugene A. Atchinson.....	43,500.00	Verdict $5,000. Appealed.
46208	May 9, 1903	.....do.....	Sackett Duryee.....	10,000.00	Verdict $4,500. Settled.

Suits wherein the District of Columbia is a defendant now pending on the law dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
44777	July 2, 1901	Damages....	Walter V. R. Berry.....	$5,000.00	For trial.
44991	Oct. 21, 1901	.....do.....	Franklin P. Nash.....	2,000.00	Do.
46039	Feb. 24, 1903	Damages for trespass.	Thomas Martin et al.....	15,000.00	Do.
46364	Aug. 1, 1903	Account.....	James K. Murphy.....	36,875.45	Do.
47128	Aug. 16, 1904	Damages....	Julia A. L. Hall.....	5,000.00	Do.
47927	Aug. 28, 1905	.....do.....	Mary Agnus Kelly.....	5,000.00	Do.
48008	Oct. 12, 1905	.....do.....	Joseph N. Bell.....	1,000.00	Do.
48009	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fay C. Bell.....	2,000.00	Do.
48061	Oct. 31, 1905	.....do.....	Charles H. Potter administrator.	10,000.00	On demurrer.
48255	Jan. 18, 1906	.....do.....	Hyman H. Friedman.....	15,000.00	For trial.
48453	Apr. 3, 1906	.....do.....	Priscilla Merritt.....	10,000.00	Do.
48464	Apr. 4, 1906	.....do.....	Sophia K. Wells.....	10,000.00	Do.
49076	Jan. 16, 1907	.....do.....	Aline M. Wood.....	5,000.00	Do.
49099	Jan. 25, 1907	.....do.....	W. H. G. Scott.....	10,000.00	Do.
49215	Feb. 25, 1907	Ejectment...	Wm. H. McBlair et al....	(a)	Do.
49229	Feb. 28, 1907	Damages....	Geo. A. Fuller Co.....	7,122.27	Do.
49270	Mar. 12, 1907	.....do.....	May A. Thayer.....	10,000.00	Do.
49417	May 7, 1907	.....do.....	Marion Ryan.....	10,000.00	Do.
49423	May 8, 1907	.....do.....	Alice J. Betz.....	5,000.00	Do.
49438	May 10, 1907	.....do.....	Thomas Blackman.....	5,000.00	Do.
49459	May 15, 1907	Account.....	New York Continental Filtration Co.	6,136.26	Pleadings pending.
49488	May 25, 1907	Damages....	Sarah H. Pritchard.....	10,000.00	For trial.
49491	May 27, 1907	.....do.....	Ann A. Pryor.....	10,000.00	Do.
49560	June 24, 1907	.....do.....	M. B. Richmond.....	10,000.00	Pleadings pending.
49606	May 6, 1907	Possession..	American Ice Co.....	(a)	Do.
48069	Mar. 2, 1907	Damages....	Fred Kemp *v.* H. R. Gross	10,000.00	Pending.
49444*	May 31, 1907	Debt—Personal taxes.	District of Columbia *v.* Potomac Building and Loan Association.	374.00	Do.

*Case of District *of Columbia v. Potomac* Building and Loan Association: Judgment for $374.04 was *recovered by District of Columbia July 18.*

Suits wherein the District of Columbia is a defendant disposed of as indicated in this report since July 1, 1906.

EQUITY DOCKETS.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Disposition.
26708	Nov. 21, 1906	Declare title	George L. Nicholson	Decree for complainant.
25857	Nov. 23, 1905	Cancel tax deed	John T. Varnell	Do.
23308	May 8, 1902	Cancel assessment	Helen Buchanan	Bill dismissed.
23238	Apr. 14, 1902	do	Arthur Briscoe	Do.
23239	Apr. 15, 1902	do	D. C. Shea	Do.
25461	June 6, 1905	To clear title	Mary Clark	Settled.
25789	Oct. 27, 1905	To cancel taxes	Mary O. C. Hooker	Dismissed.
26156	Mar. 23, 1906	To enjoin structures on street.	District of Columbia *v.* George Truesdell.	Do.
22779	Nov. 19, 1901	Injunction	Traders' National Bank.	Distribution of funds.
23233	Apr. 11, 1902	Restrain tax sale	A. M. Dean	Do.

Suits wherein the District of Columbia is a defendant now pending on the equity dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Disposition.
26807	Jan. 5, 1907	To remove obstructions from highway.	District of Columbia *v.* Wm. Peters.	Pending.
27168	June 17, 1907	Claim title to lot 6, square 6	Amelia Jones	Do.
26458	July 30, 1906	Bill to allow complainant to conduct electric-light plant and sell light.	Golden & Co	Do.
26629	Oct. 23, 1906	Bill to prevent District of Columbia from narrowing roadway of street.	Frank Pitzer et al	Do.
26774	Dec. 20, 1906	Injunction in reference to automobile establishment.	District of Columbia *v.* Charles E. Myers.	Do.
27060	May 10, 1907	To cancel assessments against certain lots.	Westminster Savings Bank.	Do.
26851	Feb. 4, 1907	Injunction	International Text-Book Co.	On demurrer.
25305	Apr. 6, 1905	To cancel assessment	Margaret Handley	Pending.
25645	Aug. 21, 1905	To declare title	Patrick H. Sheehy	Do.
25674	Sept. 6, 1905	To set aside tax sale	Geneva Young	Do.

DISTRICT COURT CASES.

Alleys and minor streets under section 1608 et seq. of Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Present status.
692	Sept. 6, 1906	Opening minor street in square 512.	Award, $28,851.20; assessment, $29,625.60.	Confirmed by court.
693	Sept. 17, 1906	Opening minor street in square 650.	Award, $7,179.24; assessment, $7,643.47.	Do.
695	Oct. 1, 1906	Opening minor street in square 878.	Award, $33,530.67; assessment, $34,264.20.	Vacated by court; proceedings pending.
701	Nov. 22, 1906	Opening minor street in square 1020.	Award, $10,481.26; assessment, $10,906.81.	Vacated by court and now being considered by new jury.
704	Dec. 7, 1906	Opening minor street in square 801.	Award, $8,843.10; assessment, $3,460.82.	Proceedings discontinued.
702	Nov. 22, 1906	Opening alley in square 870	Award, $5,468.96; assessment, $5,804.22.	Verdict vacated; case pending.
724	Apr. 5, 1907	Extension of alley in square 1046	Award, $87; assessment, $276.	Awaiting confirmation.
707	Dec. 12, 1906	Extension of alley in block 33, Columbia Heights.		Discontinued, and new petition filed.
738	May 31, 1907	do		Awaiting order of jury.
688	July 28, 1906	Extension of alley in block 32, Columbia Heights.	Award, $3,570.75; assessment, $3,845.64.	Awaiting confirmation of court.

Cases on hand in which no proceedings have been taken.

Opening a minor street in square 24.
Extension of Newton place.
Extension of an alley in square 905.
Extension of an alley in square 1294.
Extension of an alley in block 35, Columbia Heights.

Street extensions.

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Present status.
555	May 31,1899	Extension of Sherman avenue....	Award, $154,587; assessment, $77,293.50.	Pending to reassess vacated assessments.
556	.....do.....	Extension of Eleventh street.....	Reassessment aggregating $96,700.	Confirmed May 6, 1907; appeal by certain property owners.
653	Apr. 1,1905	Extension of Nineteenth street from Woodley road to Baltimore street.	May 27, 1907. Verdict of second jury. Award, $24,151.91; assessment, $15,346.45.	Pending objections by District of Columbia.
682	Apr. 19,1906	Extension of Rhode Island avenue from Lincoln road to Fourth street east.	Oct. 8, 1906. Award, $22,741.16; assessment, $22,741.16.	Confirmed Dec. 13, 1906.
686	July 24,1906	Extension of Kalorama road from Eighteenth to Champlain streets.	May 16, 1907. Award, $5,253.20; assessment, $5,634.58.	Confirmed June 17, 1907.
*687	July 28,1906	Extension of Euclid street in Meridian Hill.	June 18, 1907, verdict filed. Award, $9,975; assessment, $10,-861.94.	Awaiting confirmation.
698	Nov. 10,1906	Condemnation of land for United States Government reservation at Sixteenth street and Columbia road.	Verdict filed Apr. 11, 1907. Award, $3,550; assessment, $3,849.11.	Dismissed June 17, 1907; appeal pending.
699	.....do.....	For United States Government reservation at Sixteenth street and Piney Branch road.	.....	Do.
703	Nov. 27,1906	Extension of Massachusetts avenue from Nebraska to Wisconsin avenues.	Verdict Apr. 30, 1907. Award, $55,072.26; assessment, $32,471.94.	Dismissed June 27, 1907.
711	Feb. 8,1907	Widening Columbia road east of Sixteenth street.	.....	Petition filed awaiting further proceedings.
712	.....do.....	Extension of Second and W streets NW.	.....	Motion to strike out petition pending.
713	.....do.....	Opening Meridian place NW.....	.....	Petition filed awaiting further proceedings.
714	Feb. 20,1907	Extension of Fourth street NE..	.....	Awaiting further proceedings.
715	Feb. 21,1907	Extension of Kenyon street.....	.....	Do.
717	Mar. 7,1907	Extension of Twenty-third street west to Kalorama road.	.....	Do.
718	Mar. 9,1907	Extension of Seventh, Franklin, and Sixth streets NE.	.....	Do.
725	Apr. 8,1907	Extension of School street NW..	Verdict July 1, 1907. Award, $18,834.83; assessment, $19,220.50.	Awaiting confirmation.
726	Apr. 9,1907	Geneseo place and Summit place.	.....	Awaiting further proceedings.
727	Apr. 11,1907	Monroe street, Anacostia.....	Verdict filed.....	Awaiting confirmation.
720	Mar. 19,1907	Macomb street NW.....	.....	Awaiting further proceedings.
721	Mar. 21,1907	Harvard street, Columbia Heights	.....	Do.
722	Mar. 22,1907	Fessenden street NW.....	.....	Do.
723	Mar. 29,1907	Connecting highway between Waterside drive and Park road, in District of Columbia.	Verdict June 7. Award, $5,574.08; assessment, $5,931.50.	Confirmed July 11, 1907.
728	Apr. 24,1907	Warren and Forty-sixth streets..	.....	Awaiting further proceedings.
729	Apr. 27,1907	T street (formerly W) NW.....	.....	Do.
730	.....do.....	Forty-fifth street NW.....	.....	Do.
731	Apr. 30,1907	Monroe street NE.....	.....	Do.
732	.....do.....	Mills avenue NE.....	.....	Awaiting confirmation.
733	.....do.....	Albemarle street.....	.....	Awaiting further proceedings.
735	May 7,1907	Piney Branch parkway.....	Verdict.....	Awaiting confirmation.
737	May 27,1907	New Hampshire avenue to District line.	.....	Awaiting further proceedings.
739	May 31,1907	Extension of Park place.....	.....	Do.

*Confirmed July 23, 1907.

General condemnations.

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Status.
658	May 12, 1905	For north approach to Anacostia bridge.	Award, $4,122.81.....	Confirmed Dec. 19, 1906.
710	Jan. 14, 1907	Right of way for east side intercepting sewer.	Apr. 8. Award, $3,142..	Confirmed May 29, 1907.
716	Mar. 5, 1907	Right of way for Falls Branch sewer.	May 23. Award, $550..	Confirmed July 11, 1907.
736	May 5, 1907	Municipal almshouse site	July 11. Award, $6,200.	Awaiting confirmation.
742	June 24, 1907	Land in square 800 for McCormick School site.	July 22. Award, $2,847.02.	Do.
		ALLEYS.		
668	July 12, 1905	Block 12, Meridian Hill, and block 8, Washington Heights.	July 27, 1906. Award, $9,622.45. Assessment, $10,112.70.	Confirmed Sept. 20, 1906.
676	Jan. 11, 1906	Alley in square 61.....	Award, $952.64. Assessment, $1,215.20.	Confirmed Oct. 12, 1906.
681	Apr. 10, 1906	Alley in block 20, Columbia Heights, and 19, Todd & Brown's subdivision.	July 10, 1906. Award, $1,295.45. Assessment, $1,534.67.	Confirmed Sept. 20, 1906.
683	June 5, 1906	Widening alley in square 750.....	Nov. 9, 1906. Award, $166.85. Assessment, $397.74.	Confirmed Sept. 19, 1906.
684	.....do.....	Alley in block 23, Columbia Heights.	Jan. 17, 1907. Award, $3,820.60. Assessment, $4,153.79.	Confirmed Feb. 21, 1907.
685	June 12, 1906	Alley in block 18, Meridian Hill, and 45, University Park.	Dec. 20, 1906. Award, $1,744.12. Assessment, $1,972.32.	Confirmed Feb. 11, 1907.
696	Oct. 26, 1906	Alley in Washington Heights and Widow's Mite.	Feb. 6, 1907. Award, $12,678.52. Assessment, $13,038.49.	Confirmed Mar. 13, 1907.
706	Dec. 12, 1906	Alley in block 10, Todd & Brown's subdivision.	Feb. 26, 1907. Award, $2,775.02. Assessment, $3,040.59.	Confirmed Apr. 8, 1907.
708	Dec. 21, 1906	Alley in squares 2668 and 2669....	Feb. 8, 1907. Award, $3,348.02. Assessment, $3,540.78.	Confirmed Mar. 26, 1907. Appeal pending as to certain assessments.

Justice of the peace cases against the District of Columbia.

Filed.	Character.	Plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
May 18, 1906[a]	Damages.....	Wilton J. Lambert.....	$300.00	Judgment for plaintiff for $200.92.
July 17, 1906	Debt.....	George Plitt.....	25.00	Judgment for plaintiff.
June 28, 1906	Damages.....	Isaac Butler.....	300.00	Pending in supreme court of District.
Aug. 6, 1906	Debt.....	Wm. W. Grant.....	25.00	Judgment for plaintiff.
Do.....	.....do.....	Elbert Perry.....	25.00	Do.
Aug. 25, 1906	Damages.....	Patrick R. Carr.....	14.00	Judgment for defendant.
Dec. 26, 1906	.....do.....	Catherine McCormick.....	300.00	Judgment for defendant (appeal).
Jan. 11, 1907[b]	Debt.....	Wm. M. Cleland.....	25.00	Judgment for plaintiff (appeal).
Mar. 27, 1907	.....do.....	John C. Rau.....	75.00	Judgment for plaintiff, $50.
May 6, 1907	Damages.....	Taylor B. Dixon.....	299.00	Judgment for defendant.
June 29, 1907	.....do.....	C. A. Brandenburg.....	92.50	Judgment for plaintiff.
June 25, 1906	.....do.....	John Matthews.....	300.00	Certiorari allowed.

Justice of the peace cases brought by District of Columbia.

Filed.	Character.	Plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
July 14, 1906	Possession....	Perce G. Allen.....	.....	Judgment for District of Columbia.
July 20, 1906	.....do.....	Maryland Fuel Co.....	.....	Do.
Aug. 23, 1906	License fee....	L. P. Shoemaker.....	$50.00	Do.
Aug. 20, 1906	.....do.....	Frank A. Harrison.....	50.00	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Robt. C. Browning.....	50.00	Do.
Nov. 6, 1906	Damages.....	Louis L. Hayes.....	55.00	Do.

[a] Wilton J. Lambert case was appealed to supreme court of District, and the judgment was paid by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, which was a codefendant.
[b] *Case of Wm. M. Cleland* was appealed to supreme court of District, and was there reversed.

Miscellaneous cases.

CERTIORARI CASES.

No.	Title.	Character.	Condition.
48870	Alice Brooke	To quash assessment under drainage law.	In Supreme Court of United States.
47615	Wm. F. Mattingly	To quash assessment for building party wall.	Judgment for plaintiff (appeal).
48147	Noble A. Beans	To review action of police trial board	Pending.
48770	Louis C. Uber et al.	Test excise law	Writ denied (appeal).

HABEAS CORPUS.

419	John McL. Dodson	To test validity of smoke law	Pending.

REPLEVIN.

46628	R. Harris & Co	Of property held by property clerk, police department.	Dismissed.

BANKRUPTCY.

461	Standard Dairy and Ice Co.	To recover $72.60	Pending.
454	Purity Ice Co	To recover $1,123.50 (personal tax)	Do.
	M. A. Tappan & Co	To recover $94.50	Do.
	Estate of Ellen M. Colton.	To recover $403.20 (personal tax)	Do.

STATUS OF OTHER CASES.

46544	District of Columbia v. J. T. Petty.	Suit on bond	Pending.
46725	District of Columbia v. Mary E. Parker.	Debt	Do.
48233	Hannah M. Schweitzer.	Damages	Verdict of $300 for plaintiff.
35143	Ohio National Bank	Scire facias	Pending.
48970	Adolphus Eckloff	To be reinstalled member of police force and retired on pension.	

MANDAMUS.

48743	John W. Green, filed Aug. 16, 1906.	To compel issuance of building permit for dance pavilion.	Pending.

IN JUVENILE COURT.

United States *v.* John Moss, Jr., to test jurisdiction of this court over a father for nonsupport of a bastard child. Judgment for the United States, but this was reversed by the court of appeals saying that the law does not apply to bastards. (No. 1743, Court of Appeals.)

ADMINISTRATION CASES.

No. 14275, estate of Almira Anderson, to recover $280.45 for the District, owing to failure of heirs and next of kin of said decedent under provisions of section 388 of the Code. (Pending.)

EQUITY CASES.

No. 20568, Chester A. Snow *v.* Edward G. Siggers, intervening petition of Commissioners of District of Columbia to have penalties imposed on defendant under contempt proceedings paid to the District of Columbia. On May 29 there was an order of the court directing the clerk to pay to collector of taxes $300 less 1 per cent commission and costs.

Status of old law cases in the supreme court of the District of Columbia wherein the District of Columbia is defendant.

No.	Title.	When brought.	Condition.	Character.
45593	Michael Dore	Aug. 22, 1902	Dismissed	Personal injuries.
45235	Jno. W. Pilling	Feb. 17, 1902	Pending	Certiorari.
44745	L. F. W. Weber	June 14, 1901	do	Debt.
44435	F. R. Percival	Jan. 16, 1901	do	Mandamus.
44130	Allen C. Clark	Aug. 29, 1900	do	Certiorari.
43777	Jas. H. Brooks	Mar. 13, 1900	do	Do.
43613	Mary E. Millikin	Jan. 19, 1900	do	Mandamus.
43244	Alex. Hunter	July 27, 1899	do	Certiorari.
43158	Jay & Winslow	June 26, 1899	do	Do.
43076	J. D. Cameron	May 22, 1899	do	Do.
43057	T. C. H. Mechlin	May 16, 1899	do	Do.
42972	W. H. Veerhoff	Apr. 13, 1899	do	Do.
42960	C. A. Brandenburg	Apr. 10, 1899	do	Do.
42837	Allison Nailor, jr	Mar. 2, 1899	do	Do.
42794	O. T. Crosby	Feb. 15, 1899	do	Do.

Status of old equity cases in the supreme court of the District of Columbia wherein the District of Columbia is defendant.

No.	Title.	When brought.	Condition.	Character.
23232	Geo. Truesdell	Apr. 11, 1902	Pending	Restrain tax sale.
23799	Thos. G. Hensey and J. H. Ralston.	Mar. 10, 1903	do	To enjoin tax sale.
23798	Hensey and M. C. Hooper	do	do	Do.
23580	H. R. Smith	Dec. 4, 1902	do	To annul tax deed.
23452	G. H. Dupont	Aug. 21, 1902	do	Injunction.
23413	J. M. Connelly	July 14, 1902	do	To vacate tax sale.
23222	R. H. Goldsborough	Apr. 7, 1902	do	Injunction.
23242	O. F. Weaver	Apr. 15, 1902	do	Restrain tax sale.
23235	J. E. Watters	Apr. 12, 1902	do	Do.
23231	Thos. G. Hensey	Apr. 10, 1902	do	Do.
23230	do	do	do	Do.
23229	Cyrus Bussey	do	do	Do.
21148	Jno. W. Pilling	Feb. 3, 1900	do	Injunction.
21297	L. V. Callaghan	Mar. 29, 1900	do	To cancel taxes.

Lunacy proceedings.

Filed.	No.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1906.				
July 6	2470	July 12	Insane	Dementia precox.
6	2471	Dismissed		
6	2472	July 12	Insane	Dementia.
6	2473	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
6	2474	do	Sane	
6	2475	do	Insane	Delusions.
6	2476	do	Sane	
6	2477	do	do	
6	2478	do	Insane	Senile dementia.
17	2481	July 19	do	Do.
17	2483	do	do	Do.
17	2484	do	do	Delusions.
17	2485	do	do	Paranoia.
17	2486	do	do	Dementia precox.
17	2488	do	do	Dementia.
17	2489	do	do	Dementia precox.
17	2490	do	do	Mania.
17	2491	do	do	Delusions.
24	2492	Dismissed		
24	2493	July 31	Insane	Confusional insanity.
24	2494	Dismissed		
24	2495	July 31	Sane	
24	2496	do	Insane	Dementia precox.
24	2497	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
24	2498	do	do	Delusions.
31	2500	Aug. 2	do	Dementia precox.
31	2501	do	do	Emotional insanity.
31	*2502*	*do*	do	Senile dementia.
31	*2503*	*do*	do	Secondary dementia.

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	No.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1906.				
July 31	2504	Aug. 2	Sane	
31	2505	Dismissed		
31	2506	Aug. 31	Insane	Dementia precox.
Aug. 7	2508	Aug. 14	do	Paresis.
7	2509	do	do	Dementia precox.
7	2510	Aug. 9	do	Melancholia.
7	2511	do	do	Delusions.
7	2512	do	Sane	
7	2513	do	Insane	Dementia precox.
7	2514	do	do	Toxic psychosis.
14	2515	Aug. 16	do	Paresis.
14	2516	do	do	Delusions.
14	2517	do	do	Dementia precox.
14	2518	do	Sane	
14	2519	Dismissed		
14	2520	do		
14	2521	Aug. 16	Insane	Imbecility.
14	2522	do	do	Dementia precox.
21	2524	Dismissed		
21	2525	Aug. 23	Insane	Delusions.
21	2526	do	do	Imbecility.
21	2527	do	do	Senile dementia.
21	2528	do	do	Delusions.
28	2530	Aug. 30	do	Do.
28	2531	do	do	Dementia precox.
28	2532	do	do	Korsakow.
28	2533	Dismissed		
28	2534	Aug. 30	Insane	Delusions.
28	2535	Dismissed		
28	2536	do		
28	2537	Aug. 30	Insane	Senile dementia.
Sept. 10	2538	Sept. 13	Sane	
10	2539	do	Insane	Dementia.
10	2540	do	do	Do.
10	2541	do	Sane	
10	2542	Dismissed		
10	2543	do		
10	2544	Sept. 13	Insane	Do.
10	2545	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
24	2546	Sept. 27	do	Do.
24	2547	do	do	Dementia precox.
24	2548	do	do	Mania.
24	2549	do	do	Paresis.
24	2550	do	do	Delusions.
24	2551	do	do	Imbecility.
24	2552	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
Oct. 9	2556	Oct. 11	do	Do.
9	2557	do	do	Senile dementia.
9	2558	do	Sane	
9	2559	do	Insane	Manic depressive insanity.
9	2560	do	do	Senile dementia.
9	2561	do	do	Mania.
9	2562	do	do	Imbecility.
9	2563	do	do	Senile dementia.
16	2564	Oct. 18	do	Do.
16	2565	do	do	Paranoia.
16	2566	do	do	Senile dementia.
16	2567	do	do	Do.
16	2568	do	do	Melancholia.
16	2569	do	do	Korsakow.
16	2570	do	do	Senile dementia.
16	2571	do	do	Do.
30	2574	Nov. 8	do	Do.
30	2575	do	do	Dementia precox.
30	2576	do	Sane	
30	2577	do	Insane	Paresis.
30	2578	do	do	Delusions.
30	2579	do	do	Paresis.
30	2580	do	do	Toxic psychosis.
30	2581	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
Nov. 13	2584	Nov. 15	do	Melancholia.
13	2585	do	do	Do.
13	2586	do	do	Do.
13	2587	do	do	Delusions.
13	2588	do	do	Melancholia.
13	2589	do	do	Do.
13	2590	do	do	Delusions.
13	2591	do	do	Do.
20	2593	do	do	Imbecility.
20	2594	do	do	Do.
20	2595	do	do	Toxic psycosis.
20	2596	do	do	Delusions.

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	No.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1906.				
Nov. 20	2597	Nov. 15	Insane	Melancholia.
20	2598	do	do	Dementia.
20	2599	do	Sane	
Dec. 4	2600	Dec. 6	Insane	Senile dementia.
4	2601	do	Sane	
4	2602	do	do	
4	2603	do	Insane	Delusions.
4	2604	do	do	Do.
4	2605	do	Sane	
4	2606	do	Insane	Senile dementia.
4	2607	do	do	Epileptic dementia.
11	2610	Dec. 13	do	Senile dementia.
11	2611	do	Sane	
11	2612	do	Insane	Delusions.
11	2613	do	do	Dipsomania.
11	2614	do	do	Melancholia.
11	2615	do	do	Do.
11	2616	do	do	Senile dementia.
11	2617	do	do	Delusions.
		1907.		
20	2619	Jan. 3	do	Dementia precox.
20	2620	do	do	Senile dementia.
20	2621	do	do	Dementia precox.
20	2622	do	do	Senile dementia.
20	2623	do	do	Do.
20	2624	do	do	Do.
20	2625	do	do	Delusions.
20	2626	do	do	Do.
1907.				
Jan. 8	2627	Feb. 14	Sane	
8	2628	Dismissed		
8	2629	do		
8	2630	Jan. 10	Insane	Do.
8	2631	Feb. 28	do	Paresis.
8	2632	Jan. 10	do	Delusions.
8	2633	do	do	Do.
15	2635	Jan. 17	do	Melancholia.
15	2636	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
15	2637	do	do	Delusions.
15	2638	Dismissed		
15	2639	Jan. 17	Insane	Epileptic insanity.
15	2640	Dismissed		
15	2641	Jan. 17	Insane	Delusions.
15	2642	do	do	Senile dementia.
15	2643	do	do	Dementia precox.
15	2644	do	do	Delusions.
15	2645	do	do	Toxic psycosis.
15	2646	do	do	Epileptic dementia.
15	2647	do	do	Delusions.
15	2648	do	do	Dementia precox.
15	2649	do	do	Senile dementia.
15	2650	do	do	Do.
18	2651	Jan. 24	do	Melancholia.
18	2652	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
18	2653	do	do	Dementia precox.
18	2654	do	Sane	
18	2655	do	Insane	Manic depressive insanity.
18	2656	do	do	Do.
18	2657	do	do	Dementia precox.
18	2658	do	do	Do.
29	2661	Jan. 31	do	Paresis.
29	2662	do	do	Manic depressive.
29	2663	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
29	2664	do	do	Dementia precox.
29	2665	do	do	Do.
29	2666	do	do	Do.
29	2667	do	do	Dulusional insanity.
29	2668	do	do	Toxic psycosis.
Feb. 5	2669	Feb. 7	do	Delusions.
5	2670	do	do	Dementia precox.
5	2671	do	Sane	
5	2672	do	Insane	Do.
5	2673	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
5	2674	do	Sane	
12	2675	Dismissed		
12	2676	Feb. 22	Sane	
12	2677	do	Insane	Acute confusional insanity
12	2678	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
12	2679	do	do	Do.
21	2682	Feb. 28	Sane	

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	No.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1907.				
Feb. 21	2683	Feb. 28	Sane	Manic depressive insanity.
21	2684	do	Insane	Do.
21	2685	do	do	Dementia precox.
21	2686	do	do	Senile dementia.
21	2687	Dismissed		
21	2688	Feb. 26	Insane	Do.
21	2689	do	do	Dementia precox.
21	2690	do	do	Acute confusional insanity.
21	2691	do	do	Imbecility.
21	2692	do	do	Dementia precox.
21	2693	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
Mar. 3	2694	Mar. 5	Sane	
3	2695	do	Insane	Paresis.
3	2696	do	do	Idiot.
3	2697	do	do	Paresis.
3	2698	do	do	Senile dementia.
3	2699	Dismissed		
3	2700	Mar. 5	Insane	Manic depressive insanity.
3	2701	do	do	Do.
3	2702	do	do	Do.
3	2703	do	do	Delusions.
3	2704	do	do	Do.
12	2705	Mar. 14	do	Recurrent mania.
12	2706	Dismissed		
12	2707	Mar. 12	Insane	Senile dementia.
12	2708	do	do	Do.
12	2709	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
12	2710	do	do	Delusions.
12	2711	do	do	Epileptic insanity.
12	2712	do	do	Senile dementia.
12	2713	do	do	Imbecility.
12	2714	do	do	Do.
12	2715	do	do	Do.
19	2716	Mar. 21	do	Epileptic dementia.
19	2717	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
19	2718	do	do	Imbecility.
19	2719	do	do	Dementia precox.
19	2720	do	do	Senile dementia.
19	2721	do	do	Toxic phycosis.
19	2722	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
19	2723	do	do	Dementia.
19	2724	do	do	Delusions.
19	2725	do	do	Senile dementia.
19	2726	do	do	Do.
26	2728	Mar. 28	do	Do.
26	2729	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
26	2730	do	do	Dementia precox.
26	2731	do	do	Presenile dementia.
26	2732	do	Sane	
26	2733	do	Insane	Paresis.
26	2734	do	do	Delusions.
26	2735	do	do	Imbecility.
Apr. 9	2737	Apr. 11	do	Delusions.
9	2738	do	do	Do.
9	2739	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
9	2740	do	do	Do.
9	2741	do	Insanity	Paresis.
9	2742	do	Insane	Do.
9	2743	do	do	Epileptic dementia.
9	2744	do	do	Dementia.
16	2745	Apr. 18	do	Organic dementia.
16	2746	do	do	Delusions.
16	2747	do	do	Do.
16	2748	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
16	2749	do	do	Toxic phycosis.
16	2750	do	do	Imbecility.
16	2751	do	do	Delusions.
16	2752	do	do	Do.
30	2754	May 2	do	Dementia.
30	2755	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
30	2756	do	do	Dementia precox.
30	2757	do	do	Senile dementia.
30	2758	do	do	Melancholia.
30	2759	do	do	Chronic morphanism
30	2760	do	do	Dementia.
May 7	2761	May 9	do	Epileptic dementia.
7	2762	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
7	2763	do	do	Epileptic insanity.
7	2764	do	do	Do.
7	2765	do	Sane	
7	2766	do	Insane	Paresis.

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	No.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1907.				
May 7	2767	May 9	Insane	Paresis.
14	2768	May 16	do	Delusions.
14	2769	do	Sane	
14	2771	do	Insane	Toxic phycosis.
14	2772	do	do	Paresis.
14	2773	do	do	Senile dementia.
14	2774	do	do	Do.
14	2775	do	do	Dementia precox.
14	2776	do	do	Imbecility.
27	2778	May 29	Sane	
27	2779	do	Insane	Melancholia.
27	2780	do	do	Delusions.
27	2781	do	do	Do.
27	2782	do	Sane	
27	2783	do	Insane	Dementia precox.
27	2784	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
27	2785	do	do	Do.
27	2786	do	do	Delusions.
June 6	2787	June 6	do	Dementia precox.
6	2788	do	do	Do.
6	2789	do	do	Paresis.
6	2790	do	do	Exhaustive phycosis.
6	2791	do	do	Religious mania.
6	2792	do	do	Melancholia.
6	2793	do	do	Paresis.
6	2796	do	do	Dementia.
11	2797	June 13	do	Melancholia.
11	2798	do	do	Senile dementia.
11	2799	do	do	Delusions.
11	2800	do	do	Dementia.
11	2801	do	do	Senile dementia.
11	2802	do	do	Acute mania.
11	2803	do	do	Dementia.
18	2804	June 21	do	Alcoholic hallunicosis.
18	2805	do	do	Dementia precox.
18	2806	do	do	Do.
18	2807	do	do	Delusions.
18	2808	do	do	Senile dementia.
18	2809	do	do	Do.
18	2810	do	do	Do.
18	2811	do	do	Delusions.
18	2812	do	do	Epileptic insanity.
21	2813	June 27	do	Delusions.
21	2814	do	do	Korsakow.
21	2815	do	do	Epileptic insanity.
21	2816	do	Sane	
21	2817	do	Insane	Delusions.
21	2818	do	do	Imbecility.
21	2819	Dismissed		
21	2820	June 27	Insane	Paresis.
21	2821	do	do	Delusions.

SUMMARY.

Total number of petitions filed, 321.
Total number of petitions dismissed, 20.
Total number of cases tried, 301.
Total number found to be sane, 30.
Total number found to be insane, 271.

Of those found to be insane, 2 had acute confusional insanity; 1 alcoholic hallunicosis; 1 chronic morphanism; 49 delusions; 16 dementia; 34 dementia precox; 1 dipsomania; 1 exhaustive phycosis; 11 epileptic dementia; 1 idiocy; 11 imbecility; 3 korsakow; 3 mania; 32 manic depressive insanity; 16 melancholia; 11 paranoia; 18 paresis; 1 recurrent mania; 1 religious mania; 45 senile dementia, and 9 toxic psycosis.

Reimbursement of the District of Columbia for care and maintenance of insane persons at the Government Hospital for the Insane was enforced by this office by legal proceedings during the fiscal year in the following cases, viz:

John J. Callahan, case No. 2060 (equity), amount collected	$1,000.00
Elizabeth Hart, case No. 498, amount collected	74.33
Bertha Tolliver, case No. 2123, amount collected	71.99
Walker Tolliver, case No. 1964, amount collected	320.68
Total	1,467.00

Petition has been filed in behalf of the District of Columbia, and the case is now before the auditor, for reimbursement of the District in the sum of $220.56 for the care and maintenance of Elizabeth Wagner at the Government Hospital for the Insane from July *1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.* This lunatic recently came into the possession of about $1,400, *and effort is being made* to recover from the time she ceased to be indigent and to compel *her estate to pay for her future* care and treatment to the extent of her estate.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrica department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

STREET LIGHTING.

Under authority of Congress bids were asked for mantle gas and naphtha street lighting for both one-year and three-year contracts. The following proposals were received:

MANTLE GAS LIGHTING.

	One year.	Three years.
American Street Lighting Co	$23.00	$20.85
Cleveland Street Lighting Co	22.80	21.65
Union Lighting Co	23.00	23.00

MANTLE NAPHTHA LIGHTING.

Union Lighting Co	$23.10	$22.80
American Street Lighting Co	24.25	24.25

The contract for gas lighting was awarded to the American Street Lighting Company, of Baltimore, for three years, at the rate of $20.85 per lamp per annum, and for naphtha lighting to the Union Lighting Company for three years, at the rate of $22.80 per lamp per annum.

This favorable rate for gas lighting, together with the increased appropriation, enabled the department to substitute mantle burners for practically all of the old flat-flame burners throughout the District. The only exceptions were in the cases of the Pennsylvania Avenue and Navy-Yard bridges, where the vibrations from traffic are so heavy as to prohibit the use of mantles.

A new type of arc lamp, known as the "Magnetite" lamp, was installed on the new circuits on New York avenue from Seventh street northwest to Second and R streets northeast, and on Brightwood avenue from Upshur street to the District line.

The following tables give the changes during the year in the several systems of lighting:

GAS LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

(Plain and mantle burners.)

NOTE.—(a) Plain posts erected but not lighted during previous year. (b) Patrol posts erected but not lighted during previous year. (c) On patrol posts.

Northwest:

West side of Twenty-fourth street between L and M streets	(a) 1
North side of L street between Twenty sixth and Twenty-seventh streets	(a) 1
Alley between New Hampshire avenue and Nineteenth street, Q and Corcoran streets	(a) 1

Northwest—Continued.

Alley between Willard and T, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	(a) 3
Alley between P and Bates, First and Third streets	(a) 1
Bates street between First and Third streets	(a) 3
Alley between Pierce and M, First and North Capitol streets	(a) 1
North side of Rhode Island avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets	(a) 1
West side of Eighth street between Rhode Island avenue and R street	(a) 1
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, V and W streets	(a) 2
Alley between Fifteenth street and Vermont avenue, H and I streets	(a) 1
Around Cogswell fountain, intersection of Seventh and C streets and Pennsylvania avenue	4
North side of I street between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets	2
Southwest corner of North Capitol and K streets	(b) 1
Northeast corner of Seventeenth and Q streets	(b) 1
Southwest corner of New Hampshire avenue and Q street	(b) 1
Alley between M and N, Ninth and Tenth streets	1
Northeast corner of Portner place and U street	1
U street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	2
Northwest corner of Madison and M streets	1
South side of P street between Tenth and Eleventh streets	(b) 1
Alley between G and H, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	(a) 2
Alley between N and O, Tenth and Eleventh streets	(a) 2
Upper Water street, west of Twenty-second street	1
Alley between Pennsylvania avenue and L street, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets	(a) 1
West side of Eighteenth street between D and E streets	1
Northwest corner of Eighteenth and D streets	1
D street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets	3
Southeast corner of Nineteenth and D streets	1
North side of Grant place between Ninth and Tenth streets	1
Alley between R and S, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
Southwest corner of Twenty-third and E streets	1
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, P street and Rhode Island avenue	1
Alley between Mount Vernon place and L street, Seventh and Eighth streets	1
Alley between Tenth and Eleventh streets, K street and New York avenue	2
North side of Florida avenue between Eighteenth street and Connecticut avenue	7
Northwest corner of Nineteenth and T streets	1
Southeast corner of Nineteenth street and Florida avenue	1
Northwest corner of Florida avenue and V street	1

Northeast:

Alley between Tennessee avenue and Twelfth street, A and B streets	(a) 1
Alley between Fourth and Fifth, K and L streets	(a) 1
West side of Fifth street between K and L streets	(a) 1
West side of Sixth street between H and I streets	(a) 1
Patterson street between North Capitol and First streets	3
South side of I street between Fourth and Fifth streets	1
Southwest corner of Fifth and I streets	1
Southeast corner of Sixth and I streets	1
Orleans place between Sixth and Seventh streets	(a) 4
West side of Fourth street between I and K streets	1
North side of East Capitol street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
Northwest corner of Fourteenth street and North Carolina avenue	1
South side of North Carolina avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	2
North side of East Capitol street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	3
East side of Third street between G and H streets	1
Alley between Third and Fourth, G and H streets	1
Seventh street between I and K streets	1
South side of I street between Third and Fourth streets	1
Sixth street between I and K streets	2
Alley between C and D, Second and Third streets	1
Virginia avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets	1
Massachusetts avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	(a) 7

Southeast:	
Thirteenth street between Massachusetts avenue and B street	(a) 2
Alley between South Carolina avenue and D street, Sixth and Seventh streets	(a) 1
West side of Fifth street between East Capitol and A streets	(a) 1
South side of G street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	(a) 2
Alley between E and G, Seventh and Eighth streets	(a) 2
Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Massachusetts avenue and B street	3
Southeast corner of Seventh and C streets	(b) 1
Alley between Sixth and Seventh streets, D street and South Carolina avenue	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and N street	1
Southwest and southeast corners of N and West streets	2
South side of N street between East and West streets	1
Southwest and southeast corners of East and N streets	2
West street south of N street	8
East street south of N street	5
Kentucky avenue between D and E streets	2
Alley between Eighth and Ninth, D and E streets	1
South side of Virginia avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets	2
C street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	2
C street between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets	10
D street between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets	5
Sixteenth street between C and D streets	2
South side of D street between First and Second streets	1
West side of Seventh street between G and I streets	1
Southwest corner of Second and E streets	1
Southwest corner of Fourteenth and A streets	1
Northeast corner of Fifteenth and A streets	1
South side of East Capitol street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.	1
D street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	2
Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, D and E streets	2
M street between South Capitol and Half streets	1
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, G street and Georgia avenue	1
Fifteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and K street	2
Alley between Second and Third, A and B streets	2
Nineteenth street between B and C streets	4
D street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets	1
South side of North Carolina avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets	1
Second street between F street and Virginia avenue	6
Virginia avenue between Second and Third streets	3
South side of South Carolina avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets	1
South side of K street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
K street between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets	3
Thirteenth street between B and C streets	2
Southwest:	
Alley between B and C streets, Thirteenth street and Linworth place	(a) 3
Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets	2
Intersection of Maryland avenue and B street	(b) 1
West side of Eighth street between C and D streets	1
South side of D street between Ninth and Tenth streets	1
Southwest corner of Third and B streets	1
Northwest corner of Third and E streets	1
Northwest, county:	
California street between Phelps place and Twenty-third street	(a) 3
Lamont street between Sixteenth and Mount Pleasant streets	(a) 3
Southeast corner of Seventeenth and Lamont streets	(a) 1
West side of Seventeenth street between Lamont street and Kilbourne place	(a) 1
Corners of Seventeenth street and Kilbourne place	(a) 2
Kilbourne place west of Seventeenth street	(a) 2
Irving street west of Mount Pleasant street	(a) 1
South side of Clifton street west of University place	(a) 1

Northwest, county—Continued.

Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Clifton and Euclid streets	(a) 1
Columbia road and Lanier place east of Adams Mill road	(a) 2
Alley between Girard and Harvard streets west of Fourteenth street	(a) 1
Alley between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Park road and Monroe street	(a) 3
Alley between Fourth and Fifth, T and U streets	(a) 1
Shepherd street between Fourth and Seventh streets, Petworth	(a) 6
Fourth street between Randolph and Shepherd streets, Petworth	(a) 1
Flagler place between U and Adams streets	(a) 7
Adams street west of Flagler place	(a) 1
Bryant street west of First street	(a) 2
Alley west of First street between Adams and Bryant streets	(a) 1
Randolph place between First and Second streets	3
Northeast corner of Twenty-fourth street and Bancroft place	1
Alley between Clifton and Euclid streets, Fourteenth street and University place	(a) 2
Alley between Park road and Monroe street, Fourteenth street and Holmead place	(a) 2
Alley between Newton street and Ingleside terrace, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets	(a) 2
Alley between Park road and Newton street, Eighteenth and Mount Pleasant streets	2
Northwest corner of Fifteenth street and Columbia road	(b) 1
Harvard street east of Brightwood avenue	2
Columbia road east of Brightwood avenue	4
Northwest corner of North Capitol street and Rhode Island avenue	(b) 1
Massachusetts avenue between Twenty-fourth street and Water Side drive	27
Bryant street east of Fourth street	4
Trumbull street between Sixth street and Brightwood avenue	1
Delafield place between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	5
Emerson street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	4
Thirteenth street north of Madison street	2
Oak street west of Brown street	1
Alley between Lamont street and Park road, Sixteenth and Mount Pleasant streets	1
Alley between Belmont and Chapin streets west of Fourteenth street	1
Allison street between Brightwood and Kansas avenues	5
Ninth street between Webster and Allison streets	2
Irving street between Brightwood avenue and Warder street	7
Southeast corner of Connecticut and Wyoming avenues	(c) 1
Southwest corner of Illinois avenue and Upshur street	1
West side of Fifth street between Quincy and Randolph streets	1
Quincy street between Fifth and Eighth streets	8
Randolph street between Seventh street and New Hampshire avenue	1
Alley between Second and Third streets, Florida and Rhode Island avenues	2
Alley between V and W streets, Flagler place and First street	2
Alley between W and Adams, First and North Capitol streets	2
South side of Sheridan circle between Twenty-third street and Massachusetts avenue	1
Alley between Ontario road and Seventeenth street, Kalorama road and Florida avenue	1
Alley between Euclid street and Columbia road, Champlain street and Ontario road	1
Ontario road between Florida avenue and Kalorama road	8
Alleys between Fairmont and Girard, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	2
Kilbourne place between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	3
Corners of Eighteenth street and Kilbourne place	2
East side of Eighteenth street between Kilbourne place and Lamont street	1
Alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, Florida avenue and T street	1
Alley between Adams Mill and Ontario roads, Ontario and Clydesdale places	1
Alley between First street and Flagler place, U and V streets	2
West side of Twenty-third street between S street aud Bancroft place	1
Southwest corner of Twenty-third street and Bancroft place	1
Alley between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Park road and Monroe street	3

Northwest, county—Continued.	
Alley between Columbia road and Irving street, Sherman avenue and Eleventh street	1
Northeast, county:	
Alley between T street and Todd place, North Capitol street and Lincoln road	(a) 1
South side of Rhode Island avenue and U street between North Capitol street and Lincoln road	4
V street between North Capitol street and Lincoln road	4
Southeast corner of North Capitol and S streets	1
Rhode Island avenue from Fifth to Twelfth streets	24
Northwest corner of Eighth and Kearny streets, Brookland	1
Eighth street between Kearny and Lawrence streets, Brookland	1
Southwest corner of Ninth and Monroe streets, Brookland	1
Southeast, county:	
Jefferson street between Pierce and Adams streets, Anacostia	2
Georgetown:	
Alley between Dumbarton avenue and O street, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets	(a) 1
Massachusetts avenue from Rock Creek to Wisconsin avenue	90
Avon place between R street and Dent place	1
Avon place between Cambridge and Dent places	1

GAS LAMPS REERECTED AND RELIGHTED.

(Plain and Welsbach.)

Northwest:	
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and M street	1
Intersection of New York avenue and M street east of Kirby street	1
Northeast:	
Northeast corner of New York avenue and North Capitol street	1
Southwest:	
South side of B street between Eleventh street and Linworth place	2

GAS LAMPS CHANGED FROM PLAIN POSTS TO PATROL POSTS.

Northwest:	
Southwest corner of North Capitol and P streets	1
West side of Fifteenth street between Church and Q streets	1
Southeast:	
Southwest corner of Fourth and K streets	1
Northwest, county:	
Southwest corner of Eighth street and Barry place	1
Northeast corner of Fifteenth and Chapin streets	1
Southeast corner of Kalorama and Ontario roads	1
Georgetown:	
Northeast corner of Thirtieth and N streets	1

NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
East end of alley between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, D and E streets	1
D street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets	2
Alley between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, New York avenue and E street	3
Northeast:	
Alleys between Sixteenth and Seventh streets, Gales street and Benning road	2
Corners of Third and I streets, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	2
Corners of Fourth and I streets, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	2
Corner of Fifth and I streets, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	1
On I street between Fifth and Sixth streets, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	1
Corner of Sixth and I streets, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	1
Corners of Ninth and L streets, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	2
Corners of Florida avenue and Tenth street, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	2

Northeast—Continued.	
Delaware avenue between C street and Massachusetts avenue	4
Fourteenth street between East Capitol and B streets	5
Sixteenth street between B and C streets	3
B street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
Sixteenth street between East Capitol and A streets	1
East Capitol street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	2
Northeast corner of Seventeenth and East Capitol streets	1
Seventeenth street between East Capitol and A streets	1
Northwest corner of East Capitol and Eighteenth streets	1
Eighteenth street between East Capitol and B streets	3
Southeast:	
B street between Fifteenth and Nineteenth streets	14
Alley between Ninth and Tenth, East Capitol and A streets	1
South side of A street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	2
Seventeenth street between East Capitol and A streets	2
A street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	1
Eighteenth street between East Capitol and A streets	1
Southwest:	
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad subway, Third street and Virginia avenue	4
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad subway, Second street and Virginia avenue	2
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad subway, First street and Virginia avenue	2
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad subway, Delaware and Virginia avenues	2
Eighth and C streets, Baltimore and Potomac Railroad crossing	5
West side of Tenth street, between Maryland avenue and C street	2
East side of Tenth street, between Maryland avenue and C street	2
Southeast and southwest corners of Tenth and D streets	2
South side of D street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets	1
Northwest corner of South Capitol and Canal streets	1
Southwest corner of South Capitol and Canal streets	1
East side of Ninth street, between D street and Maryland avenue	2
Northwest, county:	
North side of Oakdale place, between Second and Third streets	1
V street between Second and Fourth streets	2
Michigan avenue between North Capitol and First streets	6
Oregon avenue from intersection of Oregon avenue and Fourteenth street road to Rock Creek Ford road	52
Spring place, Takoma Park	3
Fourteenth street extended, from Otis place to Piney Branch road	61
Alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, Florida avenue and T street	2
Alley between Rhode Island avenue and U street, North Capitol and First streets	3
Northeast, county:	
Alley, block 1, Trinidad	4
Alley, block 2, Trinidad	4
Brentwood road, between South Dakota and East avenues	10
Sargent road, between Michigan avenue and District line	25
Queen's Chapel road, between Michigan avenue and Newton street	13
Eighteenth street, between Newton and Monroe streets	1
Eighteenth street, between Monroe and Lawrence streets	1
Lawrence street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	1
Lawrence street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	1
Monroe street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	1
Corner of Monroe and Seventeenth streets	1
Seventeenth street, between Lawrence and Monroe streets	1
Seventeenth street, between Lawrence and Kearny streets	1
Kearny street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	1
Kearny street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	1
Jackson street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	1
Jackson street, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets	5
Twentieth street, between Jackson street and Rhode Island avenue	1
Brentwood road, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets	1
Queen's Chapel road, between Brentwood road and Rhode Island avenue	1

Northeast, county—Continued.	
Fort Drive, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	1
Fort Drive, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	1
Irving street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	1
Intersection of Sixteenth street and Rhode Island avenue	1
Harewood road, between Michigan avenue and Rock Creek Church road	32
North Capitol street, between V street and Michigan avenue	20
Michigan avenue, between North Capitol street and Lincoln road	18
Michigan avenue, from Queen's Chapel road to the District line	21
Queen's Chapel road, from Michigan avenue to the District line	10
Girard street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland	2
Queen street west of Montello avenue, Trinidad	1
Queen street east of Montello avenue, Trinidad	1
Corner of Vista street and South Dakota avenue, Woodridge	1
Vista street north of South Dakota avenue, Woodridge	2
Corner of Rhode Island and South Dakota avenues, Woodridge	1
Corner of Twenty-sixth and Irving streets, Woodridge	1
Irving street opposite Twenty-fifth street, Woodridge	1
Corner of Twenty-fourth and Irving streets, Woodridge	1
Southeast, county:	
Ridge road east, from Bowen road to Anacostia road	38
Bowen road, between Ridge road and District line	6
South Hamilton road, from Ainger avenue to Harrison street	7
Bruce avenue south of Ainger avenue, Garfield	4
Madison street east of Fort Stanton road	2
Fort Stanton road south of Madison street	1
Hamilton road from Stanton to Ainger avenues	24
Naylor road between Good Hope and Minnesota avenue	22
High View avenue, Anacostia	3
Georgetown:	
Alley between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Olive avenue and N street	1

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northeast:	
H street subway between First and Second streets	108
Northwest, county:	
Macomb street west of Connecticut avenue, Cleveland Park	5
Southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Highland place, Cleveland Park	1
South side of Newark street opposite Thirty-fourth place, Cleveland Park	1
West side of Thirty-fourth place between Newark and Ordway streets, Cleveland Park	1
West side of Thirty-fourth place corner of Ordway street, Cleveland Park	1
Canal road west from intersection of Foxhall road to Chain Bridge	67
Foxhall road between Chain Bridge road and Reservoir street	14
Ridge road between Reservoir street and Loughboro road	41
Nebraska avenue between Wisconsin avenue and Ridge road	35
Loughboro road between Wisconsin and Nebraska avenues	7
Reservoir street between Thirty-fifth street and Conduit road	34
Belt road from Chevy Chase circle to lamp No. 452	28
Chesapeake street between Wisconsin avenue and River road	3
Murdock Mill road southwest of Wisconsin avenue	3
Intersection of Wisconsin avenue and Yuma street	1
Yuma street west of Wisconsin avenue	2
Aqueduct Bridge intersection of Water street	2
Chain Bridge	14
West side of Thirty-eighth street south of Woodley street	2
Northeast, county:	
Anacostia road between Deanwood station and Sheriff road	7
Central avenue between Benning road and District line	29
Southeast, county:	
Highview place, Congress Heights	3
Waclark place, Randall Park, Congress Heights	1
Brothers place, Randall Park, Congress Heights	6
Giesboro road from Fourth street to intersection of Giesboro and Livingston roads	23

Southeast, county—Continued.

Giesboro road from intersection of Giesboro and Livingston roads southwesterly to the Home of the Aged and Infirm	33
Livingston road from intersection of Giesboro and Livingston roads to District line	29
Wheeler road between Hamilton road and District line	22
Hamilton road between Wheeler road and Stanton avenue	21
Randall place south of Hamilton road	3
Sixth street south of Hamilton road	3
Pomeroy avenue between Sheridan and Stanton avenues	9
Bowen avenue north of Sheridan avenue	5
Douglass avenue from intersection of Stanton avenue	2
Stanton avenue between Elvans avenue and Hamilton road	17
Sheridan avenue between lamp No. 662 and Stanton avenue	8

STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

On fire-alarm posts, northwest:	
Northeast corner of Thirteenth and B streets	a 1
Northwest corner of Fourteenth and K streets	a 1
Northeast corner of Seventeenth and S streets	a 1
Northwest corner of Fourth street and New York avenue	a 1
Southwest corner of N and Kirby streets	a 1
Northwest corner of Sixth and S streets	a 1
Southeast corner of Seventh street and Florida avenue	a 1
Southwest corner of Tenth and T streets	1
Northwest corner of North Capitol and P streets	1
Northwest corner of Third and Q streets	1
Southeast corner of Thirteenth and T streets	1
On fire-alarm posts, northeast:	
Southeast corner of Second and H streets	a 1
Southeast corner of Third and B streets	a 1
Northeast corner of First street and Maryland avenue	a 1
Northwest corner of Second and East Capitol streets	1
Southeast corner of Second and C streets	1
Northwest corner of Eighth and E streets	1
On fire-alarm posts, southeast:	
Southeast corner of Fourth and East Capitol streets	a 1
Northeast corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue	a 1
Southeast corner of South Capitol and D streets	1
Northeast corner of First and Carroll streets	1
Southeast corner of Eighth and G streets	1
Southeast corner of Fifth and I streets	1
Southeast corner of Tenth and E streets	1
Southeast corner of Eleventh and I streets	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and L streets	1
Southwest corner of Third and L streets	1
On fire-alarm posts, southwest:	
Southeast corner of Third and E streets	a 1
Northeast corner of Four-and-a-half and F streets	a 1
Northeast corner of Seventh and F streets	a 1
Northwest corner of Four-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue	a 1
Southwest corner of First and C streets	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and B streets	1
On fire-alarm posts, northwest, county:	
Northwest corner of Eighteenth street and Belmont road	a 1
Southwest corner of North Capitol and S streets	a 1
Northwest corner of Thirteenth and Monroe streets	1
Northwest corner of Nineteenth street and Columbia road	1
Southwest corner of Nineteenth and V streets	1
Southwest corner of Ontario road and Lanier place	a 1
West side of Twentieth street opposite Biltmore street	a 1
Southeast corner of Eighth street and Barry place	1
West side of Brightwood avenue opposite W street	1

* Fire-alarm posts erected during previous year.

On fire-alarm posts, northeast, county:	
Northwest corner of Lincoln road and T street	1
On fire-alarm posts, Georgetown:	
Northeast corner of Thirtieth and Q streets	1
On patrol posts, northwest:	
Southeast corner of Tenth and F streets	a 1
Southeast corner of Seventh and L streets	1
Southeast corner of Thirteenth and B streets	a 1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and H street	a 1
Northwest corner of Fifth and I streets	a 1
Southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue	a 1
Northeast corner of Fifteenth and B streets	a 1
Southwest corner of Fifth and L streets	1
On patrol posts, southeast:	
Northeast corner of Eighth street and Virginia avenue	a 1
On patrol posts, southwest:	
Northeast corner of Four-and-a-half and G streets	a 1
On patrol posts, northwest, county:	
Northeast corner of Park road and Fourteenth street	1
Southwest corner of Twentieth and Calvert streets	a 1
On patrol posts, Georgetown:	
Southeast corner of Wisconsin and Dumbarton avenues	a 1
On plain posts, northwest:	
Northeast corner of Sixth and F streets	1
Southwest corner of Eighth and F streets	1
Northeast corner of Eleventh and F streets	1
Northeast corner of Twelfth and F streets	1
Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and R street	1
Southeast corner of Connecticut and Florida avenues	1
Northeast corner of Eighth street and Mount Vernon place (north side)	1
Southwest corner of Eighth street and Mount Vernon place (south side)	1
Northeast corner of Sixth street and New York avenue	1
Northeast corner of Fifth and L streets	1
Southeast corner of Fifth street and New York avenue	1
Southwest corner of Fourth street and New York avenue	1
Southwest corner of Third street and New York avenue	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey and New York avenues	1
Northwest corner of First street and New York avenue	1
Northwest corner of New York avenue and Kirby street	1
Northwest corner of New York avenue and North Capitol street	1
Louisiana avenue between John Marshall place and Sixth street	1
On plain posts, northeast:	
Northwest corner of New York avenue and First street	1
On plain posts, northwest, county:	
Southwest corner of Connecticut avenue and Le Roy place	1
Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and California street	1
Northwest corner of Columbia road and California street	1
Southwest corner of Columbia road and Wyoming avenue	1
Northeast corner of Columbia and Kalorama roads	1
Northeast corner of Columbia and Belmont roads	1
Northwest corner of Columbia road and Mintwood place	1
Southwest corner of Columbia road and Biltmore street	1
Southeast corner of Calvert street and Cliffbourne place	1
Northwest corner of Columbia and Ontario roads	1
Southwest corner of Columbia road and Seventeenth street	1
Northeast corner of Columbia and Quarry roads	1
Southeast corner of Columbia road and Messmore place	1
Northeast corner of Mount Pleasant and Irving streets	1
Northeast corner of Park road and Seventeenth street	1
Northwest corner of Fourteenth and Irving streets	1
Northeast corner of Mount Pleasant and Lamont streets	1
Southeast corner of Columbia road and Champlain street	1
Southwest corner of Columbia and Ontario roads	1

* Patrol posts erected during previous year.

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest:	
Alley between E and F, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets	2
Alley between G and H, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets	1
Alley between M street and Ward place, Twenty-second street and New Hampshire avenue	3
Twenty-second street between C and Upper Water streets	3
Twentieth street between E street and New York avenue	1
New York avenue between Twentieth street and Virginia avenue	2
New York avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets	4
Northeast:	
Northeast and southwest corners of Fourth and I streets	2
West side of Thirteenth street between D and Duncan streets	1
Southeast:	
Virginia avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets	4
Southeast corner of Fifteenth and K streets	1
South side of K street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
K street between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets	6
Thirteenth street between B and C streets	1
South side of East Capitol street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, D and E streets	1
Southwest:	
Third street subway between Virginia avenue and E street	4
Northwest, county:	
Bryant street east of Fourth street	5
Kalorama road between Seventeenth street and Ontario road	1
Ontario road between Euclid street and Columbia road	3
Northeast, county:	
Raum street between Montello and Trinidad avenues, Trinidad	3
Douglas street and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing, Langdon	2
Corner of Twenty-fourth and Douglas streets, Langdon	1
Twenty-fourth street between Douglas and Channing streets, Langdon	1
Corner of Twenty-fourth and Channing streets, Langdon	1
Channing street between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Langdon	1
Corner of Twenty-second and Channing streets, Langdon	
Twenty-fourth street between Douglas and Evarts streets, Langdon	1
Corner of Twenty-fourth and Evarts streets, Langdon	1
Twenty-fourth street between Evarts and Franklin streets, Langdon	1
Corner of Twenty-fourth and Franklin streets, Langdon	1
Evarts street between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Langdon	1
Corner of Twenty-second and Evarts streets, Langdon	1
Twenty-second street between Evarts and Franklin streets, Langdon	1
Corner of Twenty-second and Franklin streets, Langdon	1
Franklin street between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Langdon	1
Corner of Twentieth and Franklin streets, Langdon	1
Twentieth street between Franklin and Girard streets, Langdon	1
Southeast, county:	
Pierce street south of Jefferson street, Anacostia	3

ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and U streets	1
East Executive avenue	5
South side of D street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
West side of Eighth street between E and F streets	1
South side of F street between Eighth and Ninth streets	1
South side of F street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
West side of Ninth street between Louisiana avenue and B street	1
New York avenue between Seventh and North Capitol streets	21
North side of D street between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half streets	1
Southwest corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and C streets	1
South side of C street between Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth streets	1
Ohio avenue between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half streets	1
North side of Ohio avenue between Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth streets	1
Ohio avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	2

Northwest—Continued.
- C street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets..... 2
- D street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets..... 2
- East side of Tenth street between F and G streets..... 1
- Twelfth street between G and H streets..... 2
- Southwest corner of Twelfth and H streets..... 1
- North side of H street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets..... 1
- West side of Twelfth street between H street and New York avenue..... 1
- West side of Sixth street between D and E streets..... 1
- West side of Sixth street between E and F streets..... 1
- Southwest corner of Sixth and E streets..... 1
- South side of E street between Sixth and Seventh streets..... 2
- North side of Ohio avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets..... 1
- Southwest corner of Twelfth street and Ohio avenue..... 1
- West side of Twelfth street between B and C streets..... 1
- Northwest corner of Eleventh and Little B streets..... 1
- Northwest corner of Tenth and Little B streets..... 1
- West side of Eleventh street between B and C streets..... 1
- North side of Pennsylvania avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets.... 1
- North side of Pennsylvania avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets.. 1

Northeast:
- New York avenue between North Capitol and First streets..... 5
- First street between New York and Florida avenues..... 2
- Intersection of Florida and New York avenues..... 1

Southwest:
- East side of Seventh street between Virginia avenue and D street..... 1

Northwest, county:
- Brightwood avenue between Quincy and Butternut streets..... 44
- Brightwood avenue between Butternut street and District line..... 11
- Brightwood avenue north of Florida avenue..... 1

Northeast, county:
- Eckington place between Florida avenue and R street..... 6

ELECTRIC ARC LAMP REERECTED AND RELIGHTED.

Southwest:
- South side of L street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets..... 1

ELECTRIC ARC LAMP DISCONTINUED.

Northwest, county:
- Brightwood avenue between Lamont and Morton streets..... 1

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1907.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast.		County.		Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	
Flat-flame gas	7	16	5	2	2	3	17	6	50	10	118
Mantle gas	50	11	25	2	11	.....	87	8	249	22	465
Naphtha	.....	7	33	.....	26	.....	20	1	415	15	517
Incandescent electric	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	.....	591
Electric arc	62	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	134
Street-designation lamps:											
On fire-alarm posts	14	.....	6	.....	6	.....	10	.....	8	.....	44
On patrol posts	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	13
On plain gas posts	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	38
Total	270	34	84	4	48	3	135	15	1,280	47	1,920

The changes have been as follows:

Kind of light.	Added.	Discontinued.
Flat-flame gas	118	6,692
Mantle gas	7,074	123
Naphtha	517	171
Incandescent electric	591	11
Electric arc	134	1
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts	44	.....
On patrol posts	13	.....
On plain gas posts	38	.....
Total	8,529	6,998
Flat-flame gas lamps changed to mantle gas	6,609	6,609
Total additional lamps erected and discontinued	1,920	389

Net increase during the year, 1,531 lamps.

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1907, as compared with July 1, 1906.

Kind of light.	1906.	1907.
Flat-flame gas	6,605	31
Mantle gas	958	[a]7,909
Naphtha	1,442	1,788
Electric incandescent	1,093	1,673
Electric arc	990	1,123
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts	154	198
On patrol posts	19	32
On plain gas posts	146	184
On arc-light posts	3	3
Total	11,410	12,944

[a] 6,609 flat-flame gas lamps were changed to mantle gas.
Increase during year, 1,531 lamps.

DISTRICT UNDERGROUND-CABLE SYSTEM.

The following connections were made to the underground system:

FIRE-ALARM POSTS (TOTAL, 27).

Southwest corner Tenth and T streets northwest.
Northeast corner Thirtieth and Q streets northwest.
Northwest corner Thirteenth and Harvard streets northwest.
Northwest corner Third and Q streets northwest.
Northwest corner North Capitol and P streets.
Southeast corner Twenty-second street and Newport place northwest.
Southwest corner Eighth street and Barry place northwest.
Northwest corner Brightwood avenue and W street northwest.
South side of Nineteenth street at the corner of V street northwest.
Twenty-second and Decatur streets northwest.
Northeast corner Thirteenth and Monroe streets northwest.
Southwest corner Thirteenth and P streets northwest.
Columbia road near Nineteenth street northwest.
Southwest corner Second and C streets northeast.
Northwest corner Eighth and E streets northeast
Northeast corner Tenth and C streets northeast.
Northwest corner Lincoln avenue and T street northeast.
Northwest corner Second and East Capitol streets northeast.
Southeast corner Fifth and I streets southeast.
Southwest corner Seventh and L streets southeast.
Northeast corner Third and L streets southeast.
Northeast corner First and Carroll streets southeast.

Northwest corner South Capitol and D streets southwest.
Southeast corner Eighth and G streets southeast.
Southeast corner Eleventh and I streets southeast.
Southeast corner Tenth and E streets southeast.
Southwest corner First and C streets southwest.

PATROL POSTS (TOTAL, 21).

Northwest corner Thirtieth and Q streets northwest.
Northwest corner Seventh and Q streets northwest.
West side of Eighteenth street between U and V streets northwest.
Southwest corner North Capitol and P streets northwest.
Northeast corner Twenty-second street and Newport place northwest.
Northwest corner Eighth street and Barry place northwest.
Northwest corner Brightwood avenue and Barry place northwest.
Southwest corner Brightwood avenue and W street northwest.
Intersection of Third and T streets northwest.
Southwest corner New Jersey avenue and L street northwest.
Northeast corner Fifteenth and Chapin streets northwest.
Southwest corner Twenty-second and G streets northwest.
Northwest corner Thirteenth and P streets northwest.
Northeast corner Lincoln avenue and R street northeast.
Southeast corner Eleventh and C streets northeast.
Northeast corner Fourth and K streets southeast.
Southeast corner Second and E streets southeast.
Seventh street between G and I streets southeast.
Intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and E street southeast.
Southeast corner Ninth and B streets southwest.
Northwest corner Canal and C streets southwest.

CONNECTIONS TO DISTRICT BUILDINGS (TOTAL, 2).

Engineer department stables.
Electrical department stables.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CONDUITS (TOTAL, 6).

Twenty-second and M streets northwest.
First street and Indiana avenue northwest.
Eighteenth and V streets northwest.
North Capitol and O streets.
Ninth and R streets northwest.
Eleventh street between G and I streets southeast.

In making the above-mentioned connections 8,675.5 feet of conduit (duct feet) and 22 manholes were built, the work being done entirely by this department.

Connections to the underground system.

	On July 1, 1906.	On July 1, 1907.
Fire-alarm posts	177	204
Police-patrol posts	130	151
Cable-terminal posts	8	8
Schoolhouses	20	20
Fire-department houses	21	21
Police-station houses	8	8
Miscellaneous District buildings	1	3
United States Government buildings	8	8
Private buildings	16	16
Cable poles	68	68
Total	457	507

Cable drawn out during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14 B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14 B. & S.		Conductors No. 19 B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14 B. & S.	Conductors No. 19 B. & S.
				Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
45-pair			1,776	15	53,280	30	106,560	1,776	53,280	106,560
30-pair	707	42,420						707	42,420	
10-pair			57	5	570	5	570	57	570	570
8-pair			1,665	4	13,320	4	13,320	1,665	13,320	13,320
6-pair			690	4	5,520	2	2,760	690	5,520	2,760
5-pair			283	3	1,698	2	1,132	283	1,698	1,132
3-pair			1,163	2	4,652	1	2,326	1,163	4,652	2,326
Total	707	42,420	5,634		79,040		126,668	6,341	121,460	126,668

1.20 miles of cable containing 47 miles of conductors.

Cable drawn in during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14. B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
60-pair					360	30	21,600	30	21,600	360	21,600	21,600
50-pair			455	45,500						455	45,500	
45-pair					1,178	15	35,340	30	70,680	1,178	35,340	70,680
40-pair					360	15	10,800	25	18,000	360	10,800	18,000
35-pair					4,203	15	126,090	20	168,120	4,203	126,090	168,120
30-pair	1,255	75,300			9,261	10	185,220	20	370,440	10,516	260,520	370,440
20-pair					633	10	12,660	10	12,660	633	12,660	12,660
12-pair					2,705	6	32,460	6	32,460	2,705	32,460	32,460
10-pair					1,228	5	12,280	5	12,280	1,228	12,280	12,280
8-pair					20,159	4	161,272	4	161,272	20,159	161,272	161,272
6-pair					528	4	4,224	2	2,112	528	4,224	2,112
5-pair					283	3	1,698	2	1,132	283	1,698	1,132
3-pair					17,307	2	69,228	1	34,614	17,307	69,228	34,614
Total	1,255	75,300	455	45,500	58,205		672,872		905,370	59,915	793,672	905,370

11.3475 miles of cable, containing 321.788 miles of wire.

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1907.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
100-pair			6,221	1,244,200						6,221		1,244,200
90-pair					480	30	28,800	60	57,600	480	28,800	57,600
80-pair					3,648	30	218,880	50	364,800	3,648	218,880	364,800
75-pair			5,125	768,750						5,125		768,750
70-pair					1,857	30	111,420	40	148,560	1,857	111,420	148,560
65-pair					2,706	15	81,180	50	270,600	2,706	81,180	270,600
60-pair					2,940	30	176,400	30	176,400	2,940	176,400	176,400
55-pair					4,431	15	132,930	40	354,480	4,431	132,930	354,480
50-pair			4,366	436,600						4,366		436,600
45-pair					6,069	20	242,760	25	303,450	6,069	242,760	303,450
45-pair					19,054	15	571,620	30	1,143,240	19,054	571,620	1,143,240
40-pair					5,388	15	161,640	25	269,400	5,388	161,640	269,400
35-pair					22,701	15	681,030	20	908,040	22,701	681,030	908,040
33-pair					4,633	17	157,522	16	148,256	4,663	157,522	148,256

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1907—Continued.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14 B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
30-pair					9,261	10	185,220	20	370,440	9,261	185,220	370,440
30-pair	11,336	680,160	2,574	154,440	1,299	15	38,970	15	38,970	15,209	719,130	193,410
25-pair			13,823	691,150	1,132	10	22,640	15	33,960	14,955	22,640	725,110
20-pair			9,411	376,440	18,482	10	369,640	10	369,640	27,893	369,640	746,080
18-pair					5,494	8	87,904	10	109,880	5,494	87,904	109,880
15-pair	17,405	522,150	570	17,100	1,693	8	27,088	7	23,702	19,668	549,238	40,802
14-pair					6,424	6	77,088	8	102,784	6,424	77,088	102,784
12-pair	13,238	317,712			14,002	6	168,024	6	168,024	27,240	485,736	168,024
10-pair	570	11,400			20,792	5	207,920	5	207,920	21,362	219,320	207,920
8-pair					68,102	4	544,816	4	544,816	68,102	544,816	544,816
6-pair					6,992	4	55,936	2	27,968	6,992	55,936	27,968
5-pair					20,398	3	122,388	2	81,592	20,398	122,388	81,592
3-pair					67,718	2	270,872	1	135,436	67,718	270,872	135,436
Total	42,549	1,531,422	42,090	3,688,680	315,696		4,742,688		6,359,958	400,365	6,274,110	10,048,638

75.826 miles of cable, containing 3,091.429 miles of conductor.

Space from which cables were withdrawn.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	Feet.
District of Columbia	283
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	4,895
Potomac Electric Power Co	1,163
Total	6,341

Space occupied by District cables drawn in during the year.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	Feet.
District of Columbia	10,801
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	45,145
Potomac Electric Power Co.:	
In company's ducts	101
In ducts reserved for the District	1,814
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,438
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Co	616
Total	59,915

Total space occupied by District cables July 1, 1907.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	Feet.
District of Columbia	85,668
Private parties	49
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	306,465
Potomac Electric Power Co.:	
In company's ducts	583
In ducts reserved for the District	2,884
United States Government	1,536
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Co	2,340
Submarine cable	150
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,438
Total	401,133

POLICE PATROL SYSTEM.

The following changes and new installations were made in the patrol system:

First precinct.—Box No. 51, Fifteenth and B streets northwest, was changed from aerial to underground.

Second precinct.—One new improved Gamewell box No. 22 was placed in service on the southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and L street northwest and connected underground. The underground system was extended to the following boxes: No. 15, North Capitol and P streets, and No. 21, Seventh and Q streets northwest.

Third precinct.—One new improved Gamewell box No. 47 was placed in service on the southwest corner of Twenty-second and G streets northwest and connected to the underground system. The telephone station No. 49, located at the old Bathing Beach, was discontinued and the new Bathing Beach connected by telephone direct to the District switchboard.

Fourth precinct.—One new improved box No. 36 was placed in service on the southwest corner of South Capitol and O streets southwest and connected by aerial line. The underground system was extended to boxes No. 12, Maryland avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, and No. 17, First and Canal streets southwest.

Fifth precinct.—One new improved box No. 26 was placed in service on the northwest corner of Half and L streets southeast and connected by aerial line. The underground system was extended to the following boxes: No. 33, Fourth and K streets; No. 36, Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue; No. 43, Seventh street and Navy place, and No. 45, Second and E streets southeast.

Seventh precinct.—Box No. 14 was moved from the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Thirty-third and M streets northwest and the underground system extended to box No. 42, Thirtieth and Q streets northwest.

Eighth precinct.—Two new improved boxes were placed in service and located as follows: No. 44, Third and T streets and No. 51, Brightwood avenue and W street northwest, and connected by the underground system. The underground system was extended to the following boxes: No. 24, Eighth street and Barry place, No. 26, Thirteenth and W streets, and No. 41, Seventh street and Florida avenue northwest.

Ninth precinct.—One new improved box, No. 52, located at the east of the Benning Bridge, was placed in service and connected by aerial cable. The underground system was extended from Sixth and F streets northeast to the Ninth precinct; also to box No. 41, Eleventh and C streets northeast.

Tenth precinct.—Two new improved boxes were placed in service and located as follows: No. 44, Fifteenth and Chapin streets, and No. 45, on Eighteenth street between U and V streets northwest, both connected to the underground system. The underground system was extended to boxes No. 32, Brightwood avenue and Barry place, and No. 41, Twentieth and Cincinnati streets northwest. The old booth box, No. 17, located at Takoma Park, was replaced by a wall box.

Anacostia, subprecinct.—Three new improved boxes were placed in service and located as follows: No. 16, Hamilton road and Ainger

avenue, No. 33, Walker road and the District line, and No. 34, Steel plant, Giesboro point.

Tennallytown, subprecinct.—Three new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service and located as follows: No. 24, Pierce Mill and Broad Branch roads, No. 41, Broad Branch road near Chappel road, and No. 52, Rock Creek Ford and Military roads.

On July 1, 1907, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

Precinct.	Wall boxes.		Booths.	Telephone stations.	Total.
	Underground.	Overhead.			
First	24	1	.....	.....	25
Second	18	2	.....	.....	20
Third	20	12	.....	.....	32
Fourth	7	18	.....	.....	25
Fifth	12	11	.....	.....	23
Sixth	19	1	.....	.....	20
Seventh	10	9	.....	.....	19
Eighth	18	5	.....	.....	23
Ninth	8	20	1	.....	29
Tenth	14	12	4	.....	30
Substations:					
Anacostia	.....	14	3	.....	17
Tennallytown	.....	10	4	.....	14
Total	150	115	12	.....	277

The total number of patrol boxes in service on July 1, 1907, was 277, of which 144 are of the latest improved pattern, known as the Dawson box, and 91 of the Gamewell key break pattern, all of which are practically new; 30 of the old Gamewell brush contact pattern, which are in fairly good condition, and 12 of the old booth pattern.

I would respectfully recommend that the 12 booths be replaced with new improved boxes. The sheet-iron casing of these old booths is badly worn and rusted around the bottom, and they are liable to be blown over during a storm. The works are also in bad condition and can not be relied upon.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

Twenty-one new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service during the year and located as follows:

No. 97, Maple avenue and Chestnut street, Anacostia.
No. 98, Taylor and Jefferson streets, Anacostia.
No. 276, Vermont avenue and T street northwest.
No. 456, Ninth and B streets southwest.
No. 547, Twelfth and G streets southeast.
No. 548, Sixteenth and E streets southeast.
No. 694, Twenty-second and Franklin streets northeast.
No. 695, Rhode Island and South Dakota avenues northeast.
No. 722, Thirty-first and K streets northwest.
No. 763, Thirty-sixth and Newark streets northwest.
No. 771, Newark street near Connecticut avenue northwest.
No. 772, Connecticut avenue and Tilden street northwest.
No. 793, Wisconsin avenue near District line.
No. 822, Brightwood avenue and W street northwest.
No. 846, Ontario road and Lanier place northwest.
No. 851, Twentieth and Biltmore streets northwest.
No. 855, Nineteenth and V streets northwest.
No. 872, Fifth and Kennedy streets northwest.
No. 873, Fifth and Shepherd streets northwest.
No. 956, *Giesboro road near the Belleview* Magazine road southeast.

One private box, No. 194, was installed in Convention Hall, Fifth and L streets northwest.

The following boxes were discontinued during the year.

Three private boxes located in rented buildings occupied by the United States Government were discontinued as follows: No. 141, Mail-Bag Repair Shop, C street between John Marshall place and Sixth street northwest; No. 155, Post-Office Department warerooms, E street between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, and No. 369, War Department, No. 1814 G street northwest. Box No. 369 was turned over to the quartermaster, War Department, and boxes No. 141 and No. 155 are in the storerooms of this Department subject to the order of the Post-Office Department.

Number of fire-alarm boxes in service.

	July 1, 1906.	July 1, 1907.
Connected by overhead wires:		
Public boxes	161	149
Private boxes	64	59
Connected by underground wires:		
Public boxes	170	202
Private boxes	21	24
Total	416	434

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms	475
Alarms from telephone stations	3
Alarms from national automatic boxes	0
Local alarms	416
Second alarms	10
Third alarms	5
Fourth alarms	2
Fifth alarms	1
Sixth alarms	0
Special alarms	1
Total	913
False box alarms	41
False local alarms	7

Number of alarms, by the month.

Month.	Box.	Box (false).	Local.	Local (false).
1906.				
July	33	3	26	1
August	25	4	18	1
September	35	3	13	2
October	26	2	37	0
November	50	3	49	1
December	58	3	50	0
1907.				
January	52	5	48	0
February	45	3	38	2
March	50	4	45	0
April	37	4	42	0
May	34	3	24	0
June	33	4	26	0
Total	478	41	416	7

Special alarm.—January 13, 1907, the fire boat to box No. 538

Number of alarms and tests from each box.

Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12	3	11	141	0	13	262	0	10	453	4	11
13	2	12	142	5	10	264	3	12	454	0	10
14	1	12	143	4	12	265	0	12	456	0	1
15	1	12	144	0	14	266	0	11	512	0	11
16	2	12	145	2	11	267	1	12	513	3	11
17	3	12	146	1	14	268	4	11	514	2	11
18	0	12	147	2	12	269	2	12	515	4	11
19	2	11	148	3	12	271	0	12	516	4	11
21	4	12	149	1	12	272	3	13	517	3	11
23	1	12	152	1	12	273	0	12	518	3	12
24	3	12	153	0	12	274	0	12	519	1	13
25	2	12	154	0	13	275	0	12	521	1	11
27	3	12	155	0	13	276	1	4	522	1	11
28	1	12	156	0	12	279	1	12	523	1	11
31	0	12	157	0	12	282	1	12	524	1	11
32	1	12	158	1	12	283	3	12	525	3	11
35	2	12	159	1	12	312	0	11	526	3	12
36	2	12	162	0	11	313	3	11	527	0	12
37	1	12	164	0	12	314	5	11	528	0	12
39	2	12	165	0	13	316	0	12	529	1	11
41	5	11	166	0	12	317	3	12	531	2	11
43	1	10	167	0	12	318	1	13	533	0	11
45	2	10	168	2	12	319	2	11	534	0	11
46-A	0	10	169	0	12	321	3	11	536	0	11
46-B	0	10	171	1	12	322	0	12	537	0	10
46-C	0	10	172	1	12	323	1	12	538	2	11
48	0	12	173	0	11	324	1	12	539	1	11
49	0	10	174	5	13	325	0	12	541	1	11
51	0	11	175	0	12	326	3	12	542	1	10
52	0	11	176	1	12	327	1	12	543	0	11
53	1	11	177	0	12	328	1	12	545	0	12
54	6	12	178	0	12	329	1	11	546	1	12
57	0	11	179	0	12	341	1	11	547	0	2
58	0	11	181	1	12	342	1	12	548	0	2
59	4	11	182	6	11	343	1	13	612	2	12
62	2	12	184	1	12	344	0	11	613	3	11
63	0	11	185	0	12	345	1	11	615	0	11
64	0	11	187	0	11	346	0	12	616	2	11
67	0	11	188	0	9	348	1	12	617	0	11
68	3	11	189	0	11	349	0	12	618	0	10
69	1	10	192	2	11	351	0	12	619	1	11
71	3	11	193	0	11	353	1	10	621	1	11
72	6	10	194	0	8	355	0	12	622	0	13
73	1	11	195	0	11	358	0	12	623	2	11
74	1	11	196	0	12	359	0	11	624	0	10
75	0	12	197	0	12	365	0	11	625	0	13
76	0	11	198	0	11	366	0	13	626	0	10
78	2	12	199	0	12	367	0	12	627	3	11
79	1	12	212	6	13	368	0	12	628	1	11
81	1	13	213	3	14	369	0	10	629	1	11
82	0	12	214	4	13	377	0	12	631	2	11
83	3	12	215	1	12	378	0	12	632	0	11
84	0	11	216	2	12	412	5	11	633	1	11
85	1	12	217	1	12	413	0	10	634	0	11
86	1	12	231	2	11	414	5	10	635	3	12
87	0	12	232	1	12	415	0	10	636	2	11
89	1	12	234	2	11	416	2	10	637	0	11
91	1	10	235	4	11	417	0	10	638	1	12
92	1	9	236	2	13	418	1	12	639	1	12
93	0	10	237	0	12	419	0	11	641	2	11
94	0	9	238	1	12	421	0	10	642	1	12
96	4	9	239	2	12	422	0	11	644	0	12
98	0	6	241	2	12	423	0	10	645	1	11
121	1	12	242	1	12	424	2	10	646	0	11
122	0	12	243	5	11	425	3	10	647	4	11
123	2	12	244	0	12	426	1	10	648	2	11
124	6	12	245	1	12	427	0	10	649	0	11
125	2	10	246	0	12	428	0	10	651	2	11
126	0	12	247	3	11	429	2	10	652	3	11
127	2	13	248	0	12	431	3	11	653	1	11
129	5	12	249	1	11	432	0	9	654	3	11
131	4	11	251	3	14	433	2	13	655	1	10
132	1	12	252	3	14	434	8	11	657	0	12
133	0	6	253	0	12	435	0	10	658	3	11
134	0	12	254	2	13	436	1	11	659	1	11
135	2	12	255	0	13	437	1	10	662	0	12
136	4	12	256	1	13	438	2	11	664	0	11
137	2	12	257	0	12	439	2	10	671	2	10
138	0	12	259	0	13	451	4	11	672	0	9
139	0	13	261	2	12	452	3	10	673	0	9

Number of alarms and tests from each box—Continued.

Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
674	0	9	717	0	11	792	1	10	851	1	5
675	0	11	719	0	12	793	0	1	852	0	12
676	0	9	722	0	2	812	0	11	855	0	1
678	1	12	723	0	11	813	1	12	861	0	10
679	2	11	724	2	10	815	0	11	862	2	14
681	2	12	729	2	11	816	0	12	863	1	9
682	0	11	731	0	11	817	3	11	864	2	10
683	1	11	732	2	11	818	1	10	865	0	11
684	0	12	735	1	11	821	3	11	867	0	10
685	2	11	751	0	9	822	0	5	868	2	10
686	0	9	752	0	10	823	0	11	869	0	9
687	0	9	762	0	8	824	1	11	871	0	9
688	0	9	763	0	1	825	1	11	872	0	6
689	1	9	764	0	9	826	2	12	873	0	1
691	0	9	765	1	10	827	9	12	889	1	10
692	0	9	766	0	9	828	0	12	891	0	10
693	0	9	767	1	8	831	1	11	892	0	10
694	0	2	769	0	9	832	0	11	893	0	10
695	0	2	771	0	1	833	0	10	894	0	9
696	0	9	772	0	8	834	4	13	895	0	9
697	0	9	781	0	10	841	0	13	913	0	10
698–A	0	9	782	1	11	842	0	13	951	1	9
698–B	0	9	783	0	9	843	0	10	952	0	12
699	0	9	784	0	10	844	2	11	953	2	12
712	0	11	785	0	8	845	0	10	954	1	8
713	0	10	787	0	9	846	0	6	956	0	4
714	0	10	788	1	10	847	0	12	962	2	10
715	0	10	789	1	11	848	2	12			
716	0	12	791	1	11	849	0	11			

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

At the close of the last fiscal year the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company was engaged in installing a 400-line common battery switchboard with lamp signals for the general telephones, and a 100-line board with drop signals for the fire department telephones. This work was completed on December 15, 1906.

The following 29 telephones were added to these two boards during the year:

Chevy Chase School.
Reno School.
Cardoza School.
Kindergarten School, No. 1017, Twelfth street northwest.
Extension set in the Girl's Reform School.
Extension set in the office of the superintendent of repairs.
Extension set in the office of Second Battalion Chief Keliher, at Truck No. 4.
Board of condemnation of insanitary buildings, office District building.
Residence of the electrical engineer, with extension set.
Office of Judge Kimball, police court.
Office of Judge Mullowny, police court.
Clerk's office, police court.
Office of Assistant Assessor Petty.
Surveyor's office.
Extension set in the McKinley Manual Training School.
Repairman's room, electrical department, at No. 2 Engine House.
Extension set in the office of the superintendent of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.
Residence of Electrical Inspector Murray.
Property yards, First and L streets southwest.
Property yards, Third and K streets northeast.
Temporary office of the engineer of bridges, Twenty-eighth and K streets northwest.
Extension set in the office of Coroner Nevitt, No. 221 John Marshall place.
Temporary office of the engineer of bridges, Fifth and T streets northeast.
School for Incorrigible Children, Gales School Building.
Extension set in the Eastern High School.

Office of the superintendent of the bathing beach.
Extension set in the office of the disbursing officer.
Extension set in the office of the auditor.

The following three telephones were discontinued during the fiscal year:

Residence of Electrical Inspector Bleo.
Residence of Assessor Griffin.
Temporary office of the engineer of bridges, Twenty-eighth and K streets NW

On July 1, 1906, a new 60-line common battery switchboard, with drop signals, was installed at the headquarters of the police department, connecting by separate and distinct circuits each of the precincts and many of the captains' and inspectors' residences, as well as the general offices of that department.

This board is operated exclusively by employees of the police department.

To avoid a duplicating of telephones in the station houses, a switch was placed on each desk so that the officer in charge can connect his telephone either to the special police board or to the general District board. Each of the ten precinct stations are connected in this manner.

The following telephones were transferred from the District board to the special police board.

Substation Anacostia.
Substation Tennallytown.
House of Detention.
Police room, White House.
Harbor office.
Residence Major Sylvester.
Residence Inspector Boardman.
Residence Inspector Gessford.
Residence Inspector Cross.
Residence Inspector Swindell.
Residence Captain Sutton.
Residence Sergeant Dean.
Office of major and superintendent.
Office of chief clerk.
Office of Inspector Boardman.
Office of Inspector Gessford.
Office of the sanitary officer.
Office detective bureau.
Press room.

The following were added to the special police board during the year:

Residence Captain Burns.
Residence Captain Doyle.
Residence Captain Williams.
Residence Captain Dailey.
Residence Captain Sullivan.
Office of chief clerk, extension set.
Office of Inspector Cross.
Office of inspector of pawn shops.

At first one of the exchange telephones in the police department was connected to this board as a trunk line, and later in the year three more were added. Five trunk lines also connect it with the general District board.

Switches have also been put in each precinct station house so that in case of necessity the patrol circuits can be connected to either the special police board or the general District board, and by this means communication can be had from any police patrol box in the streets to any telephone on the District switchboards.

On July 23, 1906, a 40-line common battery board was placed in service in the Bryant-street pumping station of the water department, to which the following telephones were connected:

Office of superintendent, District building.
Office of water registrar, District building.
Office of assistant superintendent, District building.
Residence Foreman Maguire.
U-street stables.
Reno Reservoir.
In the Bryant-street pumping station, 5 sets.

Four telephones in the pumping station, one in the office of the water registrar, and one in the office of the assistant superintendent, were added during the past year.

Two trunk lines connect the board with the main exchange of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, two to its north exchange, one to the fire department board and one to the general District board.

On October 18, 1906, a 40-line common battery board with drop signals was installed in the office of the board of education in the Franklin School building and the following telephones transferred to it from the general District switchboard:

Office superintendent public schools.
Office of Assistant Superintendent Montgomery.
Office secretary board of education, 2 sets.

During the year 7 telephones in various offices in the Franklin School building were added to the switchboard. Two trunk lines connect it with the general District board, and one trunk line with the main exchange of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

Seven improved portable telephone sets were purchased from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to take the place of five old sets used in the fire department and of two lineman test sets. In addition to these, four additional sets were purchased, making eleven portable sets in service, as follows:

Fire department, chief engineer.
Fire department, deputy chief engineer.
Fire department, first battalion chief engineer.
Fire department, second battalion chief engineer.
Fire department, third battalion chief-engineer.
Fire department, fire marshal.
Fire department, superintendent of machinery.
Electrical department, Electrical Inspector Simpson.
Electrical department, Electrical Inspector Murray.
Electrical department, electrician.
Electrical department, expert repairman.

Telephones connected to the District system on July 1, 1907:

Offices in the District building	56
Outside offices and institutions	44
Residences of officials	20
Public schools	136
Fire department	40
Police department, private branch exchange	38
Franklin school, private branch exchange	11
Water department, private branch exchange	18
Police patrol service	289
Portable telephones used by the fire and electrical departments	12
Private lines to United States Treasury	2
Operators sets	6
Total	672

The District switchboards are also connected with the private branch exchanges in the United States Capitol and the Government Hospital for the Insane.

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1907, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Number of cells.	Circuit.	Number of cells.	Circuit.	Number of cells.
No. 1 signal	40	No. 17 signal	36	No. 3 joker	60
No. 2 signal	34	No. 18 signal	38	No. 4 joker	56
No. 3 signal	32	No. 19 signal	32	Gong	60
No. 4 signal	26	No. 20 signal	26	Manual transmitter, office local.	
No. 5 signal	30	No. 21 signal	32		
No. 6 signal	28	No. 22 signal	34	Fifth and ninth patrols (5–C cells)	24
No. 7 signal	30	No. 23 signal	35		
No. 8 signal	30	No. 24 signal	38	First, third, and seventh patrols (5–C cells)	24
No. 9 signal	28	No. 25 signal	32		
No. 10 signal	32	No. 26 signal	26		
No. 11 signal	36	No. 27 signal	34	Second, fourth, sixth, and eighth patrols (5–C cells)	24
No. 12 signal	24	No. 28 signal	28		
No. 13 signal	30	No. 29 signal	28		
No. 14 signal	28	No. 30 signal	26		
No. 15 signal	28	No. 1 joker	60	Total	1,303
No. 16 signal	34	No. 2 joker	60		

With the exception of the 60 cells on the gong circuits, each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned; one half being charged while the other half is operating the lines. On July 1, 1906, there were 1,386 cells in service, 1,143 of 2-plate B. T. type, 219 of 3-plate chloride accumulator, 20 of 5–C and 4 of 7–D type.

One hundred and thirty-one of the old chloride cells which were used for operating the patrol lines were replaced by 48 cells of type 5–C, leaving only 88 cells of the old chloride battery, 60 on the gong circuits and 28 on No. 29 signal. The second, seventh, and the two city circuits of the ninth patrol were also furnished battery from headquarters. This leaves only the two county circuits in the ninth precinct, all of the tenth, and the two substations now using gravity (bluestone) batteries.

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1902, regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company have reported the following amount of work done during the fiscal year:

WIRES.

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire erected in alleys within the prescribed area	315.725	
Aerial cable erected in alleys within the prescribed area, 9,171.36 feet of cable containing	51.180	
		366.905
Wire erected in alleys outside the prescribed area	321.522	
Aerial cable erected in alleys outside the prescribed area, 13,712.160 feet of cable containing	73.625	
		395.147
Wire erected in streets outside the prescribed area	406.620	
Aerial cable erected in streets outside the prescribed area, 24,842.4 feet of cable containing	224.300	
		630.920
Total		1,392.972

WIRES—continued.

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire taken down in alleys within the prescribed area	272.085	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys within the prescribed area, 1,904.56 feet of cable containing	10.980	
		283.065
Wire taken down on streets within the prescribed area	23.000	
		23.000
Wire taken down in alleys outside the prescribed area	166.375	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys outside the prescribed area, 5,116.32 feet of cable containing	33.860	
		200.235
Wire taken down on streets outside the prescribed area	210.469	
Aerial cable taken down on streets outside the prescribed area, 19,514.88 feet of cable containing	174.235	
		384.704
Total		891.004
Net		501.968

POLES.

Poles erected in alleys within the prescribed area:		
Line	58	
Guy	5	
Anchor	50	
		113
Poles erected in alleys outside the prescribed area:		
Line	106	
Guy	10	
Anchor	59	
		175
Poles erected on streets outside the prescribed area:		
Line	259	
Guy	79	
Anchor	13	
		351
Total		639
Poles taken down in alleys within the prescribed area:		
Line	54	
Guy	15	
		69
Poles taken down on streets within the prescribed area:		
Line	53	
Guy	12	
		65
Poles taken down in alleys outside the prescribed area:		
Line	29	
Guy	18	
		47
Poles taken down on streets outside the prescribed area:		
Line	49	
Guy	8	
		57
Total		238
Net increase		401

MISCELLANEOUS OVERHEAD WORK.

Wires and cables erected and removed, 1906–7.

	Erected.				Conductors removed.	
	Conductors.	Cable.	Total conductors.			
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	5,511,617.760	47,735.920	7,354,892.160	1,392.972	4,704,501.120	891.704
Potomac Electric Power Co	317,567.500	[a] 1,500.000	319,067.500	50.427	13,200.000	2.500
Western Union Telegraph Co	16,332.400	610.000	16,942.400	3.211	1,352,030.000	256.066
United States Government	180.000	171.600	351.600	.067	85.800	.016
Total	5,845,697.660	50,017.520	7,691,253.660	1,446.677	6,069,816.920	1,150.286

[a] 500,000 circular mills.

Poles erected, taken down, moved, etc.

	Poles erected.				Poles moved.		Poles replaced.		Poles reset.	
	Line (wood).	Line (iron).	Guy (wood).	Anchor.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	523	.....	94	122	21	2	121	4	3	.....
Potomac Electric Power Co	956	.....	15	11	9	.....	88	1	21	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	.....
District of Columbia	41	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,520	1	111	133	33	2	211	5	40	.....

	Poles taken down.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Line (wood).	Guy (wood).	Line (iron).	Line.	Guy.	Anchor.	Line.	Guy.	Anchor.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	185	53	.....	338	41	122	.....	.....	.....
Potomac Electric Power Co	.....	1	.....	956	14	11	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co	79	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	6	.....
District of Columbia	42	6	3	.....	.....	.....	[a] 3	4	.....
Total	306	66	3	1,294	55	133	82	10	.....

[a] Decrease, 2 iron and 1 wood.

List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1907.

	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia	735	25	27	787
United States Government	297	.....	1	298
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	[a] 5,045	.....	[a] 659	5,704
Potomac Electric Power Co	2,000	839	40	2,879
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,298	.....	14	1,312
Postal Telegraph Cable Co	[b] 413	.....	8	421
Brightwood Railway Co	330	10	.....	340
Columbia Railway Co	371	90	.....	461
Anacostia and Potomac Railway Co	3	.....	.....	3
City and Suburban Railway Co	54	32	.....	86
Georgetown and Tenleytown Railway Co	154	150	.....	304
Capital Railway Co	132	76	.....	208
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co	22	.....	.....	22
Maryland and Washington Railway Co	.....	158	.....	158
Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Co	53	.....	.....	53
Capital Traction Co	157	44	.....	201
Washington and Glen Echo Railway Co	.....	8	.....	8
Steam railroads	[c] 573	.....	.....	573
Washington and Great Falls Railroad Co	385	16	.....	401
Total	12,022	1,448	749	14,219

[a] 10 line and 3 guy District of Columbia poles replaced by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
[b] 1 line by transfer from Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
[c] 1 line erected *temporary to support cables.*

The following table shows the amount of work performed by this department in connection with the wiring inspection:

Permits issued by the inspector of buildings authorizing electrical wiring:		
Buildings	169	
Machinery	256	
Signs	85	
		510
Permits issued by the electrical department:		
For inside electrical work	1,273	
For outside electrical work	108	
Temporary permits	189	
Without fee	2	
		1,572
Certificates issued:		
Final	1,656	
Preliminary	10	
Without fee	4	
		1,670
Number of lamps and apparatus installed:		
Incandescent lamps		54,825
Arc lamps		557
Miscellaneous lamps, fans, plugs, etc		780
Blank outlets		520
Motors		470
Total horsepower of motors		2,106½
Dynamos		7
Total kilowatt capacity of dynamos		233
Gas lamps erected outside		12
Defective wiring installation repaired:		
Reported by outsiders	7	
Reported by inspectors	266	
		273
Notices of defective wiring sent		636
Requests for inspections		62
Fees paid to the collector of taxes:		
For permits	$1,386	
For certificates	1,734	
Miscellaneous fees	189	
		$3,309

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

This department drew up plans and supervised the wiring installation in the following District buildings:

New installations:
- Bennings engine house.
- Industrial Home School for Colored Children.
- Municipal lodging house.
- Central High School.
- Eighth precinct station house.

Additional work to existing installations:
- Industrial Home School for Boys.
- Police department headquarters.
- Public Library.
- Six different offices in the District building.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,
Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Street lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation			$250,000.00
Repayments by steam railroads			2,872.29
Total			252,872.29

EXPENDITURES.

Flat-flame gas lighting:			
Washington Gaslight Co	$33,086.04		
Deductions for defective service	43.24		
		$33,042.80	
Georgetown Gaslight Co	1,892.17		
Deductions for defective service	2.71		
		1,889.46	
			$34,932.26
Mantle gas lighting:			
Cleveland Street Lighting Co	4,396.30		
Deductions for defective service	3.02		
		4,393.28	
American Street Lighting Co	117,064.04		
Deductions for defective service	4,367.93		
		112,696.11	
			117,089.39
Mantle naphtha lighting:			
American Street Lighting Co	3,721.65		
Deductions for defective service	33.60		
		3,688.05	
Union Lighting Co	33,903.76		
Deductions for defective service	220.56		
		33,683.20	
			37,371.25
Street sign lighting:			
Washington Gaslight Co		4,531.80	
Georgetown Gaslight Co		142.17	
Potomac Electric Power Co		37.50	
			4,711.47
Incandescent electric lighting:			
Potomac Electric Power Co		28,966.91	
Deductions for defective service		102.81	
			28,864.10
Automobile hire			313.55
Cartage			81.00
Street sign material			41.29
Street sign lanterns			2,000.00
Stable supplies			206.68
Paints			142.73
Bicycle and repairs			67.94
Signposts			1,827.50
Sign arms			1,978.80
Rent of storeroom			240.00
Erecting and moving posts			413.50
Repairs to pavements			108.51
Miscellaneous			342.23
			230,732.20

General supplies.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	$13,000.00
Repayments	59.00
Total	13,059.00

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

General supplies—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Office supplies	$1,109.59	
Telephone rental	4,787.97	
Purchase of horse	200.00	
One set harness	30.00	
Stable expenses	1,280.15	
Telephone supplies	263.30	
Tools and hardware	60.69	
Batteries and battery supplies	526.26	
Wire	358.06	
Instruments and apparatus	2,519.68	
Line supplies	77.14	
Repairs to instruments	78.14	
Underground supplies	54.37	
Electric current	771.72	
Paints	25.70	
Rent of storeroom	120.00	
Hire of automobile	270.00	
Car tickets	175.00	
Traveling expenses	52.80	
Ice	61.03	
Salaries, property clerk's office	52.00	
Miscellaneous	80.84	
		$12,954.44

Wires underground.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	$23,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Cable	$12,407.26	
Posts	2,896.70	
Conduit and pipe	810.00	
Cement, sand, and gravel	206.85	
Tools and hardware	191.92	
Terminal post supplies	181.95	
Castings	277.75	
Wire	18.94	
Splicing supplies	56.09	
Pump and truck	427.00	
Repairs to pavements	1,257.05	
Conduit built by contract	172.31	
Pay roll	3,821.72	
Salaries, property clerk's office	99.00	
Miscellaneous	38.97	
		22,863.51
Balance		136.49

Extension fire-alarm system.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	$4,500.00

EXPENDITURES.

Fire-alarm boxes	$3,125.00	
Wire	600.06	
Poles	27.55	
Line supplies	148.83	
Cable	477.20	
Pay roll	112.25	
		4,490.89
Balance		9.11

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Extension telephone system—public schools.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation		$500.00

EXPENDITURES.

Instruments	$32.00	
Cable	109.48	
Line supplies	155.00	
Wire	203.04	
		499.52
Balance		.48

Extension police patrol system.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation		$4,300.00

EXPENDITURES.

Patrol boxes	$1,890.00	
Wire	662.16	
Poles	130.75	
Line supplies	198.79	
Cable	410.38	
Pay roll	986.13	
Miscellaneous	3.90	
		4,282.11
Balance		17.89

Electric arc lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation		$95,000.00
Repayments		424.99
Total		95,424.99

EXPENDITURES.

Arc lighting:		
Potomac Electric Power Co	$89,622.32	
Deductions for defective service	312.93	
		89,309.39
Balance		6,115.60

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *September 23, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing transactions of the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, and the amounts expended for general supplies, etc., for the various departments and institutions of the District government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as follows:

Circular proposals sent out for quotations	17,313
Requisitions received	9,057
Number of orders issued	21,041
Number of vouchers verified, certified, and forwarded for settlement	16,391
Number of letters and indorsements sent	3,819

Attached hereto are six statements:

No. 1. Showing amount of construction materials purchased, stored, and issued from District of Columbia property yards	$212,392.06
No. 2. Showing amount of construction materials purchased for delivery on line of work	71,570.99
No. 3. Showing classified list of supplies purchased other than construction materials	798,288.41
No. 4. Showing amounts expended on account of salaries of per diem employees in this department	7,057.17
No. 5. Showing summary of expenditures	1,089,308.63

The above-mentioned statements do not include special castings, pipe, machinery, etc., purchased direct by the water and sewer departments under special contracts.

No. 6. Showing amounts expended for supplies for the various departments of the District government; the appropriation accounts of which, except the engineer department allotment of contingent expenses, are kept in this office	$628,991.97

During the year the following mentioned condemned materials were turned over to this office, sold and the moneys paid into the office of collector of taxes, District of Columbia:

Horses	$1,190.50
Miscellaneous items	9,270.85
Old houses removed on account of extension of streets, etc	716.00
Total	11,177.35

During the year schedules calling for general supplies have been generally revised, eliminating such items as were not purchased in quantities sufficiently large to be included in the annual contracts, and adding such new items as experience taught should be included in such schedules.

Bids for fuel to be furnished during the ensuing fiscal year, 1908, were invited, as heretofore, but at the request of the national advisory board, a bureau of the U. S. Geological Survey, the Commissioners recalled the blank forms of proposal, and invited new bids under which the coal received would be paid for according to its calorific value as determined by chemical analysis, this method it was thought being a more equitable way of purchasing this commodity. When bids were received, however, they were found to be so much in excess, *about $7,500,* over the price quoted on a like quantity and quality *of coal under the* old form of proposal, that the Commissioners

rejected the bids and readvertised for proposals under the old form of bidding. Bids were then received at a much reduced figure than those received under the analysis basis, and contracts were entered into under this form.

Under the same general class the bids received for furnishing the District with wood were so much in excess of the prices heretofore paid that all were rejected and new proposals invited, which, when received, were found to be in excess of those rejected—these, too, were rejected by the Commissioners, and as yet no contract has been let for such wood as the District may need during the fiscal year 1908. Such wood as has been needed during the summer has been purchased in the open market from the lowest bidder on competitive bids. New bids will be invited for such quantity as will be required during the balance of the current fiscal year when the wood market becomes more stable. From what I can learn the cause for the high price of wood at this time is owing to the comparatively small quantity cut during the past winter—labor heretofore engaged in this work being engaged in more remunerative pursuits. Green wood is plentiful, but is not merchantable, as wood suitable for burning must be cut in winter when "sap is down."

During the year the Commissioners have selected for the District's new property yard, provided for in the appropriation act for 1906, a site located at Delaware and Florida avenues NE. This yard will be ready for the storage therein of construction materials during the current fiscal year. The yard at Third and Parker streets NE., now rented for that purpose, will then be abandoned.

The Commissioners have also selected a site on D street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth street SW., for the erection of the new cement warehouse, provided for in the appropriation act of 1907. Plans for the building are now being prepared by the inspector of buildings. It is hoped that this house will be ready for the storage therein of cement during the current year, as the building at First and Canal streets SW., now used for the storage of cement, is dilapidated and unfit for further use for that purpose. As the site selected will not be entirely covered by the cement-house structure it can also be utilized for the storage of other construction materials, such as bricks, blocks, pipe, etc.

By direction of Hon. Commissioner West the auditor and the property clerk devised a form of combined order and voucher, for supplies furnished and services rendered the District, to be used in duplicate, instead of having vouchers presented in triplicate as heretofore.

While the use of this form did not meet approval by the accounting officers of the Treasury, it resulted in the adoption by the District of a new form of voucher similar to that used in the departments of the General Government. This new form, owing to the complex data and the certificate the property clerk is required by direction of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to make thereon, will greatly increase the labors of this office. It is, however, in general an improvement over the old form, as by its use vouchers are now rendered the District in duplicate, only one of which is receipted, which is a great safeguard against the possible fraudulent use of the duplicate copy.

The plan inaugurated last fiscal year, on motion of Commissioner West, to have all contracts before execution verified and certified by the immediate subordinate head of the department to which it pertains, has resulted in obviating many errors in the contracts for supplies purchased through this office.

It is respectfully asked that the Commissioners again include in their estimates to Congress a recommendation for an appropriation of $4,000 for the construction of a wharf for storage of sand and gravel, for the reasons set forth in my estimates for the coming fiscal year, which are submitted herewith in septuplicate.

I have the honor to recommend increases in the salaries of the office force as follows, for the reasons stated in my estimates above referred to:

First. That the salary of Mr. W. H. O'Neill, deputy property clerk, be increased from $1,600 to $1,800 per annum.

Second. That the salary of Mr. J. W. Wimer, clerk at $1,500, be increased to $1,750 per annum.

Third. That the salary of Mr. E. J. Dermody, laborer at $360, be increased to $600 per annum and that he be rated as clerk.

Fourth. That the salary of Mr. Walter Cranford, laborer at $600 per annum, be increased to $720 per annum and that he be rated as clerk.

Fifth. That the office be provided with two additional clerks, at $900 each per annum.

Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the inspector of fuel, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1907, which is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. HARGROVE,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Amount of construction materials purchased for the engineer department for issue from the District of Columbia property yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.*

Construction material.		Quantity.	Value.
Terra-cotta sewer pipe:			
24-inch sewer pipe	feet	11,691	$10,204.29
21-inch sewer pipe	do	4,824	3,256.22
18-inch sewer pipe	do	3,983	1,755.64
15-inch sewer pipe	do	27,052	9,243.79
12-inch sewer pipe	do	19,991	5,216.35
10-inch sewer pipe	do	5,331	1,039.55
8-inch sewer pipe	do	132	20.46
6-inch sewer pipe	do	5,448	487.16
Terra-cotta Y branches:			
18 by 6 inches	pieces	136	270.64
15 by 6 inches	do	266	423.47
12 by 6 inches	do	400	469.60
10 by 6 inches	do	400	354.80
8 by 6 inches	do	13	8.48
Vitrified sewer invert bricks	number	473,798	6,633.17
Vitrified sewer invert blocks	feet	1,461	730.50
Vitrified paving blocks	number	1,499,750	33,088.71
Portland cement	barrels	50,273	91,617.88
Paving and concrete sand	cubic yards	5,155	3,132.64
Building sand	do	270	198.81
Screened gravel	do	3,237	3,083.97
Granite curbing	feet	53,766	38,570.08
Castings			2,585.85
Total			212,392.06

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Amount of construction materials purchased for delivery on line of work in progress during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.*

Construction material.	Quantity.	Value.
Asphalt paving blocks.....number..	282,818	$17,705.65
Red sewer bricks.....do....	696,800	7,289.05
Broken stone (from District of Columbia quarry).....cubic yards..	28,919	28,340.36
Freight on broken stone.....	.....	15,627.19
Limestone.....cubic yards..	1,111½	1,637.01
Paving bricks.....number..	20,000	160.00
Riprap stone.....cubic yards..	482	662.75
Gravel.....do....	77.89	59.98
Screened sand.....do.....	78	89.00
Total.....	.....	71,570.99

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Classified list of miscellaneous supplies purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.*

Adding machines and repairs thereto	$730.00
Ambulance	547.00
Athletic goods and repairs thereto	1,024.82
Autopsies	340.00
Awnings and repairs thereto	498.11
Badges and repairs thereto	417.79
Bag carriers	750.00
Benches, work	600.00
Bicycles and repairs thereto	292.05
Boat, metallic life	72.00
Blank forms and printing	23,560.22
Books	33,420.41
Boots and shoes	3,926.19
Cable	16,179.80
Car tickets	2,715.00
Carriages, buggies, and repairs thereto	2,102.98
Castings (including specials)	18,929.60
Cattle, Jersey bull	100.00
Drugs and chemicals	8,109.41
Dry goods	12,539.61
Electric current	7,460.15
Electrical supplies	10,762.46
Expressage, freight, etc	373.34
Fertilizer	465.80
Fire-alarm boxes	5,140.00
Fire apparatus and repairs thereto	9,005.48
Wreck and windlass wagon with appurtenances	950.40
Extinguishers and charging same	316.00
Escapes	200.00
Flags	1,193.14
Forage	59,608.54
Fuel	130,729.34
Furniture and house furnishings	42,320.26
Gas, illuminating	16,962.80
Gas and electric fixtures	2,102.64
Glass, oils, and paints	14,975.67
Groceries	30,379.81
Hardware and tinware	38,148.83
Horses and mules	20,234.00
Horseshoeing	6,774.79
Hose, fire	14,421.35
Hauling and drayage	5,512.02
Ice	4,639.20
Insignia of office	551.00
Kindergarten supplies	2,417.56
Laundry	2,118.64
Lathe, engine	2,645.00
Lanterns, fire alarm	1,250.00
Laundry plant, machinery for	3,843.08
Laboratory supplies	1,898.53
Lumber	$35,375.97
Machinery	10,307.41
Machinery, milling	1,111.50
Meats	12,203.14
Meals for prisoners	4,440.58
Milk and cream	2,321.04
Musical instruments, horns, etc	350.00
Newspapers and magazines, subscriptions for	230.34
Oils, lubricating	1,863.68
Pianos, tuning, and repairs thereto	2,107.95
Postage (including water department)	7,512.00
Plumbing supplies	38,178.14
Photographic supplies	654.63
Poultry and fish	2,903.91
Pumps and parts	1,164.10
Rent of halls (for school commencements)	709.00
Removal of ashes and refuse	1,651.84
Revolvers and repairs thereto	982.59
Surveyors' instruments and repairs thereto	141.90
Saddlery	8,032.95
Safes and repairs thereto	127.50
Scales, wagon	447.70
Seed, agricultural	1,371.71
Stoves and repairs thereto	1,362.21
Stationery	48,295.14
Tanks	1,090.15
Tar, composition	1,773.85
Tarpaulins	540.36
Telephones and parts	2,508.48
Telephones, rental of	2,988.44
Telegrams and telephone calls	945.28
Typewriters and repairs thereto	3,852.70
Vegetables and fruits	3,229.49
Wagons and repairs thereto	6,755.78
Water meters and parts	4,885.41
Repairs (minor) to—	
Buildings	1,094.36
Clocks	358.24
Elevators	402.00
Fire boat	451.65
Fire boat (resheathing hull)	3,500.00
Furniture	350.39
Harbor boat	839.60
Miscellaneous	790.42
Plumbing	421.49
Shoes	556.40
Miscellaneous supplies	12,851.67
Total	798,288.41

STATEMENT No. 4.—*List of employees of the engineer department other than those on the per annum roll, amounts paid to each, and the various appropriations from which such payments were made.*

	Rate.	Elimination of grade crossings.	K street bridge across Rock Creek.	Bridge across Anacostia River.	Improvements and repairs.	Sewers.	Sewerage disposal system.
1 inspector	$3.00 3.50 2.50	.....	.....	$94.50	$176.50	$423.50	$175.00
2 blacksmiths	2.75 1.50	.....	.....	74.25	226.53	470.26	167.00
Laborers	2.00	$165.75	$179.00	326.00	1,496.28	2,128.78	376.35
Total	.....	165.75	179.00	494.75	1,899.31	3,022.54	718.35

	Rate.	Electrical department.	Public schools.	Buildings and grounds, public schools.	Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.	Tuberculosis hospital.	Water department.	Total.
1 inspector	$3.00 3.50 2.50	.....	.....	$45.50	$45.50	$49.00	$24.50	$1,034.00
2 blacksmiths	2.75 1.50	.....	.....	.....	27.84	.....	.....	965.88
Laborers	2.00	$9.00	$49.50	65.00	261.63	.....	.....	5,057.29
Total	.....	9.00	49.50	110.50	334.97	49.00	24.50	7,057.17

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Summary of expenditures by the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, for materials and supplies purchased and for salaries and wages of per diem employees, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

Construction materials, statement No. 1		$212,392.06
Construction materials, statement No. 2		71,570.99
Miscellaneous supplies, statement No. 3		798,288.41
	1,082,251.46	
Employees paid on per diem rolls, statement No. 4	7,057.17	
Total		1,089,308.63

STATEMENT No. 6.—*Amounts expended for supplies for the various departments of the District government, the appropriation accounts of which are kept in the property office, except the engineer department allotment of contingent expenses.*

Contingent expense allotments:		
Assessor's office	$5,340.04	
Auditor's office	720.08	
Board of Charities	3,478.45	
Collector's office	1,096.97	
Commissioner Macfarland	847.76	
Commissioner West	270.56	
Corporation counsel	499.52	
Disbursing office	985.83	
Executive office	2,104.82	
Automobile board	112.44	
Health department	3,425.04	
Health department (repairs to dog pound)	306.00	
Miscellaneous	7,133.10	
Police court	1,500.07	
Sealer weights and measures	3,282.83	
Street-cleaning department	172.34	
Insurance department	1,432.06	
Engineer department	6,624.76	
		$39,332.67
Free public library:		
Contingent expense	6,984.13	
Binding	2,999.97	
Purchase of books	7,499.99	
Coroner's office	666.84	

Postage	$7,400.00	
Judicial expense	687.65	
Advertising taxes in arrears	1,851.72	
Collection of overdue personal taxes	108.00	
Enforcement of game and fish laws	90.60	
Rent of District of Columbia Building	9,000.00	
		$37,288.90
Streets:		
Cleaning, etc	18,962.77	
Removing snow and ice	515.50	
Disposal city refuse	440.99	
Bathing beach, maintenance	171.19	
Public scales, repairs, etc	457.57	
Equipment and maintenance of playgrounds	2,291.43	
		22,839.45
Public schools:		
Contingent expenses	39,699.72	
Manual training	19,763.64	
Compulsory education	9,191.84	
Kindergarten supplies	2,500.00	
Fuel, gas, and electric lighting	80,431.45	
Text-books and supplies	52,242.31	
Night schools, contingent expense	691.81	
Furniture for four new kindergartens	599.14	
Furniture—		
Anthony Hyde School	1,748.60	
Cardozo School	1,749.20	
One sewing school	148.55	
Two new cooking schools	298.65	
One manual training school	199.50	
Free evening lectures	19.65	
Purchase of pianos	1,977.50	
Purchase of flags	998.71	
Equipment and maintenance of school playgrounds	1,085.45	
		213,345.72
Metropolitan police:		
Contingent expenses	27,353.83	
House of detention	2,991.60	
Harbor patrol	1,999.56	
Fuel	3,816.39	
Flags	96.81	
		36,258.19
Fire department:		
Contingent expenses—		
Maintenance of houses	8,527.55	
Office supplies	405.84	
Horseshoeing	4,814.50	
Electric lighting	968.23	
Ice	371.33	
Removal of ashes	247.36	
Laundry	930.33	
Gas lighting	2,837.61	
		19,097.75
Repairs to apparatus	9,998.39	
Fuel	8,545.31	
Horses	12,744.00	
Forage	21,828.47	
Hose	12,944.45	
		66,060.62
Health department:		
Prevention of spread of scarlet fever, etc	6,075.90	
Disinfecting service	1,808.48	
Candy, milk, and laboratory	980.77	
Rent of stable	120.00	
		8,985.15
Juvenile court:		
Contingent expenses	1,064.20	
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	554.88	
		1,619.08
Emergency fund		84.17
Courts (police court):		
Contingent expenses	714.67	
Furniture	8,485.05	
Removal to new police court building	71.50	
Repairs to furniture	198.72	
Repairs to buildings	131.46	
		9,601.40
Home for the Aged and Infirm:		
Contingent expenses	19,921.89	
Grading, roadmaking, etc	1,905.03	
Installing laundry plant	3,970.12	
Furniture and equipment	7,991.72	
		33,788.76
Washington Asylum:		
Contingent expenses	53,389.53	
Repairs to buildings	1,279.04	
		54,668.57

Industrial Home School:		
Maintenance	$9,676.00	
Pumping plant	390.70	
Repairs to buildings and grounds	1,000.00	
Erection of fire escape	200.00	
Fund	9,394.18	
		$20,660.88
Municipal lodging house, maintenance		1,772.22
Soldiers' and sailors' temporary home, maintenance		3,580.00
Transportation of prisoners		1,423.17
Relief of the poor:		
Medicines, printing, etc	1,783.19	
Coffins for the indigent dead	372.74	
		2,175.93
Electric department:		
General supplies	12,907.51	
Wires underground	22,999.76	
Extension of police patrol	4,282.19	
Extension fire alarm system	4,490.89	
Street lighting	6,548.66	
Telephones for schools	499.52	
		51,728.53
Washington Asylum, establishing of a cooking department, etc		552.00
Fire department, construction of fire boat		3,500.00
Deposits:		
Washington Gas Lighting Company	563.53	
Georgetown Gas Lighting Company	65.28	
		628.81
Grand total		628,991.97

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 31, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my anual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

I have inspected, weighed, and measured for the use of the various departments of the District government the following amounts of fuel:

Anthracite coal	tons	13,394 1111/2240
Bituminous coal	do	10,852 1111/2240
Splint coal	do	59
Wood	cords	723½

I have inspected and condemned 944 tons of anthracite coal.

The expenses of the office for the next fiscal year, without including incidental expenses chargeable to the property clerk's office, will be for salaries:

Inspector	$1,500
Assistant inspector	1,100
Total	2,600

Very respectfully, JOHN C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
(Through Mr. H. C. HARGROVE,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.)

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1907.*

DEAR SIRS: Concerning the bathing beach, I have the honor to make the following detailed report for the season of 1907:

The beach was open to the public from Monday, August 19, to Sunday, September 15, just four weeks. The patronage comprised 6 girls, 6,268 white boys, and 967 colored; 7,241 in all.

The receipts were $56.90 for rental of bathing suits and brass tags lost, and $4 for a lot of old barrels, $60.90 in all, which has been turned over to the collector for the District.

As yet no provision has been made for the care of bicycles, and six or seven were reported stolen. There have been a few reports of money and clothing lost, but in nearly every case it has been traced to carelessness of the loser in not locking up his things. A notice of "Valuables taken care of free at the office" is posted at each entrance to the dressing house.

The new switch board locking system has shown evidence of being a great improvement over any system of locking with keys, both as to safety and as to rapidity and convenience in accommodating crowds. But it has been tried under a great disadvantage. The latch strings were ordered to be made to resist one-quarter inch movement with 1 pound pressure, but those sent us required 16 pounds to do it. We had been kept so long waiting for them that if we sent them back the beach could not be opened at all this season, so 100 lockers were fitted up with them. As a result the doors required to be banged hard to close them, frequently knocking the hooks out of service, and the operating wires gradually became stretched, so that continual repairs were needed.

Having only 100 lockers fitted rendered it necessary to put two suits of clothing in one locker. This was the cause of some complaint about losses. On the 23d instant I received 1,000 new springs from another manufacturer. They are all right and 920 lockers will be in working order next season. Before the beach opened the park officers permitted bathing in the old basin, the beach keeping a life guard there. Life Guard Green rescued 7 and Bolden rescued 5. At the present beach 11 have been rescued this season. All of these are due to the disposition of boys to show off and to be reckless. During the past seven years not one life has been lost at the bathing beach, yet over 200 have been rescued within that time who would not have got out alive without help. It was due to persistent demands of bathers that the beach was opened at all this season. Neither the house nor the lakes were ready for use, and they are not yet. Why not?

During last winter I prepared plans for reconstructing the houses and wharves at the old basin. On March 2, Congress fixed the appropriation at $1,200, which is 20 per cent reduction on my very

economical estimate, so I had to change my plans to fit the balance. On presenting these plans to the War Department for approval I was told that it had become desirable to fill up the inner basin, and was asked if we could use the fish ponds, which were being abandoned. These ponds are located at the south side of the White Lot, between the Seventeenth street driveway and the Washington Monument.

The grounds are laid out with little fountain pools, a network of winding walks through shrubbery and under shade trees, a romantic island within the large lakes, and flowers everywhere. Five ponds, covering 8½ acres, are offered to the beach. One pond, 100 feet wide and 700 feet long, rests in the bed of the old canal, the towpath of which is now a neat walk boarded by grassy terraces under a line of beautiful shade trees bordering Seventeenth street. Here is a deep swimming course of a quarter-mile straight stretch directly in front of sitting room for thousands of spectators, and over the heads of these hundreds more of spectators may view the aquatic sports from automobiles and other carriages. Another pond of 4½ acres may be adapted as a public playground for bathers; another, not so deep, is suitable for women and children; yet another one some deeper is suitable for men learning to swim, and all are so bordered that no one can accidentally wade into deep water. The fifth large pond, situated on the other side of Virginia avenue extended, to be fitted with like conveniences, is for the colored bathers. The general arrangement could hardly be improved if the place were designed for a bathing beach. It could be made one of the great attractions of Washington, both for midsummer and midwinter. But the extreme fertility of these mud bottoms presents in a manifold degree the obstacle to the use of quiet inland waters for bathing—weeds; weeds that refuse to be exterminated by usual methods. Yet, as these lakes may be emptied of their water, I thought we could dig the weeds out by the root and get rid of them, so I enthusiastically recommended the acceptance by the District of these ponds for a bathing beach and you approved of it.

To meet the new situation, I again remodeled my plans; they were approved by your office. A contract was given out on May 28, two days before the usual opening of the beach, for the buildings to be done in thirty days. They were not completed on time. At the end of fifty-seven days the contractor withdrew his men, leaving the work unfinished, with no proper foundation stones, floors out of level, a crooked side wall, and no cornice on the two fronts. This matter requires attention to secure safety of the building against the heaving of winter frosts. In trying to redeem a portion of the lakes from weeds the mud has been removed to the depth of 1 foot over an area of four-tenths of an acre, and to the depth of 6 inches over an area of one and a quarter acres, and these areas are covered with sand 6 inches deep. There are also two diving holes excavated to make the water 9 feet deep, one hole 50 feet square and the other 40 feet, each beside a large wharf having a springboard and a trapeze. The total measurements of the wharves, built of Georgia pine and white pine, are 700 feet in length, 5 feet high, and 7,000 feet of area. Piping has been laid and a fountain located in the middle of one pond, delivering city water. This furnishes great amusement for the boys and a

healthy rinsing for those who wish it. A dwelling house convertible into offices for the beach, a pump house, and a storehouse come to the beach with the premises. Concerning the weeds, they were dug up in April and May. Twice they reappeared, twice they have been pulled up or mowed, and a third time they are starting up even at this late time of year, and all this on the sand that we put on in May. One barrel of slaked lime and one of unslaked spread thickly on the weeds refreshed them perceptibly.

One hundred bushels of salt spread on to cover the ground disheartened the weeds it touched, but they were soon followed by more vigorous ones. On a portion of the sand where the weeds have not been disturbed they grew in a solid mass 5 feet high, but are now falling in decay. In the large pond which has not been worked upon and which no one has entered this season, luxuriant crops of weeds have grown and gone to decay, producing a malodorous ferment. Here mosquitoes breed, and I have repeatedly seen them rise at nightfall in dense clouds and sail away on light summer breezes. Their mission I do not know, but I hope they will make converts to the bathing beach scheme. Our night watchman, who has been at the beach for five years, has never lost a day by sickness until now, but within the past week he has been laid up four days with malaria. In my eighteen years familiarity with the water front of Washington I have never before seen such menace to public health as now exists at the fish ponds, and I think it my duty to report to you my findings, believing you will decide that, regardless of cost, such conditions must be banished from the limits of Washington. How can this pest be removed? By throwing it open as a public dumping ground it could be filled up at little cost, besides abandoning the beach project and property, but that would require two or three years. Or it might be filled up by contract in time to prevnt another year's decay for about $100,000. Both of these plans would involve further expense to perfect it as a portion of the beautiful park with which it is surrounded. But the project suggested in my estimate of concreting the lake bottoms would destroy this pest in this locality for all time.

It would enhance the beauty and attractiveness of this portion of the Potomac Park an hundredfold, and it would establish beyond cavil and criticism a reputation for healthful purity of Washington bathing beach water, and I expect to see the day when this beach will attract visitors to Washington as a summer resort. I asked for $25,000 to concrete these lake bottoms, but that is much less than the estimate of any contractor for eight and a quarter acres of concrete 3 inches thick. Yet I hope to do it at this low figure by getting four or five thousand yards of earth given us to make the beaches around the ponds, thus reducing the area to be concreted. I would have the edge of each concrete basin formed with a coping about 6 inches above the surrounding sandy beach, so that rain water could not wash mud into the lakes. Board partitions, concealed by plank walks, may be arranged to enforce circulation of the water in the broad lake, and with all the water in the lakes pure to start with it would require but a small constant inflow of city water—such as three more fountains would give—to keep the water always healthy, clear, and inviting, the overflow into the tidal reservoir being above tide level. Another advantage of the concrete basin is that the water may be drawn off

and the bottom be washed by rain or by a garden hose to clean away all sediment. The many advantages of the concrete basin for bathing purposes would, I think, fully justify the necessary expenditure, especially in view of the immunity which it offers against the dangers to health and comfort described, and I respectfully invite you to inspect those ponds at the present time in order that you may judge whether I have overstated either the existing dangers or the merits of the plan proposed to overcome them.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent of Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions in the public playgrounds for the year 1906-7:

The year has been one of decided progress along every line of the work undertaken, and it has probably attracted more attention in the press and magazines of the country than any other system in America, with the exception of Chicago.

As my report of last year covers the months of July, August, and September, the time of greatest activity, I shall omit an account of the activities of these months from the present report.

EQUIPMENT.

Since October 1, 1906, the equipment in all of the playgrounds has been increased by the introduction of giant strides and some other minor improvements. Two entirely new playgrounds, one below the juvenile court for white children and one at Fourteenth and C streets NE. for colored children, have been erected.

PURCHASE OF NEW SITES.

An appropriation of $75,000 for the acquisition of new playground sites passed the Congress on March 3. This was made immediately available, and the site at Rosedale, which had been used for a public playground for the past two years and which contained about 5 acres, was purchased for approximately $30,000. A second site (for colored children) lying just at the north of the half square already controlled by the board of education, situated at First and I streets, containing a little more than 1 acre, was acquired for $14,000. The securing of the third site has been delayed by the difficulty of securing a clear title.

THE PLAYGROUND SEASON.

This is the first year during which the playgrounds have been kept open after the beginning of school. They were open from 12 until dark on school days and all day on Saturdays until February 1; they were then closed until May 1, when they were reopened for the summer. During the hours from 1 to 3 the grounds were open only to small children in half-time classes. There was a very large attendance between 12 and 1 at most of the playgrounds and a good attendance again after 3, but a very small attendance from 1 to 3, so that this year the grounds will not be opened until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The aggregate attendance at the five playgrounds which were kept open from October 1 until July 1 was 156,822. This, added to the attendance of 115,910 of July, August, and September, makes a total attendance for the year of 272,732. The attendance during the fall and spring months was nearly as large as it was during *the summer.*

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of directors and supervisor	$5,656.60
Labor	2,053.70
Lumber and hardware	1,004.95
Athletic supplies	768.89
Typewriter and office supplies	98.91
Worsteds	91.42
Fuel, furniture and awnings	90.68
Traveling expenses	82.20
Sand	54.00
Printing	33.79
Street-car tickets	45.00
Paint	19.67
Total	9,999.81

There was an unexpended balance on October 1, 1907, of 19 cents.

SUMMER OF 1907.

It may be said, briefly, of the summer of 1907 that there has been an increase of attendance during the ten summer weeks from 115,910 in 1906 to 123,500 in 1907. This attendance has also been much better distributed through the day, so that the aggregate hours of attendance would show a much larger increase than the days of attendance. In athletics, every record of previous years has been broken. But the record of which the city may well be proud was the uniform good conduct of the children at the tournaments in the latter part of the summer—a result which is not easy to obtain and which has not been secured before.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There is a very great need of baths at all of the playgrounds, as it is otherwise very difficult to maintain a standard of cleanliness among the children, and it is unhygienic to engage in vigorous exercise without a subsequent bath. If public baths are located in playgrounds, they can be used both by the children and adults to the best advantage. Baths in other cities, even where the water is not heated, have proven very popular. A swimming pool, of course, is what we need, but showers are much better than nothing.

It is difficult to control a playground and to protect the apparatus and the neighbors from annoyance at night where playgrounds are not fenced in some way. The supervisor would like to see a heavy hedge fence, which is both beautiful and difficult to climb, around every playground.

Playgrounds should be made as beautiful as parks by the planting of trees and ornamental shrubbery where space can be found for it.

Wherever playgrounds have been lighted at night, it has been found that during the summer at least they are better attended from 7 to 9.30 than at any other time. It is the hope of the supervisor that the playgrounds may soon be so lighted that they may be kept open until that hour.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. CURTIS,
Supervisor.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUTOMOBILE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, *November 6, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the automobile board, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

There were 24 meetings held during the year (the first and third Fridays in each month); 1,031 applicants were examined; 990 recommended and given permits to operate motor vehicles; 41 rejected as not competent; 546 motor vehicles were assigned identification numbers; 352 motor vehicles to which identification numbers had been assigned were transferred to the purchasers of them; 127 motor vehicles from different States were registered during the year. The number examined at each meeting, type of motor vehicle to be operated, the number and kinds of motor vehicles to which identification numbers were assigned, number of motor vehicles to which identification numbers had been assigned which were sold and the numbers thereon transferred, and also number of motor vehicles registered from different States, is shown in detail in the following tables:

	Type of vehicle to be operated, number examined, permits recommended and issued; also those not competent.						
	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor-cycles.	Number recommended each meeting.	Not competent.	Total.
1906.							
July 6	12	40	4	2	58	2	106
July 20	5	28	11	2	46	.....	
August 3	4	18	3	2	27	.....	58
August 18	8	21	2	.....	31	.....	
September 7	14	30	11	3	58	6	92
September 21	3	20	2	2	27	1	
October 5	5	20	2	.....	27	.....	79
October 19	16	29	5	1	51	1	
November 2	14	16	1	2	33	.....	76
November 16	15	23	2	2	42	1	
December 7	15	29	3	2	49	.....	74
December 21	6	15	2	.....	23	2	
1907.							
January 4	13	7	1	1	22	7	78
January 18	14	28	2	1	45	4	
February 1	9	13	2	.....	24	5	49
February 15	8	9	2	.....	19	1	
March 1	20	11	3	1	35	3	75
March 15	15	14	2	.....	31	6	
April 5	22	41	7	1	71	.....	116
April 19	18	21	2	2	43	2	
May 3	18	40	5	1	64	.....	111
May 17	11	28	6	2	47	.....	
June 7	26	29	5	.....	60	.....	117
June 21	9	41	4	3	57	.....	
Total	300	571	87	32	990	41	1,031

	Temporary permits issued to those not presenting themselves for examination.					Applications filed, applicants not appearing for examination.				Number and types of vehicles to which identification numbers were assigned.				
	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motorcycles.	Total.	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motorcycles.	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motorcycles.	Total.
1906.														
July	1	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	4	23	6	5	38
August	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	17	1	2	26
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	3	1	34
October	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	32	.....	5	55
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	39	.....	3	51
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	23	2	1	42
1907.														
January	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	20	1	.....	32
	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....					
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	22	2	3	36
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	13	37	1	5	56
April	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	9	41	4	4	58
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....					
May	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	48	2	7	64
	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....					
June	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	33	1	7	54
Total	12	11	1	2	16	4	3	6	.....	129	351	23	43	546

	Number of vehicles to which identification numbers had been assigned transferred, purchaser retaining original number.					Duplicate permits issued, affidavits having been made that originals had been lost or destroyed.					Operators' permits changed so as to operate—			Communications received other than applications.
	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motorcycle.	Total.	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motorcycle.	Total.	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	
1906.														
July	2	18	6	2	28	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9
August	1	15	2	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
September	3	16	10	1	30	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	9
October	2	14	2	2	20	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	3	3	15
November	4	7	5	1	17	1	2	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	7
December	3	6	1	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	10
1907.														
January	.....	8	.....	2	10	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	10
February	6	36	2	1	45	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	11
March	4	29	4	3	40	2	2	1	1	6	.....	.....	3	18
April	7	40	3	.....	50	1	4	.....	1	6	.....	5	2	18
May	3	35	5	4	47	1	4	1	.....	6	.....	7	1	21
June	1	25	7	2	35	3	4	.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	14
Total	36	249	47	20	352	10	23	5	5	43	.....	32	11	150

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles and where from "brought into the District of Columbia by tourists or other nonresidents for their use during a transient sojourn only in said District, and who, with respect to such vehicles, have complied with any law requiring the registration of owners or operators of motor vehicles in the State or Territory of their residence, and where the registration number showing the initial or initials of such State or Territory is displayed on such vehicles:"

	From—															
	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Illinois.	Kentucky.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	New Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Total.
1906.																
July			1				4	1	2	2		6			1	17
August							2				3	3				8
September				1			3			2		2		1		9
October	1						3	2	1	1	1	1				10
November			1		1		1		1	7		1	1	1		14
December								1		2		1				4
1907.																
January							2	1		2		1				6
February							1			2		3				6
March						1			1	3		1				6
April				2			3	2	2	1		6		1		17
May	1	1		1			1	1	3	6		2		1		17
June								1		8		3		1		13
Total	2	1	2	4	1	1	20	9	10	36	4	30	1	5	1	127

There have been registered 2,338 motor vehicles of all kinds, and permits to operate said motor vehicles have been issued to 3,353 persons from the date of the first registration and examination August 11, 1903.

A change in the personnel of the board during the year was caused by Mr. W. E. Bleo, of the electrical department, leaving the District service December 20, 1907. No one has been assigned to the vacancy.

The act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes provides—

> for the purchase of enamel metal identification number tags for motor vehicles in the District of Columbia three hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to amend the regulations controlling motor vehicles so as to provide for such identification tag and registration thereof; the owner of each motor vehicle shall pay the sum of one dollar, and the secretary of the automobile board shall, after the payment of said fee to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, issue to said owner the identification number tag.

The board most urgently renews the recommendation of its last annual report that a fee of $1 be paid for a permit to operate a motor vehicle by others than owners and members of their family, tourists, or nonresidents who use their motor vehicles during a transient sojourn only in the District; in the case of chauffeurs, upon issuance of said permit, have delivered to them a badge of aluminum or other *suitable metal,* oval in form, the greatest diameter of which shall not

be more than 2 inches, and be stamped with the words "Registered chauffeur, No. —, District of Columbia," with permit number inserted therein and which shall be worn by such chauffeur pinned upon his clothing in a conspicuous place while he is operating or is in charge of a motor vehicle upon the public highways or space. A penalty should be provided making it unlawful for a chauffeur to whom such badge is issued to voluntarily permit any other person to wear his badge, or for any person while operating a motor vehicle to wear any badge belonging to another person, or a fictitious badge.

The identification numbers carried on motor vehicles should in the opinion of the board be restricted to those of the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland and the State of Virginia on all vehicles owned and registered in the District of Columbia. The State of Maryland is especially named because of the Maryland motor-vehicle law which, by the act of the legislature, approved April 3, 1906, contains the following: "No number other than the Maryland State number shall be carried upon the front and back of the said motor vehicle while operated or used on any of the public highways of this State aforesaid; provided that residents of the District of Columbia shall not be required to remove the District number or tag when coming into Maryland if such tag contains the initials 'D. C.' in plain letters not less than one-half inch in height after such District license number."

By order of the automobile board, District of Columbia.

H. M. WOODWARD,
Secretary Automobile Board, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

The regulations in regard to the candlepower and purity of the illuminating gas supplied in the District of Columbia state that—

> The illuminating power of the gas shall be equal to 22 candles by the Bunsen photometer, using the Bray-slit union burner No. 7, consuming 5 cubic feet of gas per hour, and such gas shall not contain more than 20 grains of sulphur in any form in 100 cubic feet, nor more than 5 grains of ammonia in any form in 100 cubic feet, and shall be free of the impurity known as hydrogen sulphide.

The regulations further direct that daily tests shall be made to see that the gas supplied comes up to these requirements.

To carry out these regulations four inspection or testing stations are maintained in the District of Columbia—one, the Georgetown testing station, at 1226 Wisconsin avenue, in the territory of the Georgetown Gas Light Company, and three in the territory of the Washington Gas Light Company, namely, the southeast testing station, at Fifth and D streets SE., the northwest testing station, at 1335 Fourteenth street NW., and the central testing station and office headquarters, at Tenth and D streets NW.

The gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company is a mixture of coal gas and water gas in variable proportions, while that supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company is a coal gas enriched with oil gas.

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING POWER.

During the year just past 823 official photometric tests were made of the illuminating gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, with a mean of 22.94 candlepower, which was 0.94 of 1 candle above the legal requirement. The highest candlepower was 27.63 candles at the southeast station on March 6, 1907, and the lowest 16.04 candles at the same station on September 18, 1906.

Three hundred and five photometric tests at the central testing station gave a mean of 22.29 candlepower, with a maximum of 27.53 candles on March 9, 1907, and a minimum of 19.22 candles on November 5, 1906. On seventy-four days the tests showed the illuminating power of the gas at this station to be below the legal requirement of 22 candles. February and April were the months showing the greatest number of defaults.

Two hundred and fifty-one photometric tests at the southeast station gave a mean of 22.88 candles, with a maximum of 27.63 candles on March 6, 1907, and a minimum of 16.04 candles on September 18, 1906. On sixty-five days the tests showed a candlepower below 22 candles. Eighty per cent of these defaults occurred while the water-gas department of the southeast gas works was practically dismantled during the installation of new water-gas apparatus.

Two hundred and sixty-five inspections at the northwest station gave a mean of 23.93 candles, with a maximum of 26.25 candles on December 6, 1906, and a minimum of 20.62 candles on October 8, 1906. On four days during the year the tests showed an illuminating power below 22 candles at this station.

On two days the candlepower was below 22 candles at all three stations, and on twenty-nine days the average candlepower for the three stations was below 22 candles. These low results were nearly all obtained during the time new apparatus was being installed at the gas works.

PURITY.

AMMONIA.

Daily tests for ammonia in the gas at the central station gave a mean of 0.28 of 1 grain in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 1.42 grains on August 7, 1906. On thirty-nine occasions the tests showed no ammonia present.

Tests for ammonia at the southeast station gave a mean of 2.25 grains in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 5.93 grains on July 20, 1906. This was the only time during the year that the amount of ammonia found in the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company exceeded the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 cubic feet. On one occasion the test at the southeast section showed no ammonia present.

SULPHUR.

The mean amount of sulphur found in the gas at the central station was 9.10 grains in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 12.60 grains on April 29, 1907, and a minimum of 6.17 grains on December 4 and 12, 1906, and January 9, 1907.

The tests for sulphur at the southeast station gave a mean of 9.08 grains in 100 cubic feet of gas, with a maximum of 16.10 grains on September 19, 1906, and a minimum of 3.29 grains on February 9, 1907. At no time during the year did the amount of total sulphur found in the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company exceed the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet of gas.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

On thirteen days hydrogen sulphide was found to be present in the gas at one or more of the stations supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company. Most of these defaults occurred while the company was making changes in the purifying apparatus at the west works, which changes resulted in practically doubling the capacity of the purifying department.

PRESSURE.

By means of pressure registers driven by clockwork the gas pressure at each station was recorded continuously. This pressure is expressed in height in inches of a column of water which would be supported by the gas pressure. The means and extremes of the pressures recorded at the three stations are as follows:

Gas pressure.

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Central	2.18	3.98	0.80
Southeast	2.34	3.28	1.12
Northwest	2.19	3.50	1.25

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Occasionally determinations were made of the specific gravity of the gas, compared with air as 1.000. The means and extremes of the results are as follows:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Central	0.628	0.654	0.586
Southeast	.643	.680	.606
Northwest	.640	.686	.619

CALORIFIC POWER.

On three days the calorific value of the gas at the central station was determined with a Junker's calorimeter. These results are not offered as representing the normal heating value of the gas; on the contrary these determinations were made on account of unusual candlepower results observed on these days.

The calorific value is expressed in British Thermal Units per cubic foot of gas measured at a barometric pressure of 30 inches and a temperature of 60° F. A British Thermal Unit is the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water 1° in temperature on the Fahrenheit scale.

	British Thermal Units.	Candle-power.
February 20, 1907	581.1	21.72
February 21, 1907	553.5	20.48
March 9, 1907	745.3	27.53

GEORGETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING POWER.

Three hundred and three official photometric tests were made of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, yielding an average of 22.84 candles. The highest result was 27.55 candles on October 24, 1906, and the lowest 16.18 candles on December 12, 1906. *On thirty nine* days the tests showed the illuminating power of the *gas to be less than 22* candles.

PURITY.

AMMONIA.

The mean amount of ammonia found in the gas of this company was 1.28 grains in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 4.88 grains, on November 3, 1906. On seven days the tests showed no ammonia present. At no time did the tests show more than the legal limit of 5 grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.

SULPHUR.

The mean amount of sulphur found in the gas was 16.31 grains in 100 cubic feet. The largest amount found was 22.61 grains, and the smallest amount was 9.25 grains. On three days the tests showed more than the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet. The dates and excessive amounts found were March 12, 1907, 20.91 grains; March 16, 1907, 22.61 grains, and April 2, 1907, 21 grains.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

Hydrogen sulphide was found in the gas of this company on ten days during the year. Four times in December, twice in February, and four times in March.

PRESSURE.

The mean pressure of the gas recorded at the Georgetown testing station was 2.09 inches. The highest was 4.30 inches and the lowest 0.70 inch. The wide variation in pressure was largely due to the limited capacity of the gas holders at the company's works.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The mean of a number of determinations of the specific gravity of the gas compared with air as 1.000 was 0.519, with a maximum of 0.538 and a minimum of 0.468.

Monthly summaries of the candlepower, purity, and pressure of the gas supplied by the two companies will be found in Tables I to VIII.

METER INSPECTION.

During the past year this office inspected and proved 6,825 gas meters, which number exceeded by more than 700 the number inspected in any preceding year.

An examination of the data shows that 6,509 of these meters were inspected for the Washington Gas Light Company and Washington consumers, and are classified as follows: Three thousand and thirty-four new meters, 1,300 repaired meters, 1,057 consumers' complaint meters, and 1,118 company complaint meters.

The Georgetown meters inspected numbered 316, and were classified as follows: One hundred and fifty-four new meters, 109 repaired, 43 consumers' complaints, and 10 company complaints.

The regulations governing meter inspection direct that all meters in which the error of registration is not greater than 2 per cent at the rate the meter is marked, and 3 per cent at one-third the rate and

twice the rate, shall be considered accurate, and all meters in which the error of registration exceeds these limitations shall be deemed inaccurate.

Of the 1,057 meters inspected for Washington consumers, 410, or 38.79 per cent, were fast, average error 6.22 per cent; 79, or 7.47 per cent, were slow, average error 4.85 per cent; 567, or 53.64 per cent, were correct, and 1 failed to register.

The 1,118 company complaint meters showed 12, or 1.07 per cent, to be fast, average error 5.74 per cent; 637, or 56.98 per cent, were slow, average error 26.47 per cent; 22, or 1.97 per cent, were correct, and 447, or 39.98 per cent, failed to register the gas passing through them.

Forty-three meters were inspected on complaint of consumers in Georgetown. Of this number 11, or 25.58 per cent, were fast, average error 4.57 per cent; 2, or 4.65 per cent, were slow, average error 4 per cent, and 30, or 69.77 per cent, were found correct.

Ten meters were inspected on complaint of the Georgetown Gas Light Company. One proved to be 6 per cent slow, one 3 per cent fast, and 8 were correct.

Monthly data in regard to meters tested will be found in Tables IX and X.

FEES COLLECTED.

An inspection fee of 20 cents is collected for each repaired meter and 50 cents for each new or complaint meter. The fees thus collected amounted during the past year to $2,979.30, which sum was deposited with the collector of taxes to be placed to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, as directed by law.

DISTRICT GAS BILLS.

Each month the statement of all gas meters in buildings under control of the District government have been verified by an employee of this office and the accuracy of the resulting gas bill has been certified to by this office.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER G. RUNYAN,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE I.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907 (central testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	25	22.57	24.16	22.01	0.38	0.55	0.20	10.76	12.06	9.73	0
August	27	22.97	24.52	21.26	.69	1.42	.42	9.45	11.51	7.54	0
September	24	22.56	24.15	20.58	.67	1.02	None.	10.00	11.78	8.49	0
October	27	22.25	24.25	20.59	.61	.87	.28	8.84	10.28	7.54	3
November	25	22.33	24.64	19.22	.25	.53	None.	8.89	10.41	6.58	1
December	25	22.22	24.71	20.52	.11	.28	None.	7.11	8.22	6.17	0
January	26	22.36	24.37	20.79	.16	1.12	None.	7.54	10.55	6.17	5
February	23	21.96	23.92	20.48	.04	.18	None.	8.81	10.96	7.40	0
March	26	22.36	27.53	20.50	.12	.25	None.	9.28	11.51	6.85	0
April	26	21.21	23.21	19.57	.13	.38	None.	9.56	12.60	8.36	0
May	26	22.24	23.13	19.96	.10	.25	None.	9.83	11.37	8.36	0
June	25	22.40	23.71	21.02	.11	.20	None.	9.17	10.55	8.22	0
For the year..	305	22.29	27.53	19.22	.28	1.42	None.	9.10	12.60	6.17	9

[a] Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

TABLE II.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907 (southeast testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	18	22.08	24.13	19.03	4.75	5.93	4.07	11.43	12.33	10.18	0
August	20	22.11	23.89	18.24	3.32	4.71	1.87	10.11	13.15	8.22	0
September	16	19.91	22.41	16.04	2.63	3.56	1.44	11.94	16.10	8.56	0
October	25	22.04	25.76	16.32	3.00	4.27	1.35	8.71	12.13	5.78	2
November	24	22.08	23.96	18.92	2.64	4.06	1.81	10.60	12.18	9.25	0
December	21	21.55	24.37	17.91	2.74	4.00	1.57	9.09	12.33	7.30	0
January	20	23.60	27.49	20.71	1.57	3.00	None.	7.60	11.74	5.01	0
February	17	24.15	25.26	22.67	1.02	2.25	.15	7.13	10.28	3.29	0
March	24	25.45	27.63	23.02	1.45	2.36	.72	9.17	10.96	6.66	0
April	24	23.44	26.35	19.47	1.61	2.62	1.00	8.91	11.74	7.19	0
May	22	23.49	26.33	19.31	2.30	3.00	1.25	8.95	10.96	7.54	0
June	20	23.97	27.03	21.85	1.89	3.90	.50	8.27	11.36	6.03	0
For the year..	251	22.88	27.63	16.04	2.25	5.93	None.	9.08	16.10	3.29	2

[a] Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

TABLE III.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907 (northwest testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	19	23.59	24.71	22.00	2
August	19	23.53	25.23	22.08	0
September	15	23.27	24.47	21.68	0
October	27	23.28	24.80	20.62	5
November	25	24.47	25.58	22.62	0
December	23	24.29	26.25	20.81	0
January	25	24.53	26.15	22.96	2
February	20	24.08	25.59	22.71	0
March	26	24.10	26.17	22.46	0
April	23	24.42	25.93	22.67	0
May	24	23.66	25.50	22.02	0
June	19	23.49	24.69	21.87	0
For the year	265	23.93	26.25	20.62	9

[a] Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

TABLE IV.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907 (Georgetown testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	25	23.13	24.89	21.29	1.34	2.50	0.61	18.30	19.78	16.74	0
August	27	23.36	26.14	20.16	1.21	2.80	None.	15.40	19.87	10.69	0
September	24	22.89	25.19	21.55	.99	1.88	.50	14.44	18.11	10.62	0
October	27	22.49	27.55	18.97	2.19	4.83	.44	12.61	19.63	9.59	0
November	25	23.01	25.03	19.95	3.28	4.88	2.10	18.98	19.63	16.44	0
December	24	21.57	24.27	16.18	1.39	2.17	.83	16.98	19.18	12.33	4
January	25	22.86	25.33	21.10	1.51	4.33	None.	15.02	19.18	9.25	0
February	23	23.24	25.27	21.62	.50	1.00	None.	16.82	19.18	12.14	2
March	26	23.12	25.26	20.10	.74	1.25	None.	17.89	22.61	14.59	4
April	26	22.51	25.57	17.32	.81	1.50	None.	17.29	21.00	14.75	0
May	26	22.76	24.18	21.52	1.00	3.40	None.	15.63	17.81	13.70	0
June	25	23.16	25.71	19.69	1.13	2.17	.50	17.85	19.63	15.34	0
For the year	303	22.84	27.55	16.18	1.28	4.88	None.	16.31	22.61	9.25	10

[a] Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

TABLE V.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered at the central testing station from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	1.98	2.46	1.50
August	2.02	2.60	1.50
September	2.01	2.68	1.56
October	2.24	3.98	1.68
November	2.23	3.04	1.60
December	2.21	3.24	1.64
January	2.20	3.10	1.56
February	2.32	2.96	1.60
March	2.30	3.10	1.56
April	2.22	2.86	1.62
May	2.23	2.98	1.50
June	2.24	2.90	.80
For the year	2.18	3.98	.80

TABLE VI.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered at the southeast testing station from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	2.14	2.54	1.64
August	2.17	2.64	1.40
September	2.12	2.80	1.54
October	2.16	3.12	1.18
November	2.48	3.18	1.98
December	2.44	2.94	1.70
January	2.49	2.96	1.96
February	2.17	3.12	1.80
March	2.51	2.98	1.98
April	2.53	3.26	1.90
May	2.46	3.28	1.98
June	2.44	2.96	1.12
For the year	2.34	3.28	1.12

TABLE VII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered at the northwest testing station from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	2.13	2.64	1.60
August	2.16	2.76	1.62
September	2.13	2.88	1.56
October	2.22	3.30	1.36
November	2.24	3.22	1.46
December	2.24	3.50	1.50
January	2.22	3.12	1.44
February	2.20	3.02	1.52
March	2.18	2.92	1.52
April	2.17	2.94	1.40
May	2.22	2.90	1.52
June	2.22	2.95	1.25
For the year	2.19	3.50	1.25

TABLE VIII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, as registered at the Georgetown testing station from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	2.31	4.04	1.56
August	2.31	4.30	.98
September	2.05	3.20	1.18
October	2.24	3.84	1.22
November	2.20	3.84	.98
December	2.22	4.30	1.10
January	2.01	3.64	.70
February	1.85	3.16	.75
March	2.05	3.20	1.24
April	1.98	2.68	1.10
May	1.87	2.50	1.22
June	1.93	3.40	1.20
For the year	2.09	4.30	.70

TABLE IX.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.					Repaired meters for company.					
		Total.	Fast.		Correct.	Did not register.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.
			Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
July	366	171	.....	.....	171	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
August	443	240	.....	.....	240	.....	110	1	3.00	1	4.00	108
September	581	455	3	3.05	452	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
October	801	644	.....	.....	644	.....	57	.....	.....	2	3.66	55
November	559	314	.....	.....	314	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
December	635	184	.....	.....	184	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
January	721	289	.....	.....	289	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
February	536	146	.....	.....	146	.....	135	1	3.66	.....	.....	134
March	596	172	.....	.....	171	1	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
April	611	286	.....	.....	285	1	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
May	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
June	308	133	.....	.....	133	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Average	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	.....	3.77	.....
Total	6,509	3,034	3	.....	3,029	2	1,300	2	.....	3	.....	1,295

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.							Consumers' meters on complaint of company.						
	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.	Did not register.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.	Did not register.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
July	30	9	5.03	2	5.33	19	.....	61	.....	.....	43	27.90	1	17
August	27	3	4.66	5	4.66	19	.....	66	.....	.....	43	21.89	.....	23
September	35	6	4.36	3	3.99	26	.....	31	.....	.....	17	22.46	3	11
October	54	12	5.75	7	3.94	35	.....	46	.....	.....	25	24.92	1	20
November	121	34	5.54	10	3.47	77	.....	59	1	3.33	25	27.42	1	32
December	129	47	5.56	8	3.63	74	.....	217	.....	.....	113	28.87	1	103
January	103	51	6.52	7	3.36	45	.....	198	1	5.66	119	24.46	1	77
February	152	80	9.09	8	3.18	64	.....	103	4	7.88	50	25.61	2	47
March	160	69	5.10	16	8.75	74	1	110	.....	.....	64	27.54	2	44
April	89	48	5.85	6	4.16	35	.....	104	3	4.25	62	28.92	4	35
May	90	35	5.00	5	4.21	50	.....	77	2	5.33	43	30.35	5	27
June	67	16	4.91	2	5.66	49	.....	46	1	5.00	33	21.71	1	11
Average	.....	.....	6.22	.....	4.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.74	.....	26.47	.....	.....
Total	1,057	410	.....	79	.....	567	1	1,118	12	.....	637	.....	22	447

TABLE X.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Correct.	Repaired meters for company.				
				Total.	Fast.		Correct.	Did not register.
					Number.	Per cent.		
July	38	25	25	10			10	
August	3	1	1					
September	39	18	18	15	1	4.00	14	
October	49	25	25	11			11	
November	65	40	40	11			11	
December	22			17			17	
January	17			14			14	
February	3	2	2					
March	12			10			10	
April	23			21			20	1
May	14	12	12					
June	31	31	31					
Average						4.00		
Total	316	154	154	109	1		107	1

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.						Consumers' meters on complaint of company.					
	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
July	3					3						
August	1					1	1			1	3.00	
September	6			1	5.00	5						
October	12	3	4.66	1	3.00	8	1					1
November	13	7	4.04			6	1					1
December	3					3	2	1	6.00			1
January	1					1	2					2
February	1					1						
March	2	1	8.00			1						
April	1					1	1					1
May							2					2
June												
Average			4.57		4.00				6.00		3.00	
Total	43	11		2		30	10	1		1		8

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 7, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the coroner's office of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

Natural deaths.

Abortion	4	La grippe	4
Alcoholism	11	Malnutrition	5
Angina pectoris	7	Meningitis	1
Abscess	2	Measles	1
Appendicitis	2	Nephritis	28
Asthenia	1	Obstruction in larynx	1
Arterio-sclerosis	2	Ovarian tumor	1
Bronchitis	7	Pertussis	3
Cancer	6	Premature birth	48
Cerebral hemorrhage	24	Puerperal septicemia	1
Cystitis	1	Paralysis	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	Pneumonia	51
Cerebral congestion	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	30
Cerebral concussion	1	Pulmonary congestion	3
Chloroform narcosis	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage	11
Diphtheria	1	Phthisis, pulmonary	1
Delayed birth	1	Rheumatism	3
Exposure	2	Rupture of ectopic pregnancy	1
Epilepsy	4	Senile debility	23
Entero-colitis	1	Sarcoma of leg	1
Fatty heart	3	Stricture of œsophagus	1
Foreign body in trachea	1	Syphilis	3
General paresis	2	Septicemia	4
Gastritis	22	Thermic fever	1
Gastro-enteritis	26	Typhoid fever	1
Goitre	1	Thrush	1
Heart disease	111	Tubal pregnancy	1
Inanition	1	Tuberculosis, general	8
Ilio-colitis	1	Ulcer of leg	1
Hydrophobia	1	Uterine tumor	1
Indigestion, acute	20		
Infantile convulsions	6	Total	517

Violent deaths.

Accidental falls, injuries, blows, etc	76	Strangulated umbilical hernia	1
Run over by automobile	4	Tetanus	14
Run over by wagon	5	Varicose veins (rupture, accidental)	1
Gunshot wounds (accidental)	1	Abortion, criminal	3
Steam railroad accidents in District of Columbia (Terra Cotta wreck, 43)	53	Total	237
Steam railroad accidents not in District of Columbia	2	Accidental poisoning by—	
Electric railroad accidents in District of Columbia	15	Opium	1
Electric railroad accidents not in District of Columbia	2	Carbolic acid	1
Elevator accidents	5	Gas	10
Electric shock	1	Nicotine	1
Burns of body	22	Total	13
Drowning (accidental)	27	Suicides by—	
Scalds	3	Gunshot wounds	20
Smothering	2	Hanging	4
		Cutting throat	1

Violent deaths—Continued.

Suicides by—Continued.	
Drowning	2
Opium poison	1
Carbolic acid poison	10
Arsenic poison	1
Gas poison	16
Strychnine poison	1
Formaldehyde poison	1
Total	57
Homicides in District of Columbia	23
Homicides not in District of Columbia	4
Total	27
Legal hanging	2
Number of autopsies, District of Columbia cases	45
Number of autopsies, United States cases	28
Number of inquests	63
Number of bodies received at morgue	526
Number of natural deaths	517
Number of violent deaths	237
Number of stillbirths	167
Total deaths from all causes (suicides, etc.)	1,010
Total	

Expenses of coroner's office for year ending June 30, 1907.

Salary of coroner	$1,800.00	Ice	$57.44
Salary of morgue master	720.00	Making autopsies	700.00
Salary of asistant morgue master	480.00	Telephone	120.00
Taking testimony	400.00	Lighting and heating morgue	30.64
Horse hire and livery	240.00	Stationery and incidentals and drugs	151.72
Witness fees	588.75	Jurors' fees	918.00
Laundry	4.34		
Horseshoeing (morgue horse)	19.25	Total	6,230.14

The morgue management has been excellent, and particularly appreciated by reason of the courtesies shown all parties interested in the bodies received.

In directing your attention to the marked increase of the work in this office over previous years, I would refer to the inquest held in relation to the disaster on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Terra Cotta station, D. C., in December last, and to the general satisfaction publicly expressed over the verdict rendered in that case.

I am pleased to note that the police and fire departments have been gratifyingly prompt and efficient in cooperating with this office.

Permit me again to emphasize the importance of providing this office with a stenographer and typewriter for the purposes of bookkeeping and obtaining a permanent record of its proceedings; and I recommend the appointment of such clerk, at a salary of $75 per month.

The appointment of a hostler, at a salary of $30 per month, is likewise needed, as it invariably requires the services of two men to handle an adult body, which at present necessitates the employment by the morgue master, at his own expense, of a helper in order to comply with my requirement that the morgue premises be not left in the care of any other person than the morgue master or his assistant.

Considering the trying character of the work and the experience necessary to its proper performance, I am of the opinion that the salary of the morgue master should be increased from $60 to $75 per month and that of his assistant from $40 to $60 per month, and so recommend.

Respectfully submitted.

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia respectfully submits the following report:

This board organized March 29, 1907, by the election of the following officers to serve to July 1, 1907: Frank C. Henry, president; Lewis Flemer, treasurer; S. L. Hilton, secretary.

At the April examination of applicants for license to practice pharmacy seven presented themselves for examination. Of this number, three were successful and were duly licensed to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia.

Fifteen applications for permits for the sale of poisons by others than pharmacists were received and the same were granted.

Appended is a sample set of questions used at the April examination of this board.

Below is a detail statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Disbursements:		
Advertising	$7.26	
Printing, stationery, etc	112.40	
Seal and rubber stamps	6.05	
Secretary's account	6.85	
		$132.56
Receipts:		
Receipts from applicants for examination	70.00	
Receipts from applicants for permits for sale of poisons	15.00	
		85.00
Deficit		47.56

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. HENRY,
President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY.

(Thursday, April 11, 1907, 9 to 11 a. m.)

1. Ergot:
   (a) Give U. S. P. Latin title.
   (b) Name three U. S. P. preparations containing ergot and give dose of each.
2. Hydrated choral:
   (a) Give U. S. P. Latin title of hydrated chloral.
   (b) Dose of hydrated chloral.
   (c) Name two N. F. preparations containing hydrated chloral.
   (d) Give two or more antidotes to use in case of poisoning by hydrated chloral.
   (e) Tell what you know of the pharmacy law in reference to refilling prescriptions containing hydrated chloral.

3. Indian cannabis:
   (a) Give U. S. P. Latin title.
   (b) Give the botanical name of the plant.
   (c) What part of the plant is used.
   (d) To what family does it belong.
   (e) Name three U. S. P. preparations containing Indian cannabis, with dose of each.
4. Aconite:
   (a) Give U. S. P. Latin title.
   (b) Give the botanical name of the plant.
   (c) What part of the plant is used and to what family does it belong?
   (d) Give the name of the principal alkaloid.
   (e) How much of this alkaloid should aconite contain to conform to the U. S. P. requirements.
5. Gentian:
   (a) Give the U. S. P. Latin title.
   (b) Give the botanical name of the plant and the part used.
   (c) To what family does the plant belong?
   (d) Name the U. S. P. preparations containing gentian.
   (e) Name three N. F. preparations.
6. Balsam of tolu:
   (a) Give the U. S. P. Latin title.
   (b) Give the botanical name of the plant from which it is obtained.
   (c) Name family to which it belongs.
   (d) Give therapeutic action.
   (e) Name two U. S. P. preparations containing balsam tolu.
7. Doses:
   Give average adult dose of each of the following—
   Tincture of digitalis.
   Tincture of opium.
   Tincture of belladonna.
   Tincture of nux vomica.
   Tincture of lobelia.
8. Doses:
   Give average adult dose of each of the following—
   Wine of colchicum.
   Sirup of ipecac.
   Sirup squills comp.
   Morphine.
   Codeine sulphate.
9. Name ten preparations of the National Formulary, naming the ingredients of which they are composed.
10. Alkaloidal strength:
    Give the alkaloidal standard of the U. S. P. for each of the following—
    Powdered opium.
    Tincture of belladonna leaves.
    Tincture of hyoscyamus.
    Tincture of opium.
    Tincture of nux vomica.

TOXICOLOGY.

Antidotes:
Give one or more antidotes for each of the following: 1. Phosphorous. 2. Santonine. 3. Corrosive sublimate. 4. Iodine. 5. Arsenic. 6. Carbolic acid. 7. Sulphuric acid. 8. Opium. 9. Strychnia. 10. Digitalis.

PHARMACY.

(Thursday, April 11, 1907, 11 to 1 p. m.)

1. (a) Name the three caustic alkalies.
   (b) Why are they called caustic.
2. Mention the official Latin and English titles of the following: (a) Saltpeter, (b) cream tartar, (c) sal rochells, (d) salts of tartar, (e) tartar emetic.

3. (a) What are fixed oils.
   (b) What are volatile oils.
   (c) How may cotton-seed oil be detected as an adulterant in olive oil.
   (d) What is carron oil.
   (e) What is the difference between oleum amygdalæ expressum and oil of bitter almonds.
4. (a) What distinction does the U. S. P. make between blue ointment and mercurial ointment.
   (b) How are they made.
5. (a) What is creosote.
   (b) What is phenol.
   (c) Name the official compound of salicylic acid and phenol.
6. (a) Give official name for chloral.
   (b) How does chloral act upon camphor, thymol, and menthol.
7. (a) What is the value of the apothecaries' ounce in grams.
   (b) What is the value of the avoirdupois ounce in grams?
   (c) What is the value of a fluidrachm in cubic centimeters?
   (d) What is the value of a cubic centimeter in minims?
   (e) How many fluidrachms to a liter?
8. (a) What is an excipient?
   (b) What is a good excipient to use in case of powdered resinous drugs?
   (c) What excipient may be used for permanganate of potassium, (2) oxide of silver?
9. Boric acid is soluble in 18 parts of water. What is the percentage strength of a saturated solution?
10. (a) What tinctures are made from animal products?
    (b) What tincture is made from an assayed extract?
    (c) What tinctures have aromatic spirits of ammonia as a menstrum?
    (d) What menstrum is usually employed for making tinctures of strongly resinous drugs?
    (e) What is the general formula for making tinctures by percolation?

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

(Thursday, April 11, 1907, 1 to 3 p. m.)

1. (a) What are acids?
   (b) Describe the production of any acid from a salt.
   (c) What is nitro-hydrochloric acid, and upon what element does its activity depend?
   (d) What chemical reaction takes place between an acid and an oxide?
2. What chemical reaction takes place in the manufacture of hartshorn liniment, and why is a certain acid added to it?
3. (a) What is specific gravity?
   (b) Describe the use of a specific gravity bottle in determining the specific gravity of a solid and a liquid.
   (c) What is a hydrometer and its uses?
4. (a) Write two equations involving chemical reactions that produce in one a precipitate and in the other a gas.
   (b) Describe each reaction.
5. Sulphur:
   (a) Where found and how purified?
   (b) How is precipitated sulphur prepared?
   (c) What is formed by burning sulphur candles, and what adjunct is necessary to render them a germicidal agent?
6. (a) What chemical antidote is official in the U. S. P. for the immediate treatment of arsenical poisoning?
   (b) Explain the reactions and probable therapeutic effect.
7. How would you identify—
   (a) A carbonate?
   (b) A sulphide?
   (c) An iodide?
   (d) A salt of ammonia?
   (e) A salt of mercury?
8. (a) What chemical difference exists between the natural and artificial oil of bitter almonds recognized by the U. S. P.?
   (b) Give titles and uses of each.

9. (a) Why is iodide of potassium preferred to iodide of soda in preparing the official dilute hydriodic acid?
   (b) Why is alcohol used in the process?
10. How many cubic centimeters of the normal solution of soda (Na–23, O–16, H–1) will be required to neutralize 10 grams of dilute hydrochloric acid (H–1, Cl–35.5)?

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

(Friday, April 12, 1907, 9.30 a. m.)

Prepare the following prescriptions, describe in writing the methods in detail, and offer such criticisms as you may deem necessary.

1. ℞.
   Cerii oxalatis ..... Gr. xxx.
   Bismuthi subnitratis ..... Gr. xii.
   Rhei pulv ..... Gr. vi.
   Morphiæ sulphatis ..... Gr. iv.
   Misce et fiat capsules No. vi.
   Sig: One every three hours.
2. ℞.
   Emplastrum aromaticum ..... 4 x 4.
   (Spread fresh.)
3. ℞.
   Extracti stramonii ..... Gr. x.
   Extracti belladonnæ ..... Gr. x.
   Acidi tannici ..... Gr. xx.
   Adepis lanæ ..... ʒ iv.
   Adepis benzoinati ..... ʒ iv.
   Misce et fiat unguentum.
4. ℞.
   Ichthyolis ..... 0.75.
   Extracti opii ..... 0.075.
   Acidi tannici ..... 1.00.
   Olei theobromatis, q. s.
   Misce et fiat suppositories U. S. P. 1900, No. iii.
5. ℞.
   Acidi borici ..... Gr. xxx.
   Aqua destillatæ ..... ℥ i.
   Misce et fiat collyrium.
   Sig: Two drops in each eye three times a day.
6. ℞.
   Pulvis effervescens compositus ..... No. 1.
   Sig: Mitte dosam unam.
7. ℞.
   Olei copaibæ ..... 0.10.
   Magnesia carbonatis ..... 0.05.
   Acaciæ pulvis ..... 0.05.
   Misce et fiat pilulam unam.
   Mitte tales No. x.
8. ℞.
   Pulv. acaciæ ..... ʒ iv.
   Pulv. sacchari albi ..... ʒ ii.
   Olei gaultheriæ ..... gtt. x.
   Olei morrhuæ ..... ℥ ii.
   Aqua destil., q. s ..... ℥ iv.
   Misce et fiat emulsionem.
9. Give the English and official names of the 10 drugs before you.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I hereby submit for your consideration the transactions of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Certificates entitling holders to registration with the health officer, as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, have been granted to 15 persons.

Eighteen applicants were examined under the law as amended February 5, 1904, as to their qualifications, by the board.

Fourteen applicants were certified for registration and 4 failed to pass the examination, thereby being disqualified to practice.

One applicant presented a certificate from his State board certifying as to his having been in legal practice five years, also as to his competency and moral character, which applicant, under the law approved February 5, 1904, is entitled to a certificate for registration with the health officer without examination as to his qualifications by the board.

By these additions the list of certificates now numbers 671.

Receipts during the year, $181; disbursements during the year, $181.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. DALY,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1907.*

SIRS: I respectfully submit for your inspection the policy of the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia regarding the registration of nurses and training schools, with a report of the board's work from the date of its organization on March 19, 1907, to June 30, 1907, inclusive.

Very truly, yours, KATHERINE DOUGLAS,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The nurses' examining board met and organized on March 19, 1907, electing as president Miss E. M. Hewitt, and as secretary and treasurer Miss Katherine Douglass. The annual meeting for the election of officers was held the first week in April, as provided in the act of Congress of February 9, 1907, and officers whose terms begin with the new fiscal year were elected: President, Miss Lily Kanely; secretary and treasurer, Miss Katherine Douglass.

Nurses' examining board report.

Organized March 19, 1907.

Number of meetings held	12
Number of applications for registration	308
Number of applications approved	226
Number of applications disapproved	4
Number of applications under consideration	78
Number of applications approved without examination	222
Number of applications approved after examination	4
Number of applications of graduate nurses approved	222
Number of applications of nongraduate nurses approved	4
Number of training schools registered	35
Number of training schools disapproved	2
Number of training schools under consideration	3

FINANCE.

Amount of application fees	$1,540.00
Expenses	218.74
Balance	1,321.26

The requirements for a training to obtain registration in the District of Columbia are as follows:

PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The period of instruction must be at least two full years, during which time students must not be sent to patients outside the hospital; but when the course of training is three years, students are allowed three months of the third year for outside nursing.

TABLE IX.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.					Repaired meters for company.					
		Total.	Fast.		Correct.	Did not register.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.
			Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
July	366	171	.....	.....	171	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
August	443	240	.....	.....	240	.....	110	1	3.00	1	4.00	108
September	581	455	3	3.05	452	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
October	801	644	.....	.....	644	.....	57	.....	.....	2	3.66	55
November	559	314	.....	.....	314	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
December	635	184	.....	.....	184	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
January	721	289	.....	.....	289	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
February	536	146	.....	.....	146	.....	135	1	3.66	.....	.....	134
March	596	172	.....	.....	171	1	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
April	611	286	.....	.....	285	1	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
May	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
June	308	133	.....	.....	133	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Average	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	.....	3.77	.....
Total	6,509	3,034	3	.....	3,029	2	1,300	2	.....	3	.....	1,295

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.							Consumers' meters on complaint of company.						
	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.	Did not register.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.	Did not register.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
July	30	9	5.03	2	5.33	19	.....	61	.....	.....	43	27.90	1	17
August	27	3	4.66	5	4.66	19	.....	66	.....	.....	43	21.89	.....	23
September	35	6	4.36	3	3.99	26	.....	31	.....	.....	17	22.46	3	11
October	54	12	5.75	7	3.94	35	.....	46	.....	.....	25	24.92	1	20
November	121	34	5.54	10	3.47	77	.....	59	1	3.33	25	27.42	1	32
December	129	47	5.56	8	3.63	74	.....	217	.....	.....	113	28.87	1	103
January	103	51	6.52	7	3.36	45	.....	198	1	5.66	119	24.46	1	77
February	152	80	9.09	8	3.18	64	.....	103	4	7.88	50	25.61	2	47
March	160	69	5.10	16	8.75	74	1	110	.....	.....	64	27.54	2	44
April	89	48	5.85	6	4.16	35	.....	104	3	4.25	62	28.92	4	35
May	90	35	5.00	5	4.21	50	.....	77	2	5.33	43	30.35	5	27
June	67	16	4.91	2	5.66	49	.....	46	1	5.00	33	21.71	1	11
Average	.....	.....	6.22	.....	4.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.74	.....	26.47	.....	.....
Total	1,057	410	.....	79	.....	567	1	1,118	12	.....	637	.....	22	447

TABLE X.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Correct.	Repaired meters for company.				
				Total.	Fast.		Correct.	Did not register.
					Number.	Per cent.		
July	38	25	25	10			10	
August	3	1	1					
September	39	18	18	15	1	4.00	14	
October	49	25	25	11			11	
November	65	40	40	11			11	
December	22			17			17	
January	17			14			14	
February	3	2	2					
March	12			10			10	
April	23			21			20	1
May	14	12	12					
June	31	31	31					
Average						4.00		
Total	316	154	154	109	1		107	1

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.						Consumers' meters on complaint of company.					
	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
July	3					3						
August	1					1	1			1	3.00	
September	6			1	5.00	5						
October	12	3	4.66	1	3.00	8	1					1
November	13	7	4.04			6	1					1
December	3					3	2	1	6.00			1
January	1					1	2					2
February	1					1						
March	2	1	8.00			1						
April	1					1	1					1
May							2					2
June												
Average			4.57		4.00				6.00		3.00	
Total	43	11		2		30	10	1		1		8

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the sealer of weights and measures department, including the divisions of District markets, market masters, inspectors of lumber, wood and flour, public hay scales and weighmasters, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

This department is one which is not only self-sustaining but is also a source of revenue to the District of Columbia.

Division of Weights and Measures.

Kinds of scales sealed:		
4 large railroad scales, at $24.50 each	$98.00	
7 small railroad scales, at $2 each	14.00	
499 wagon scales, at $2 each	998.00	
59 abattoir scales, at $1 each	59.00	
9 butcher beam scales, at $1 each	9.00	
1 dormant scale, at $1 each	1.00	
1,613 platform scales, at $1 each	1,613.00	
27 counter platform scales, at $1 each	27.00	
565 counter platform scales, at 50 cents each	282.50	
4,898 spring balance scales, at 25 cents each	1,224.50	
5,673 counter scales, at 25 cents each	1,418.25	
		$5,744.25
Liquid measures sealed:		
31, at 25 cents each	$7.75	
766, at 10 cents each	76.60	
100, at 7½ cents each	7.50	
1,245, at 6 cents each (ice cream)	74.70	
		166.55
Dry measures sealed:		
54, at 25 cents each	13.50	
752, at 10 cents each	75.20	
50, at 9 cents each	4.50	
70, at 8 cents each	5.60	
500, at 7½ cents each	37.50	
		136.30
1,903 weights sealed, at 10 cents each		190.30
1,050 yard measures sealed, at 10 cents each		105.00
Total receipts		6,342.40

Condemned and destroyed:	
Spring balance scales	111
Counter scales	24
Weights	138
Liquid measures	42
Dry measures	195
Yard measures	6
Total	516
Condemned for repairs:	
Abattoir scale	1
Dormant scale	1
Platform scales	52
Counter platform	8
Spring balance	87
Counter scales	12

Condemned for repairs—Continued.	
Wagon scales	45
Railroad scale	1
Total	207
Inspections made by request and within the time limit for which no fees were collected:	
Wagon scales	23
Platform scales	12
Counter scales	4
Spring balance scales	9
Weights (adjusted)	4
Total	52
Inspections of Government scales for which no fees were collected:	
United States—	
Dormant scales	8
Platform scales	234
Counter platform scales	71
Spring balance scales	11
Counter balance scales	23
Wagon scales	55
100-ton railroad scales	10
Weights	100
Total	512
District of Columbia—	
Platform scales	55
Counter platform scales	3
Spring balance scale	1
Wagon scales	6
Weights	11
Total	76
Government scales condemned for repairs:	
United States—	
Platform scales	8
Counter platform scales	4
Dormant scales	1
Railroad scales	1
Wagon scales	3
Spring balance scales	1
Total	18
District of Columbia—	
Platform scales	2
Wagon scales	1
Weight (adjusted)	1
Total	4
Scales reported not in use and sealed down:	
Platform scales	20
Counter platform scales	3
Spring balance scales	3
Wagon scales	5
Total	31

Summary of inspections.

Sealed:		
Scales	13,355	
Liquid and dry measures	3,568	
Yard measures	1,050	
Weights	1,903	
		19,876

Condemned and destroyed:		
Scales	135	
Weights	138	
Yard measures	6	
Liquid and dry measures	237	
		516
Condemned for repairs: Scales		207
Inspections by request (for which no fee was collected):		
Scales	48	
Weights	4	
		52
For the United States Government:		
Sealed—		
Scales	412	
Weights	100	
		512
Condemned for repairs: Scales		18
For the District of Columbia:		
Sealed—		
Scales	65	
Weights	11	
		76
Condemned for repair—		
Scales	3	
Weights	1	
		4
Total		21,261

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

Receipts:			
Western Market, for rent of stands	$5,971.10		
Eastern Market, for rent of stands	3,530.40		
Georgetown Market, for rent of stands	705.00		
			$10,206.50
Farmers' street markets:			
Wholesale Producers' Market	4,921.60		
Eastern Market	557.10		
Western Market	473.80		
Georgetown Market	80.80		
			6,033.30
Weights and Measures (less 5 cents over-deposit in June			6,342.40
Sale use of the public hay scales, for one year			1,730.50
Sale use of the fish wharf privileges			210.00
Fees for hauling and storage of wood at the foot of Thirtieth Street NW			154.96
Total receipts			24,677.66
Expenditures:			
Eastern, Western and Georgetown markets—			
Salaries, market masters	$2,400.00		
Hire of laborers	1,920.00		
			4,320.00
Farmers' Street Markets—			
Wholesale Producers' Market—			
Salaries	$2,160.00		
For cleaning streets	480.00		
For removal of waste matter	600.00		
		3,240.00	
Eastern and Western markets: for hire of laborers		360.00	
			3,600.00
Weights and Measures: Salaries			6,080.00
Commission on sale of the use of the public hay scales			17.30
Commission on sale fish wharf privileges			2.10
Total expenditures			14,019.40

Net receipts, $10,658.26.

Amount collected by the several divisions of the department, as follows:

Salaried officers	$24,677.66
By fee officers and retained by them for services	5,046.52
Total collections	29,724.18

Comparative statement of receipts, showing increase since 1897.

Fiscal year.	Receipts weights and measures.	Sale at public auction, use of public scales	Sale at public auction, fish wharf rights and privileges.	Markets.	Storage of wood, Thirtieth street wharf.	Total for year.
1897	$4,139.43					$4,139.43
1898	4,975.77					4,975.77
1899	6,232.76					6,232.76
1900	5,618.73					5,618.73
1901	5,600.26					5,600.26
1902	6,670.80					6,670.80
1903	6,333.03	$1,410.00		$11,645.49		19,388.52
1904	5,927.79	1,725.00	$210.00	11,649.96		19,512.75
1905	5,996.21	990.00	210.00	13,176.79		20,373.00
1906	5,996.88	1,745.00	210.00	14,706.50	$124.74	22,783.12
1907	6,342.40	1,730.50	210.00	16,239.80	154.96	24,677.66

As compared with the fiscal year 1906, a decrease of 141 is shown in the number of scales, weights, and measures condemned and destroyed.

One hundred and twenty-nine cases were presented to the police court for prosecution for violation of the weights and measures law, an increase of 15 over the number for the preceding year, and fines to the amount of $1,073 were imposed, an increase of $344 over the amount imposed for the year 1906.

The work of the sealer's office during the past fiscal year has increased and is largely in excess of that for the year 1906, when the office seemed taxed to its utmost to cover the work required by law to be done. An increase of $345.52 is shown in the amount of receipts for the inspection of weights and measures. The inspections during the year numbered 21,261, an increase of 1,265 over the inspections for the preceding year. In addition to these inspections, the officials of this department are required to keep on the alert for any coal or produce hucksters, ice dealers, junk and rag dealers, and fruit venders who may be violating the law. This in itself would require the services of one person to more thoroughly cover this line of our work, the regular inspections at places of business requiring practically all the time of the present force. On account of a provision in the law which is interpreted to mean that the receipts of the office shall practically cover the expenses, I am prohibited from asking for another assistant at this time.

GROCERS.

One of the most difficult tasks of the year was to get certain grocers to keep their scales, especially a certain computing scale, in balance, instead of starting on the 1 or 2 ounce mark. Many and various ingenious devices are resorted to for the purpose of pulling scales down to their advantage. A number of prosecutions have followed our investigations and heavy fines have been imposed in the police court. The office has had the hearty cooperation of the Retail Grocers' Association in its efforts to enforce a compliance with the regulations.

COAL.

Conditions relative to the weight of coal have improved very materially and almost without exception the dealers are careful to send out full weight. The greatest fraud is practiced by the coal hucksters who operate in the poorer districts, where the most harm is done, as the poorest people are the victims.

OIL.

Complaints relative to short-measure oil continue to be reported from time to time, and violations are prosecuted with the same vigor as in the sale of short measure or weight in other commodities.

CRATES AND BOXES.

The use of short-measure crates or boxes in the sale and delivery of tomatoes or fruits by shippers to this market is becoming very common. While very few of these crates or boxes are of full capacity, many are found a quarter peck and a half peck short of a standard bushel measure. For the purpose of getting information relative to this, the sealer had a large number of crates measured at the several markets a few days since and found them not of uniform size and a large proportion of them from a quarter to a half peck short, which is unfair to the trade. It is the opinion that all crates or boxes used by shippers to this market should be of uniform size—20 inches long, 13½ inches deep, and 8 inches wide inside measurement for a bushel measure, and all parts of a bushel of proportionate size. All barrels used in the sale of produce or fruits should also be of uniform size and hold 3 bushels, or 180 pounds net. A bill covering this matter will be submitted for your consideration.

ICE.

During the spring and summer months the office gave especial attention to all dealers in ice, large and small, and the work done by the small force available has been excellent.

It is our custom every spring to post notices at the different stations where dealers are supplied with ice, informing the dealers of the date and the time the inspector will be there for the purpose of inspecting and testing scales used on ice wagons. The hours are fixed to suit the convenience of the dealers at the several stations. They are given the choice of having their scales tested at the stations or of bringing them to the sealer's office. After a reasonable time limit, those who have failed to respond to the notices and who are found using scales which have not been sealed are arrested for violation of the weights and measures law.

The practice of using fraudulent scales has been diminished, and the dealers are finding it cheaper to use correct scales and to give full weight than to pay the penalty imposed, which has in many instances been severe. Of course there are and always will be certain unscrupulous persons who will endeavor to sell short weight, but *with* close vigilance we hope to decrease the number to a minimum.

MARKETS.

The Eastern and Western markets have been occupied almost to their capacity throughout the year, and their condition is very satisfactory.

WESTERN MARKET.

An increase of $387.60 is shown in the rentals at the Western market for six months. The lease rights were sold November 15, 1876, for thirty years and forty-six days, which rights expired December 29, 1906. It was recommended by the sealer at that time that the rent of the stands be equalized and be fixed at $5 per stand, with the exception of eight dark stands, the rent for which was fixed at $2.50 per month. The sealer's statement at the time, that this would result in a large increase, is verified by the increase shown in six months. An appropriation will be recommended for the installation of a conduit for electric wires to supply the stands with electric current for fans, to meet the requirements of the health regulations. Other improvements in the plumbing and for painting are contemplated.

The Western Market is built of brick and is one story (28 feet to the eaves) high, and consists of two wings, built so as to form an "L." One wing is 220 feet long and 50 feet wide and the other 76 feet long and 50 feet wide, and contains 110 stalls, each 9 by 8 feet. The stands in this market rent for $5 each per month, irrespective of the use made of the stall.

EASTERN MARKET.

An increase of $41.90 is shown in the receipts at the Eastern Market for rent of stands. Plans for the addition to this market are being prepared. The addition will be modern in all respects. An appropriation will be asked to renew the stands which have been in use in the present building over thirty years, and for modern plumbing.

The Eastern Market, like the Western Market, is built of brick, is one story (24 feet to the eaves) high, and at present is 200 feet long, and contains 82 stalls 9 by 8 feet. Congress at its last session appropriated $30,000 for an addition, after which the market will be nearly double its present size and modern in all its equipment. The rents per month are as follows: Fresh meats, bacon, butter, and grocery stands, $4 each; produce and fish stands, $3 each per month.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.

This market, on account of its inaccessibility to the residents of West Washington, is not in a prosperous condition. Every effort has been made to increase the business, but without satisfactory results. At least 80 to 100 feet of the rear end of the market could be utilized as a storage room without interfering in any way with the rights of the present occupants, and it may be deemed best, in the near future, to recommend that it be rented for such a purpose. The roof has been patched for several years, as necessity demanded, but the superintendent of repairs for the District states that a new roof will be necessary very soon. A special appropriation for this purpose will be recommended.

The Georgetown Market is built of brick; is 40 feet wide by 150 feet deep, and one story (22 feet to the eaves) high; it contains 22 stalls, each 6 by 9 feet. The stands in this market rent for $5 per month, irrespective of the use made of the stand.

FARMERS' STREET MARKETS.

The condition of the wholesale producers' market and the farmers' street market at the Eastern and Western markets is very satisfactory. The receipts amounted to $6,033.30, and meet fully the estimates given in the sealer's recommendations. The expenses amounted to $3,600, leaving $2,433.30 clear gain to the revenues of the District from this source. There had been no receipts from this source until the matter was taken up by this office, excepting for the wholesale market square, the receipts from which barely covered the expense of maintenance. A greater increase for the fiscal year 1908 is anticipated.

WHOLESALE PRODUCERS' MARKET.

It will undoubtedly be a number of years before the space now used as a wholesale producers' market, is purchased by the Government, as seems to be contemplated. In the meantime, because of the travel in this vicinity to and from the National Museum, and to provide good comfortable facilities for the farmers coming to our market, I am of the opinion that suitable sheds should be constructed on the wholesale market square. I would respectfully recommend sheds of the umbrella style to be constructed of steel portable frames and have gravel roofs. Sheds to be 20 to 24 feet wide on the outside. The standard for the sheds should be placed at the curb so that the spread would be 10 or 12 feet over the sidewalk to protect the public who patronize the market and 10 to 12 feet over the market space, to protect the farmers' wagons; and a spread of 32 feet wide covering the center sidewalk. I would suggest that Belgian block or Medina stone, that has been removed from some other street would answer for paving the spaces for the farmers' teams; such a paving is easily flushed and cleaned, and there would be no heavy driving on said space. At some future time, should the location of the market be changed, sheds constructed as described above could be easily removed and placed in position again at some other place. Such sheds would be dignified in appearance, and such an arrangement would be the means of concentrating the business of the farmers' produce market on this square between Tenth and Twelfth and B and Little B streets NW.

The building inspector, at the request of the sealer, is preparing an estimate of the cost of such a structure, which will be forwarded later in the supplementary estimate, for action by your honorable board.

FLOUR.

A bill amending the present law relative to the sale of flour is pending before Congress, and I would respectfully recommend that its passage, at the next session, be urged.

The flour inspector reports the inspection of only 20,458 barrels of flour, and fees $202.88.

PUBLIC HAY SCALES.

The use of the public hay scales for one year from August 1, 1906, was sold at auction for the sum of $1,730.50.

LUMBER.

The following is the amount of lumber reported inspected and measured during the fiscal year:

Inspector.	Square feet B. M. merchantable.	Square feet B. M. condemned.	Fees, gross.	Expenses.	Net fees.
G. Z. Collison	3,466,980	149,394	$1,054.02	$361.64	$692.38
R. T. Ragan	2,407,091	119,961	758.12	252.70	505.42
E. J. Daw	560,712	5,062	168.49	57.03	111.46
T. A. Donaldson	3,258,901	143,104	1,033.48	343.88	689.60
Total	9,693,684	417,521	3,014.11	1,015.25	1,998.86

WOOD.

The wood inspectors reported the following number of cords of wood inspected and measured during the year:

Inspector.	Number of cords inspected and measured.	Fees, gross.	Expenses.	Net fees.
W. A. O'Meara	9,159	$824.31	$360.00	$464.31
W. Orndorff	5,765½	518.92	.....	518.92
W. P. Meeds	5,403½	486.30	17.25	469.05
Total	20,328½	1,829.53	377.25	1,452.28

I feel that the time has arrived for a reorganization of the sealer of weights and measures office. In my judgment, the increased business of the office demands this, and I will soon submit for your consideration a bill covering the above.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful cooperation of my assistants.

With assurance of my appreciation of the cordial support your honorable board has given me at all times, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. HASKELL,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, term expires 1908.
JAMES T. DU BOIS, term expires 1908.
R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1908.
THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1910.
CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1910.
RUFUS H. THAYER, term expires 1910.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1912.
BRAINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1912.
JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1912.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President.*
BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice-President.*
RUFUS H. THAYER, *Secretary.*
GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

BOOKS.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, *Chairman.*
RUFUS H. THAYER.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.

BUILDING.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Chairman.*
JAMES T. DU BOIS.
RUFUS H. THAYER.

EMPLOYEES.

JAMES T. DU BOIS, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.
BRAINARD H. WARNER.

FINANCE.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman.*
CHARLES J. BELL.
R. ROSS PERRY.

RULES.

R. ROSS PERRY, *Chairman.*
AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
JOHN B. LARNER.

BOOKBINDING, ETC.

RUFUS H. THAYER, *Chairman.*
AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
JOHN B. LARNER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATION.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *Chairman.*
BRAINARD H. WARNER.
JOHN B. LARNER.

DONATIONS.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, *Chairman.*
BRAINARD H. WARNER.
CHARLES J. BELL.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman.*
BRAINARD H. WARNER.
R. ROSS PERRY.

The president is ex officio a member of all committees.

REPORT.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: In the year which ended June 30, 1907, the Public Library has developed steadily in resources and in usefulness to the people of Washington. Its volumes now number 92,937, a net increase of nearly 10 per cent during the year. It circulated 481,463 books during the year, an increase of over 11 per cent. Its registered borrowers increased to 45,231, a gain of over 13 per cent. The attendance in the reading room numbered 133,059, an increase of over 16 per cent.

OPEN SHELVES AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

The characteristic features of the library—the open-shelf facilities and the children's library—have so developed as to render necessary additional room space for each of these branches of library work. This space is to be secured by transferring the children's library from the first floor to the large, well-lighted room in the basement, designated as "future children's room" in the architect's original plans, and by adding the former children's room to the open-shelf rooms on the first floor. The additional open-shelf space is to be utilized to render easily accessible to the public a special useful arts library, from which notable public benefits should be derived.

PERIODICALS ROOM.

It is hoped that next year a sufficient library force may be secured so that the room on the second floor designed as a periodicals room may be opened, well equipped, for the enjoyment of the public. The current magazines are now on file in the reference room, but they are not all of them shown on open shelves for lack of room. In further extension of the library's usefulness the librarian recommends that the library be opened for home circulation on Sunday as well as for reference reading-room purposes as at present.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The library needs more books and a larger force. The additional books are to be obtained (1) by donations or endowments; (2) under existing law from miscellaneous circulating volumes in the Government departmental collections and from duplicates in the Library of Congress, and (3) by an increased book appropriation of $15,000. The special book appropriation of several years ago has been exhausted, and the desk fund available for books is nearly expended.

The trustees earnestly recommend this increased appropriation for books, and also the provision of a more adequate library force, as suggested in the estimates and the notes accompanying them.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

The trustees appeal for public cooperation in a final effort to secure from Congress legislation which will mean acceptance of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer to donate whatever money may be required from time to time to build all necessary branch libraries in the District of Columbia on the usual maintenance terms upon which his gifts are conditioned. In the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress the House passed such legislation, but it failed in the Senate. In the last (Fifty-ninth) Congress the Senate passed an act involving this acceptance and making present use of $30,000 of the proposed donation in the erection of a branch library building at Takoma Park, but the House failed to act. If the legislation fails in this Congress, the proposed donation (estimated at $350,000 or more) will doubtless lapse.

Takoma Park was selected as the location of the first branch library (1) on account of its remoteness from the central library and (2) on account of the excellent site for a library building which public-spirited citizens of the suburb have bought and donated for this public use.

The bill as passed by the Senate June 18, 1906, reads as follows:

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from Andrew Carnegie a donation not exceeding thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a suitable branch library building at Takoma Park, subject to the approval of the Commissioners and the public library trustees, and to accept conveyance of unencumbered land considered suitable by the said Commissioners and library trustees as a site for a branch library for Takoma Park. And authority is hereby conferred upon a commission, to consist of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the chairman of the committee on branch libraries of the library trustees, and the librarian of the Washington Public Library to supervise the erection of said branch library building: *Provided,* That such branch library building shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall hereafter provide for the necessary expenses of maintaining said branch library when the same shall be completed and ready for such use.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress will respond quickly to the appeal of this community by enacting this bill, accepting in effect Mr. Carnegie's donation.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

In addition to more books, more assistants, and more branches the library needs the completion of the improvement of Mount Vernon square—its park environment. For the proper setting of the building in Mount Vernon square an appropriate but very simple stone curbing around the park and along the cross walks remains to be com-

pleted as a matter of parking only. About half of this was done some five years ago, just after the completion of the building, when only half of the necessary appropriation had been made. Since then the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds has annually submitted an estimate of appropriation for the balance, $13,000, but without success, and has consequently discontinued it this year.

In some way, by general appropriation or otherwise, provision ought to be made by Congress for the completion of this necessary work. The curbing and walks of the park should not be left in an unfinished condition, inharmonious with the beautiful library building.

OUTFITTING THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

In the successive annual reports account has been given not only of the original gift of $350,000 by Mr. Carnegie for the construction of the building, but of his immediately subsequent gift of $25,000 for equipment and decorations. The original gift was exhausted on the building when it was finished in 1902, and at the close of the fiscal year 1906 there remained of the later gift but $476.64.

During the past fiscal year the only expenditures made were:

Clerical expense	$25
Hauling and handling furniture	12

Since the beginning of the present fiscal year the following items of furniture have been ordered, but are not yet delivered:

One oak charging desk	$290
Two combination settees, shelves, and bulletin boards	90
Railing and gate, children's room	35
Five oak-hinged bulletin boards	20

Leaving a balance on hand of but $4.64.

LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The Public Library estimates for 1908–9, as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioners of the District, are as follows:

	Appropriation, 1907–8.	Estimates, 1908–9.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian	$3,000	$4,000
NOTE.—The increase is requisite to make the salary commensurate with the services rendered and to put it on a par with the salaries paid to chief librarians of other municipal libraries of equal rank.		
Assistant librarian	1,500	1,800
NOTE.—The estimated sum is required in order to retain an officer of sufficient ability to perform the administrative duties of this position.		
Children's librarian	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The largely increased responsible work of this department which results from opening the children's room in the basement justifies this increase of salary.		
Librarian's secretary	900	1,000
NOTE.—This position of business officer or chief clerk was created last year, but at $900 instead of $1,000, as estimated.		
Chief of circulating department		1,500
NOTE.—This position requires, with the great bulk of home circulation and the number of assistants in the department, a strong administrative head. This is a crying need.		
Reference librarian	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The increased responsibilities of the reference department incident to the opening of the useful-arts section and the growth of the information-bureau work require better pay for its chief.		

	Appropriation, 1907–8.	Estimates, 1908–9.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Chief of the order department		$1,200
NOTE.—The volume and complexity of the book-order work require an adequately paid chief having business ability and knowledge of books, their prices, etc.		
Assistant	$900	
Three assistants, at $900 each		2,700
NOTE.—One new assistant at this salary is needed to be first assistant in the circulating department. As the hours during which the department is open are long, the first assistant must approximate the chief in administrative ability. Another assistant of this grade is needed to take charge of the periodicals department.		
Three assistants, at $840 each		2,520
NOTE.—One of these new assistants is needed for highly responsible work in the useful arts section, one to take charge of the school work of the children's department and one to be first assistant in the book-order department.		
Four assistants, at $720 each	2,880	2,880
Four assistants, at $600 each	2,400	2,400
Three assistants, at $540 each	1,620	1,620
Copyist	480	480
Chief catalogue department		1,500
NOTE.—The volume and grade of work that is being done require an officer of high technical skill and good administrative ability to cope with it. At least 15 cataloguers holding subordinate positions in local libraries receive as much as, or more than, the estimated salary.		
Cataloguer	900	900
Do		840
NOTE.—In order to keep current cataloguing work up to date and to issue bulletins and class catalogues, this increase in the catalogue force is needed.		
Cataloguer	720	720
Do	600	600
Three temporary cataloguers, at $540 each	1,620	
Three cataloguers, at $540 each		1,620
NOTE.—To cut these cataloguers out because called "temporary" would demoralize the work of the library. There is no prospect that they can be spared, and they should appear in the appropriation as a part of the permanent force.		
Stenographer and typewriter	720	720
Two assistants, at $480 each	960	960
Two attendants, at $600 each		1,200
NOTE.—The increasing work of the issue department and the difficulty of retaining the lower paid employees make these additions necessary.		
Five attendants, at $480 each	2,400	
Five attendants, at $540 each		2,700
NOTE.—In order not to lose attendants to Government departments as soon as they become really efficient it is necessary to increase their compensation.		
Five attendants, at $360 each	1,800	
Five attendants, at $480 each		2,400
NOTE.—It is impossible to retain at $30 a month persons who are competent to perform the duties laid upon them.		
Collator	360	360
Two messengers, at $360 each	720	
Two messengers, at $480 each		960
NOTE.—It has been found impossible to retain intelligent and trustworthy messengers at the lower salary.		
Ten pages, at $360 each	3,600	3,600
Two janitors, at $480 each	960	960
Engineer	900	1,200
NOTE.—The intelligent man now holding this position saves the library much money each year in making repairs and new equipment. At the present salary the library is in constant danger of losing him.		
Fireman	720	720
Workman	480	480
Library guard		720
NOTE.—A special officer for police duty is greatly needed to preserve order in and around the building and to protect library property. It is impossible to secure a detail from the Metropolitan Police force.		
Two cloakroom attendants, at $360 each	720	720
Six charwomen, at $180 each	1,080	1,080
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT, ETC.		
For keeping the library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m., 5 holidays, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and for extra services three hours on Saturday afternoons in July, August, and September	1,700	
For keeping the library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 9 p. m.; 5 holidays, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and for extra services three hours on Saturday afternoons in July, August, and September		2,500
NOTE.—The change in the hours is to harmonize with the library's week-day hours. Present appropriation does not provide for the home circulation of books on Sundays. This is regarded as desirable.		

	Appropriation, 1907–8.	Estimates, 1908–9.
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT, ETC.—continued.		
For purchase of books	$7,500	$15,000
NOTE.—The regular annual book fund should not be less than the recommended sum. This is shown by the rapid increase in circulation, the need for extensive duplication, the increase in the cost of books through the operation of the net-price system, the need for buying many technical books, the desirability of extending the periodical list, and the demand for newspapers.		
For binding	3,500	4,000
NOTE.—The increase in circulation and the increasingly poor quality of publishers' bindings render the increased amount necessary.		
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses	7,000	8,000
NOTE.—The use of greater portions of the building requires increased fuel and lights. The expanding work of the library requires increased quantities of all kinds of supplies. It is desired to print more bulletins, reference lists and catalogues. The Carnegie fund, from which much furniture and building equipment has heretofore been secured, is exhausted, hence a need for larger expenditures from this fund for new equipment and alterations.		
Total	54,640	78,960

New officers asked for:		
Chief circulation department	$1,500	
Chief order department	1,200	
Chief catalogue department	1,500	
Cataloguer	840	
2 assistants, at $900 each	1,800	
3 assistants, at $840 each	2,520	
2 attendants, at $600 each	1,200	
Library guard	720	
		$11,280
Increases of salaries asked for:		
Librarian	1,000	
Assistant librarian	300	
Children's librarian	200	
Librarian's secretary	100	
Reference librarian	200	
5 attendants, at $60 each	300	
5 attendants, at $120 each	600	
2 messengers, at $120 each	240	
Engineer	300	
		3,240
Other increases asked for:		
Book fund		7,500
Binding		500
Contingent expenses		1,000
Sunday opening		800
Total increases asked for		24,320

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *August 19, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: The librarian has the honor to submit his report for the year ended June 30, 1907, covering the third year of his service.

The year has been marked by substantial quantitative gains, including such items as an increase in home circulation of 48,000 and a gain in the reading room attendance of 13,000. The year has also seen the adoption of improvements that have better adapted the library to the needs of its constituency. These have included a change in the hours of opening—9 a. m. to 9 p. m., instead of 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. as heretofore; the assignment of an assistant to the information desk practically every hour that the library has been opened; the publication for free distribution of a monthly bulletin of new accessions; the establisment of a collection of pictures devoted to geography, history, and art objects for use by schools and clubs, and the displaying of several exhibitions in the new exhibition cases on the second floor. Special mention should also be made of the great improvement in bookbinding methods. Looking toward future development, the securing of substantial additions to the staff, effective July 1, 1907, is cause for congratulation, inasmuch as this makes possible the opening of the large basement children's room, the occupation of which has been so long postponed. Greater ease and efficiency of service is expected to result from the use of the large hollow-square delivery desk, installed just as the year under review was drawing to a close.

As in former years, the librarian's report will cover summarily the various lines of activity of the year. Appended to this report and forming a part of it will be given detailed statements from the heads of the various departments of the service, describing the departmental work more minutely.

HOME CIRCULATION.

It is not unnatural that first place should be given in this report to the home circulation of books. The law creating the library plainly indicates that its most important function is in this field. That the library is, in spite of meager appropriations and the absence of branches, measureably performing this function in this community and that its work is expected to increase largely in future are shown by two events of the last year. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, as reported to the House of Representatives last winter, carried a provision forbidding the purchase by Government departments, bureaus, or offices of books not essential to the technical and professional work of the office, and requiring that all other works now in such Government libraries be transferred to the Library of Congress or to this library. This paragraph was eliminated on a point of order. However, that it was favorably reported indicates the temper of Congress. It is fair to assume that Congress regards the Public Library as the natural and proper agent for the distribu*tion of books in* the District. Even though legislation compelling

the giving up of general libraries in Government departments failed of enactment, the Secretary of the Interior recently abolished the general library of that Department, explicitly giving as one of his reasons for so doing the nearness of the Public Library and its greater suitability for the circulation of books. The fact that the Bureau of Labor has within the last two or three years gradually been transferring to other libraries (including the Public Library) its book collections which are not explicitly devoted to labor problems is also a movement in the same direction and may be regarded as a testimony to the efficiency of this library in the popular field. The Post-Office Department has likewise disposed, by transfer to other Government libraries, of its collection of popular books. If, as seems likely, this policy is generally adopted by Government offices, even in advance of compulsory legislation, it will not be long before the Public Library will be, as it should be, the only public agent in the District for the distribution of popular literature.

The total home circulation of books during the last year was 481,463. Of this number 464,777 volumes were sent out from the central library, 16,339 from seven deposit stations, and 317 volumes from two high schools. The new library building was occupied in January, 1903. A comparative statement showing the home circulation for the last five years is therefore of interest. The figures are: for 1902–3, 214,261; for 1903–4, 278,188; for 1904–5, 353,496; for 1905–6, 433,096; and for 1906–7, 481,463. These figures show that the circulation during the past year was two and one-fourth times as great as that of 1902–3 and 73 per cent larger than that of 1903–4. Last year's figures represent an increase of 48,367, or 11 per cent over the preceding year.

The library was open for home circulation three hundred and ten days (including five holidays). The daily average circulation (central library only) was 1,499, as against a daily average of 1,359 in 1905–6. The monthly average circulation was 40,122, as against 36,091 in the year previous. The largest month's record was that of March, when 47,197 books were sent out, and the smallest that of September, when 32,931 volumes were circulated. The largest day's issue was on March 9, when 2,842 volumes were circulated. The smallest day's issue was 425 (Thanksgiving Day).

The reduction in the percentage of fiction has been substantially maintained. The percentage this year is 69, as against 68 for the year previous. Reference to previous reports shows that in 1903–4 83.7 per cent of the circulation was fiction. The methods that have produced this result have been continued and should be still further extended. They have included the displaying of various classes of books other than fiction in rotation in the open-shelf room and in the lobby, and the careful and painstaking work of assistants at the information desk, who have explained the card catalogue and otherwise helped readers in their efforts to secure the best that the library affords. The opening of the basement children's room in the fall will set free the room now occupied by the young people's department for use as an open-shelf room.

The so-called "fiction problem"—that is, the necessity for largely duplicating the latest popular novels—continues to be met with comparative ease and without unduly drawing on the library's regular book fund, by means of the collection of pay duplicates. During the

year 948 volumes, costing approximately $1 each, were added to the collection. Duplicates of five of the most popular magazines, to the number of 402 copies, were also added, at a cost of about $100. Binding some of these duplicates cost $75. The expenses of the collection were therefore $1,133, as against $1,182.70 of receipts. These duplicates are rented for 5 cents a week. In the case of the most popular titles the proportion of pay copies to free copies is 4 to 1. As soon as the rental copies pay for themselves they are turned over to the free shelves. Occasionally the library adds to this collection copies of some exceptionally popular book other than fiction, such as some of the Benson books and Bernard Shaw's plays.

Just as the year was closing a new delivery desk, built in the form of a hollow square, was installed in the circulation department. At this one desk are carried on the registration of borrowers and the return and delivery of books. It is believed that it will facilitate the work of assistants by concentrating it in one place. All books are now charged at this one desk, and rails have been put up to prevent readers from leaving the library until books are properly charged. In this way losses through theft should be diminished. The removal of the old desks, stretched the entire length of the room, now makes possible the displaying of a larger number of books on open shelves in the lobby.

REGISTRATION.

At the beginning of the year under review 39,800 persons were entitled to library privileges and at the close of the year the registration was 45,231, a net gain of 5,431. During the year 13,214 cards were issued as against 12,885 in the previous year.

One way in which the library has greatly gained in public acceptability has been through the plan of issuing cards to adult applicants on the day the application is filed, instead of requiring them to wait two days, as heretofore. This has been made possible by having a larger force at the registration desk. Formerly many applicants never used the cards issued to them, thinking that the withholding of the card for two days was the first of a long series of red-tape measures that would hamper the easy use of the library. With the present plan of issuing the card at once the library has a better chance to hold a reader's interest by meeting his needs the moment they are expressed in the form of registration.

A street directory has now been completed. This is a locality index of registered borrowers. By it the names of all persons residing at the same street number are brought together on one card, whether or not they have the same surname. By means of this index, on receipt of the daily notices from the district health officer of new cases of contagious diseases, it is possible to know all registered borrowers who have been exposed to infection and temporarily to withdraw privileges and enforce either the disinfection or destruction of books in their hands. (For detail report of circulation and registration see pp. 34–37.)

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The work of the readers' assistant at the information desk may be *characterized* as reference work for readers who wish books for home *circulation as distinguished* from reference work for those who wish

to use books in the library. That the second year's work of this bureau has been more successful than that of the first is partly due to the fact that it has been possible to have some one in attendance at all times when the circulation department is open. It is the aim of the library to have one or more assistants, as widely read as possible and with broad sympathies, who shall give friendly aid and counsel in the choice of needed books. Further experience has shown that the aid thus given could not be withdrawn without seriously crippling the efficiency of the library as an educational institution. (For detail report see p. 38.)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Even though as a reference library this library must always be subordinate to the Library of Congress and to the libraries of the various Government Departments in their specialties, yet the reference work of the Public Library is not inconsiderable and is constantly increasing. The reference work done by the libraries just mentioned is for the most part of a research nature, whereas that done by the Public Library is properly of a popular nature. Within its field it is believed that the Public Library serves its constituents expeditiously and efficiently. During the year 133,059 persons (including 11,000 on Sundays) visited the room, as compared with 114,428 during 1905–6. In order to show the great advance in reference work, comparison should also be made with two earlier years: 1904–5, when 74,296 persons visited the room, and 1903–4, when the number was only 43,799. The needs of readers are met for the most part by books shelved in the reading room, but 28,613 volumes were brought from the book stacks during the last year, as compared with 23,273 volumes in 1905–6.

The assistants in charge have noticed a marked increase in the number of men who have used the room. Many newspaper men have responded to the invitation sent out at the beginning of the last session of Congress to make use of library privileges and have been frequent visitors to the reference room. (For detail report see p. 37.)

USEFUL ARTS ROOM.

The past year has seen a marked increase in the use of books and magazines devoted to engineering and technology generally. It has been a matter of common observation that users of such literature often require more help in finding the material wanted than other readers. This is a strong reason why books in this field should be available on open shelves instead of only by reference to the catalogue. During the past year the main reference room has often been overcrowded by readers. With the increase in our list of periodicals it has been almost impossible to find space for their proper display in the reference room. This condition is likely to grow more serious, inasmuch as the library has not yet been able to open its separate newspaper and periodical room. For these reasons it has seemed wise to occupy the room made vacant by the removal of the children's department to the basement as a special useful arts library. In it will be displayed for direct access all the resources of the library in the field of technology, including reference and circulating books and current periodicals.

During the past year the newly established Association of American Government Accountants has regularly held its public meetings in the library's lecture hall. This organization has upward of 500 local members. One of its objects is the development of this library's collection of works devoted to accounting and kindred subjects. The association has begun the publication of a monthly magazine, The Government Accountant, and has arranged to turn over its exchanges to this library. The books and magazines in this field will properly form a part of such a useful arts collection.

One feature of this new department will appeal strongly to merchants, manufacturers, engineers, and mechanics. It is purposed to gather a collection of typical trade catalogues covering every important manufacturing industry, such as catalogues of office supplies, desks, furniture, safes, automobiles, plumbers' supplies, printing and binding machinery, machine tools, etc. It is believed that such catalogues will be an exceedingly valuable addition to the books and periodicals of the collection and will help to make it one that will sooner or later be worth consulting by every citizen.

PERIODICALS.

The library regularly receives 395 different periodicals; including duplicate copies, 589 are currently on file. It is desirable that the force be so increased that the room on the second floor designed as a periodicals room may be opened, to furnish space properly to display this wealth of material affording the most recent contributions to knowledge. The magazines are now on file in the reference room. Not all of them can be shown on open shelves because of lack of room. The most important magazines are regularly bound for reference. In a number of cases duplicate copies are taken to supply current reference needs. These are especially valuable while the first copies are in the bindery. From 1 to 15 copies each of 18 of the most popular magazines are regularly taken for circulation. They are available for this purpose for four months, and are then cut up for the picture collection or sent to hospitals. The assistant in charge of periodicals regularly examines with care every periodical received to discover articles on library topics and District of Columbia affairs. Local articles are ultimately clipped if the magazines are not to be bound. Citizens send many old magazines to the library. All such material is utilized in making up sets for picture work or sent to hospitals. The magazines regularly received as gifts are elsewhere listed (pp. 53–54.)

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY OPENING.

The year under review is the second during which the library has been open every day except July 4 and December 25. Although no aggressive effort has been made to advertise the fact that the library is open on Sundays (for reference only) and on holidays (for home circulation also), yet as the fact is gradually becoming better known the use of the library on these days increases. Inasmuch as it is popularly considered that the essential work of this library is the home circulation of books, many people can not understand how it is possible that the library can be advertised as "open" and then *deny the privilege* of returning and drawing books for home use. *That this privilege* must be denied is a frequent occasion for ruffled

feelings. It is also believed that there are many persons who are laboriously employed all week days who would avail themselves of borrowing privileges if they could regularly exchange their books on Sundays. It is therefore recommended that further consideration be given to the matter of securing an increase in the appropriation for Sunday and holiday opening sufficient to provide for home circulation on Sundays.

The reading room attendance on Sundays was 11,000 as against 8,966 during the previous year. These visitors used 2,701 books other than those on open shelves, as against 1,725 books called for Sundays in 1905–6. The average reading room attendance on Sundays, with hours 2 to 10 p. m., was 207, as against 173 the previous year and as compared with 429 on week days, when the library was open (during the greater portion of the year) from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. The visitors to the children's room on Sundays (2 to 8 p. m.) numbered 7,839, as against 7,400 in 1905–6. Here the attendance averaged 148 as compared with a recorded average attendance of 293 on week days (hours, 12 to 8 p. m.).

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

In spite of the fact that the children's department has been compelled to remain another year in cramped quarters on the main floor, the records show increases in circulation and attendance over the previous year. The home circulation for last year was 93,151 as against 88,520 in 1905–6. With these figures should be compared the juvenile circulation of 1903–4, 48,278, and that for 1904–5, 73,933. The largest part of the 16,369 volumes circulated from the seven deposit stations was of juvenile literature. The percentage of fiction in the juvenile circulation was 64. Contrary to the practice of most libraries, this also includes fairy tales, elsewhere usually classified as folklore.

The recorded children's room attendance was 98,710 (7,839 on Sundays). In view of the fact that the force was too small to keep an accurate attendance record at the busiest hours, it is likely that the actual children's room attendance was nearer 125,000.

With the increase in the staff, effective July 1, 1907, it has been possible to open the large basement children's room and to assign one member of the children's room staff to the task of developing more active cooperative relations with the public schools. Instead of here outlining the work planned for the larger quarters and in the school field, special reference is made to the departmental report of the children's librarian, who has recently joined the library staff and who records her impressions of the department and sets forth plans she would like to see adopted. These plans are approved by the librarian, and recommended to your careful consideration. (See pp. 40–42.)

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Thus far the library has been able to do but a small portion of the work for schools that would be undertaken, given more adequate resources. The law establishing the library says that it shall be "a supplement of the public educational system" of the District. Undoubtedly it may be claimed that all the work of the library, distinctly educational as it is, is directed to carrying out that purpose, whether avowedly integrated with school work or not. However, it

is fair to assume that the law also comtemplates library work more closely connected with the schools, such as is accomplished by deposits of considerable collections of library books in schoolrooms for home circulation, school visiting, general instruction of children in the use of the library, and many other plans that are in use elsewhere. It is hoped to make at least a beginning of this larger work next year, but the full field can not be occupied without much larger means and the establishment of the branch system.

The work now done for schools, however, is not inconsiderable. The teachers' reference library has been removed to the main reading room, where it and the 20 current pedagogical periodicals have much use by teachers and others. The monthly educational bulletin, listing new pedagogical accessions, educational articles in general periodicals, and containing library announcements, has been continued. On request, the librarian contributed to the Atlantic Educational Journal, which has a wide circulation among local teachers, an article inviting them to make large use of the resources of the library. Much use is made by teachers of their 10-book cards, on which books may be kept four weeks without renewal. Many teachers now resort to this means for securing books which they in turn loan to their children for home use, thus modestly beginning a plan which requires deposits of from 25 to 50 volumes in each schoolroom to make it most effective. Books so circulated are helpful not only to the children taking them, but also to older brothers and sisters and to parents, many of whom really need juvenile literature rather than adult books. The 10-book cards in force at the end of the year numbered 732, as against 410 at the close of the previous year.

Much reference work is done, both in the main reading room and in the children's department, for teachers and children. The library continues to be hampered in its efforts to do this work effectively through the failure on the part of most teachers to give proper advance notice to the library subjects assigned. As the supplies of material on a given subject is generally contained in comparatively few volumes, without such advance notice these volumes are drawn out by the early comers, instead of being temporarily reserved for the use of all alike. Teachers have been repeatedly requested in the educational bulletin to send such advance notice, but only a small portion of them do so. With the installation of a private branch exchange telephone service in the library, it will be possible to connect each school directly with the reading room and children's room. It is hoped that by this means the library will be kept better informed of such needs.

The resources of the new picture collection, described elsewhere in this report, were first offered to the teachers in the March number of the educational bulletin. The geographical pictures especially were at once in demand for class work. Teachers have also taken for geography work many of the travel pamphlets issued by railway and steamship companies and gathered for the summer travel exhibition, also mentioned elsewhere in this report.

DEPOSIT STATIONS.

The establishment of a system of branch libraries is yet a thing to be hoped for, but Congress still withholds permission to accept any of *r. Carnegie's money* offered for that purpose. Meantime seven

deposit stations have been established, six of them in cooperation with social settlements and one in cooperation with the Playgrounds Association. All have been established at the earnest solicitation of the residents of the districts affected or by persons interested in the welfare of these sections. The agreement in all these cases has been that the library furnishes the books (usually from 300 to 600 volumes) and the minor supplies necessary for keeping the records of circulation. The association in charge of each deposit station furnishes the service and regularly reports to the library all statistics of circulation. In all cases except that of Recreation Center No. 1 the service has been given to the settlements by volunteers. The detailed reports of the librarians of these stations are printed elsewhere in this report (pp. 42–47). From these reports the following summary of work is given of deposit stations in the order of their establishment:

1. The Neighborhood House Station (468 N street southwest), established in December, 1903, circulated last year 1,787 volumes. It was again conducted by Miss Emily A. Spilman, until May 1 a member of the Public Library staff and now employed in the office of the Superintendent of Documents. Miss Spilman has been assisted by Miss Finney of the library staff, by Miss Buynitzky, and by Miss Stalnacker, an employee of the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

2. The Noel House Station (1245 H street northeast) for its second full year has the fine record of 5,281 volumes circulated between October 13, 1906, and June 30, 1907. This station has been conducted by a volunteer staff composed of the librarian, Miss Eleanor C. Buynitzky, until February 1 a member of the children's room staff of the Public Library and now employed in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, and assistants, Misses Mary E. Bubb, Margaret Elgin, and Margaret Skinner, and Mr. Edward Llufrio, all of the Public Library staff.

3. The Rochefort House Station (324 Virginia avenue southeast) was closed four months because of the illness of the volunteer librarian, Miss Sarah Ambler, of the Public Documents Office. It's circulation was 544.

4. The Georgetown Station (2726 M street northwest) has a gratifying record of 2,261 volumes circulated. It is conducted by Miss Mary D. Wightman, of the Library of Congress, librarian, assisted by Miss Mary S. Sellers, of the Public Library staff, both of whom contribute their services.

5. The Colored Social Settlement Station (118 M street southwest) which was opened only a short time previous to the beginning of the year under review, this year stands second in point of circulation, with 2,421 volumes sent out. The work is conducted by Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis, head worker of the settlement, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Hungerford, one of the janitors of the central library.

6. The Rosedale Station (1627 H street northeast) was opened late in October, 1906, but was able to make a showing by the end of the year of 2,262 volumes circulated. Its volunteer librarian is Miss Katharine M. Johnson. She has been assisted by Misses Brower, Williams, and Moore. All are members of the central library staff.

7. Recreation Center No. 1 (Western High School) was opened as a library deposit station on April 11. About 350 volumes have been sent at the request of the Playgrounds Association. This is the only library *station which* is not conducted by volunteer librarians.

that the net strength of the library at the end of the year under review was 92,937 volumes. The year's book accessions were acquired as follows: by purchase, 10,656 volumes; by gift, 2,145 volumes, and by binding periodicals, 263 volumes. The total cost of the purchases was $11,721.86. This was met from the following funds: Congressional appropriation, $7,499.99; desk fund, $4,085.20; Woman's Anthropological Society fund, $12; exchange of old books and periodicals $124.67. The number of books accessioned was $2,967 less than in 1905–6, and the amount expended for books was $2,156.35 less than the book expenditures of the previous year.

In order to bring together in one place a complete account of money spent in building up the library, a statement of expenditures for subscriptions to periodicals should also be given here. These amounted to $1,086.57 and were made from the following funds: Desk fund, $956.62; Henry Pastor memorial fund, $100.20, and Woman's Anthropological Society fund, $29.75.

From the foregoing it appears that the sum of $12,808.43 was spent for books and periodicals. This is $2,138.74 less than was spent for books and periodicals in 1905–6. Although the Congressional book appropriation for the last year had been increased by $2,500, yet the balance of the desk fund had at the beginning of the year been diminished to $1,655.26. For the coming year the library starts off with the balance of its desk fund reduced to $804.81 and without any further increase in its Congressional book appropriation. If revenues to the desk fund keep up to last year's record and if all the available balance and expected revenues to the donation fund are expended for books and periodicals, the purchases for the coming year can not much exceed $12,000. This is altogether too small. There are many gaps in the collection that need filling in to make it an efficient one. It is unfortunate also, in the face of constantly increasing circulation and rapidly growing demands for books, to be obliged to curtail purchases, often to the point of crippling the library and failing to meet reasonable demands. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will increase the annual book appropriation to the $15,000 asked for. This sum, with receipts from fines, duplicate collection, and donation funds, would afford between $19,000 and $20,000 for books and periodicals.

Outside of measurably keeping abreast of current needs, the library has been able to make substantial additions to the department of engineering and other technological literature and to replenish its collection of standard fiction and juvenile books. These replacements have, so far as possible, been secured in editions securely bound from the original sheets (Chivers's bindings). Important additions were also made to the collection of German literature. The library also regularly purchased all the titles included in the A. L. A. Booklist, with the exception of some fiction and juvenile titles which were rejected as not coming up to the standards of this library. (For further details of order department, see p. 49.)

GIFTS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, ETC.

As usual, the library has received as gifts a large number of books, pamphlets, and periodicals from citizens of Washington, and from *other individuals*, associations, and publishers. The record shows

that these gifts numbered 2,321 bound, and 488 unbound volumes, 1,662 pamphlets, 5,532 numbers of periodicals, besides other miscellaneous matter. All of this material has been acknowledged on its receipt. As a further expression of appreciation, a list of donors and gifts is published as a part of this report (pp. 55–61). The largest gifts were from the Evening Star Newspaper Company, 271 volumes of miscellaneous books, and from the late Dr. William J. Rhees, 129 bound and 126 unbound volumes and 1,235 periodicals. Much of this material pertained to the District of Columbia. Noteworthy also were the transfers of books from the United States Bureau of Labor, 320 volumes; from the Post-Office Department, 238 volumes, and from the Library of Congress 112 bound volumes, besides unbound material.

Mention and formal record should here be made of the fact that the Evening Star Newspaper Company has deposited in the library a bound file of the Evening Star from January, 1868, through February, 1906, except September, 1902, 110 volumes. These volumes remain the property of the Evening Star Newspaper Company, and may be withdrawn from the library if ever required. Meantime they are available for reference at the library. In this connection it is appropriate to mention that the library receives by gift one copy each of all issues of the Herald, Post, Star, and Times for binding. These four local newspapers, together with the New York Tribune, are regularly bound for reference purposes.

The library continues to receive each year from Mr. James T. Du Bois, a trustee of the library, the interest ($100) on an endowment fund of $2,000 established by him in 1898. This fund, known as the Henry Pastor memorial, Mr. Du Bois ultimately proposes to increase to $5,000. The income is expended for scientific and technical periodicals. As has been pointed out elsewhere in this report, these periodicals already have large use, and with the opening of the new useful arts room this use will be greatly increased.

The income of $50 derived from the fund of $1,000 established by the Woman's Anthropological Society is expended for anthropological books and periodicals. Lists of the periodicals received through these two funds, as well as the extensive list of trade and other periodicals received by gift, are printed in the supplement to this report (pp. 53–54).

In connection with an account of the gifts, it is appropriate to acknowledge the continued indebtedness of the library to Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop for their services in collecting books and periodicals presented by local donors and in hauling books to and from the deposit stations. This service has been cheerfully rendered for several years. The demands have at length assumed such proportions that the library should now be enabled to provide itself with a delivery wagon instead of longer burdening this generous firm.

DISCARDED BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

By permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in whom the title of all library property vests, the library regularly turns over to the various charitable and reformatory institutions, to the fire stations, etc., of the District, discarded books and periodicals.

In this way excellent books and magazines whose condition is not quite good enough to repay another binding, together with unnecessary duplicates not suited for exchange purposes, do good service in institutions for which the library has no books in better condition. By this plan about 4,702 volumes and 2,511 numbers of magazines were sent to 20 institutions. (See list p. 49.) Advice in this distribution is secured from the secretary of the board of charities. By permission of the Commissioners also material unsuited for exchange or for institutions is regularly turned over to the Salvation Army. From the foregoing it will be seen that citizens may properly send to the library all books, pamphlets, and periodicals no longer needed, knowing that any material that is not required for the library's own collection will be advantageously disposed of by exchange or will be judicially sent to institutions where it will be put to good account. Many discarded books and periodicals are cut up and the illustrations used in the picture collections.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

During the year 12,539 volumes were catalogued and substantially the same number shelf listed. To the official and public catalogues 23,010 cards were added. Somewhat less than half of the books added were new titles. However, as always, additions and corrections to old cards, withdrawals, etc., consumed much of the time of the department, as did also the proof reading, the annual inventory, and similar tasks that fall to its lot. Moreover, as is inevitable in a library of which the force is not quite adequate to meet the public demands made upon it, help has often been given by the cataloguers to the issue and other departments. Much time was consumed by filing in the depository catalogue of the 60,022 cards sent by the Library of Congress. This library continued the plan of cataloguing for the " W " series of the Library of Congress printed cards, books not secured by that library but purchased for this library. Copy for 246 titles was so furnished. These titles cover many noncopyrighted books contained in the A. L. A. Booklist and also include other books, especially importations, purchased by many public libraries and for which the Library of Congress is called on to furnish catalogue cards.

Since January 1 a " process slip," in the form of a bookmark, has been inserted in each volume as it was accessioned. This slip has spaces for the author, brief title, accession number, cost, classification, and each process of its preparation for use, such as shelf listing, cataloguing, cutting, pasting, marking, shelving, etc. Opposite each process enumerated it is required that the worker through whose hands the volume passes shall initial and date. This slip accomplishes the purpose of fixing responsibility, and is also used for making up statistics.

Last year's report contained a record of the first complete inventory of the library. The missing books there reported have since been reduced from 3,226 to 2,103 volumes. Because of several changes in the catalogue department toward the close of the year the beginning of the 1907 inventory was delayed. The figures to date show 2,001 missing volumes, as follows: 441 juvenile books, 1,102 adult fiction,

32 reference books, and 426 volumes of other classes. These figures are constantly being reduced. With the recent building changes, requiring all borrowers of books, both from the adult and juvenile departments, to go past central delivery desks, it is hoped that the losses will be diminished. (For details of catalogue department see pp. 49–51.)

BINDING AND REPAIR WORK.

One of the greatest gains to be recorded for the past year is in the binding and repair work of the library. The work done has been more economical, more durable, more tastefully finished, and more promptly executed than ever before. The first cost of binding has been lower than under earlier contracts, and better workmanship has greatly prolonged the life of books over that secured by methods formerly employed and has reduced the repair work by at least one-half. To dispense with a special repair force, simple repairs are now done by the boys in the check room, while more difficult work is done by skilled persons in the bindery. None but the library's binding is done in its bindery, so that nearly all of the advantages of direct employment are secured, with the risks and responsibilities eliminated. The work is all done under contract with Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, of Philadelphia. As Mr. Emerson employs local work people exclusively, the early opposition of the local labor organizations to granting him the contract straightway collapsed. (Fuller details of this work will be found in the departmental report, pp. 51–52.)

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY.

As formerly, the four local daily newspapers have helpfully opened their columns for the publication of news notes about the library, as well as lists of new books and lists on timely topics, and all have published editorials urging more adequate appropriations for the library. The Evening Star publishes regularly, as a part of its Saturday book department, the lists of the new accessions. The Herald has likewise printed these lists with a fair degree of regularity on Sunday. It has also regularly published in its Sunday book columns a paragraph recording the most popular nonfiction, fiction, and juvenile books at the library during the preceding week.

In March was begun the publication of a four-page monthly bulletin recording the principal new accessions, but also containing brief reference lists on timely topics. The publication of this bulletin is made possible through the generous offer of the Evening Star to save the type of the library lists appearing in its columns until the matter is reprinted in the bulletin. With the cost of composition eliminated, it is possible to publish this bulletin at slight expense. The library still hopes to be able ultimately to publish a bulletin giving fuller titles, accompanied by annotations for the guidance of readers. But the bulletin, even in its present modest form, is very acceptable to readers.

Two more numbers of the annotated reference lists were published during the year: No. 7, Health and Hygiene, 16 pages, and No. 8, United States History, 24 pages. A list of books suitable for Christmas gifts was printed in pamphlet form and distributed to those

attending the Christmas exhibition. Three book-marks, printed on attractive cover paper, have proved very acceptable. They are entitled "Books Men Like," "Books Boys Like," and "Books for Girls." By means of an inexpensive hand printing press, using rubber type, the library has printed several brief lists for distribution, and fuller use of this simple device is planned for the future. The educational bulletin, printed monthly by the mimeograph process and distributed to teachers, is referred to elsewhere in this report.

The library continues to distribute many publishers' book advertising leaflets. Such lists are either marked with a rubber stamp to show that the library has the books, or more often the publishers furnish them with the library imprint. Among such lists distributed last year were the McGraw Publishing Company's lists on "Electrical Engineering" (compiled by the professor of electrical engineering of Cornell University), on "Steam Turbines," and on "Cement and Concrete;" John Wiley & Sons' "Books for the Water Works Office," compiled by Mr. M. N. Baker, and their "Small Library for a Young Civil Engineer;" Whitcomb & Barrows' "Domestic Science Publications," and Henry Holt & Co.'s list entitled "New Books for Students of Public Affairs.

EXHIBITIONS.

With the installation early in the year of five large, glazed exhibition cases in the second-floor lobby it has been possible to begin a series of popular exhibitions of historical, geographical, and art pictures. The first exhibition was one of original and reprint book illustrations to accompany the collection of books suitable for Christmas gifts shown in one of the study rooms on the second floor from November 21 to December 31, 1906. The originals shown included meritorious work in oil, water colors, pastel, and pen and ink, and the exhibition received favorable mention from local art critics. The illustrations were loaned by the publishers owning them. The book exhibition was attended by 2,387 persons, exclusive of children. The picture exhibition was visited by a far larger number. Copies of a catalogue of the books on exhibition and many publishers' holiday bulletins were distributed. It is believed that the exhibition accomplished its purpose of influencing many persons to give as Christmas presents good books instead of poorer or no books. The library conducted in 1904 a similar, but smaller exhibition, with few original illustrations. That exhibition was so popular that many persons expressed disappointment when it was found impracticable to conduct a similar exhibition in 1905.

Two picture exhibitions have been held in 1907. The first of these consisted of 26 photographs of the Panama Canal, illustrating the President's message on that subject. The other exhibition was of 164 photographs and many souvenir postal cards and other pictures illustrating Jamestown, the exposition, and early Virginia history. This proved so popular both with teachers and school children (to whom it furnished composition subjects) and with prospective visitors to the exposition, as to justify its being kept in place for several months.

During the spring months of every year the library maintains a bird-arrival bulletin board on which are displayed colored pictures of *birds as they* arrive in Washington. This information is regularly

furnished by Prof. Wells W. Cook, of the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is much appreciated.

The exhibition of summer travel pamphlets, consisting of material issued by railway and steamship companies, has come to be an annual affair. Ordinarily a number of duplicate copies of the publications are furnished for distribution. Many persons regularly plan their summer vacation trips with the help of the advertising matter thus shown. This year several of the transportation companies also furnished photographs, large views in colors, framed pictures and maps for display on the walls of the summer travel room. Copies of some of the pamphlets received are of sufficient value to warrant adding them to the permanent collection of the library. Copies of nearly all kinds have also been cut up and have furnished much of value to the picture collection. (For a list of transportation companies sending summer travel pamphlets see pp. 54–55.)

THE PICTURE COLLECTION.

This collection of pictures is made up of illustrative matter taken from discarded books and periodicals, together with contributed matter from various sources. It consists chiefly of geographical scenes, Biblical illustrations, portraits, and artistic subjects. The pictures have been collected in spare moments during several months and are gradually being classified and mounted on cover paper of uniform size. It was not until March that the existence of the collection was announced in the educational bulletin, but in three months 1,663 mounts were loaned. It is expected that the collection will prove useful not only to teachers but also to literary and art clubs.

In May Mrs. John B. Henderson loaned to the library a large marine painting in oil by Mr. Lucien Powell. This has been hung above the west landing of the grand staircase. This beautiful view of the open sea almost seems to make the library cooler during the July in which this paragraph is written. (Further notes on exhibitions and picture collection are given on p. 39.)

THE LIBRARY STAFF.

During the fiscal year 29 persons left the library service. These included 10 library assistants, 18 pages, and 1 charwoman. It is expected that the number of pages leaving will be lower another year, for beginning July 1 the salaries of pages were by act of Congress increased from $240 to $360. During the year the entire force numbered 54 persons. Excluding the building force (12 persons), pages and messengers (12 boys), the resignations from the library staff proper numbered exactly one-third of that force. A few of these were for personal reasons, such as matrimony, but most of them resulted from the securing of more lucrative positions in other libraries. This is a commentary on the low salaries paid in this library and an argument for substantial increases.

It is inevitable that the efficiency of a library suffers when through inadequate salaries it is constantly losing some of its most responsible workers. Among last year's resignations were Miss Florence J.

Heaton, children's librarian; Miss Emily A. Spilman, head cataloguer; Miss Nellie B. Brown, cataloguer; Miss Rosamond K. Stickney, cataloguer; Miss Eleanor C. Buynitzky, assistant in the children's room; Miss Harriette L. Pratt, Mrs. Juliette O. R. Nazar, Miss Bessie Silverthorn, and Mrs. Sarah N. Osborne, assistants. It is a matter of regret to record the going of these faithful workers.

Fortnightly meetings are held of heads of departments, with occasional conferences with the employees of a given department. To encourage professional spirit, copies of the Library Journal and Public Libraries, together with extra copies of such literary and general periodicals as the Nation, Independent, Outlook, Bookman, New York Times Saturday Review, and Life are provided for staff use. A considerable portion of the staff belong to the District of Columbia Library Association, whose monthly meetings are held at the library, and several staff members belong to the American Library Association. Five members of the staff attended the annual conference of the American Library Association at Asheville, N. C., May 23 to 29, four of them at library expense. The librarian has acted as treasurer of the American Library Association during the past year, and last December was reelected president of the District of Columbia Library Association. He contributed to the Library Journal, March, 1906, a brief account of Sunday and holiday work in this library, and to Public Libraries, April, 1906, impressions of "Some libraries of the farthest Northwest" (British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Alaska, etc.).

Though inadequate in numbers and underpaid, the library staff has not been lacking in earnest and devoted service. The heads of departments take pride in carrying forward their own work efficiently, with due regard for the accomplishment of the work of the library as a whole. The assistants in each department are also enthusiastic, and faithfully perform their share of the work. The librarian wishes here to express his appreciation to all the staff for their hearty cooperation.

APPRENTICE CLASSES.

Three years' trial of the plan of filling vacancies in the staff of junior assistants from those who have taken a six months' apprenticeship course in this library has proved the scheme to be satisfactory. In view of the fact that the low salaries paid in this library would rarely attract graduates of the library schools to any but a few of its highest positions, and that these are usually filled by promotion, the frequent resignations require a constant stream of new appointments. To meet the problem of how to recruit the service with workers having some known fitness, recourse to the apprentice plan is necessary. During the past year positions were offered to all members of the apprentice class of 1905–6 who had not been previously appointed. In passing it should be stated that two members of that class, by reason of training received in this library, secured positions in Government department libraries at salaries nearly three times the amount of the beginning salary in this library. To fill vacancies this year, it has been necessary to admit two classes of apprentices—a regular and a special class. Twelve were examined for admission to

the regular class; nine of these were admitted; two of them were dropped as unsuited to the work; the other seven were appointed, most of them before they had finished their course. A second class of seven persons was admitted about May 15, and two were selected from it on July 1. The rest of this special class will form the nucleus of the class to begin its course in the fall. It is understood that the two who were appointed July 1 will take the full class work in the fall also. In general, persons who have received appointments previous to the completion of their six months' course have expressed a desire to take the full apprentice work in addition to their regular duties.

It is interesting to record that whereas at first the apprentice classes for assistants consisted exclusively of young women, one page (a boy) took the course last year, in addition to doing his regular work, and another has taken the examination for entrance to the class of the coming fall. The library has also for some time appointed its pages from those who had taken a brief course of training in practical work. By this means the library is often saved from appointing boys who would prove worthless. (Other details of apprentice work are given on pp. 39–40.)

BUSINESS METHODS AND LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

A constant effort is made to keep the library abreast not only of the best technical library methods, but also of the most approved business methods. As an example of library technique, no card is admitted to the catalogues unless it is printed or typewritten. Similarly all official communications sent out from the library are either printed forms or are typewritten. An adding machine is in daily use in the administration department for computing financial matters as well as library statistics. Carbon copies of all letters and orders are made. These are arranged in vertical files. No letter-press copies are taken. Much use is made of a hand postal-printing press for printing blanks, forms, and lists. A rotary mimeograph is in frequent use in printing larger forms, circular letters, etc. The plan of having the library binding done in the building has proved so satisfactory as to suggest the advisability at some time in the future of having a library printing plant. Numerous blanks and forms are in use which could be printed here. Catalogue cards not received from the Library of Congress could be printed in such an office. Such a plan would also open the way for securing a larger and more satisfactory bulletin and for printing classed catalogues, more numerous reference lists, etc.

THE BUILDING: IMPROVEMENTS AND FORCE.

Last year, for the first time since the new building has been occupied, it was possible to have a check room open, with a boy in constant attendance. His spare time is devoted to cutting, pasting, labeling, and minor repairs. The installation of the new hollow-square delivery desk in the main lobby adds much to the appearance

of the room, provides for a rearrangement of the public and Library of Congress depository catalogues, furnishes space for displaying more books on open shelves, and it is believed will diminish the losses by theft. Improvements for the basement children's room include a similar hollow-square desk, the railing off of one corner as an office for the children's librarian, bulletin boards between wall cases, combination settees, shelves and bulletin boards built around the two square supporting posts, framed pictures with removable backs for the walls, and a lavatory to insure clean hands.

An intercommunicating interior telephone system, with 20 stations, was installed more than a year ago, but has only recently been accepted. Partly because of the delay in perfecting this system and partly because of the need for connecting the principal library departments with the outside system, a branch exchange switch board of the Bell system has been installed.

With the opening of the basement children's room, the need for a special police officer, as yet denied by Congress, becomes more apparent. It is inevitable that mischevious and sometimes malicious depredations will increase now that the library occupies another floor without being able to increase the supervision of property.

Special commendation should be expressed of the efficiency of the building force, and particularly of that of the engineer. His ingenuity in making repairs and devising building equipment saves the library much money each year. His compensation should be increased.

ESTIMATES FOR RUNNING EXPENSES.

The additions to the staff received July 1 have made it possible, by careful planning, to open the basement children's room and to occupy the present children's room as a useful arts room. To this statement must at once be added these qualifications. Though it is possible to open the larger children's room, yet, if the juvenile circulation in creases as expected, its staff will scarcely be adequate to meet the increased pressure and should be strengthened in order adequately to do that work and the work in the public schools that it is desired to undertake. The reference work in the reading room, at the information desk, and now in the new useful arts room is growing in volume and complexity. It is exceedingly important that it be well done. This can not be accomplished without adding considerably to this part of the force. The book order and catalogue departments need strengthening to do present work and most certainly need important additions if any part of the needed increase in the book fund is granted. A force for opening the periodicals room is yet lacking. It is especially important in adding to the staff to secure several better paid assistants. This would enable the library to get and keep competent chiefs of departments and would offer some chances for promotions, thus saving the present enormous waste of energy which results from the frequent resignations and the necessity for appointing poorly educated and inadequately trained persons.

The following estimates for running the library during the fiscal year 1908–9 are recommended to the consideration of the trustees:

Estimates for running expenses.	Recommended, 1908–9.	Appropriation, 1907–8.
I. Library and building force:		
1. Administration department—		
Librarian	$4,000	$3,000
Assistant librarian	1,800	1,500
Librarian's secretary	1,000	900
Stenographer and typewriter	720	720
Copyist	480	480
Messenger	480	360
2. Order department—		
Chief (new)	1,200	.....
Assistant (new)	840	.....
Assistant	540	540
Assistant	480	480
3. Catalogue department—		
Chief (new)	1,500	.....
Cataloguer	900	900
Cataloguer (new)	840	.....
Cataloguer	720	720
Cataloguer	600	600
8 cataloguers (now called temporary cataloguers), at $540	1,620	1,620
Assistant	480	480
4. Binding department—		
Assistant	720	720
Collator	360	360
5. Reference department (including information bureau and useful arts section—		
Reference librarian	1,200	1,000
Assistant	900	900
Assistant (new)	840	.....
Assistant	720	720
Assistant	600	600
Assistant	540	540
2 pages, at $360	720	720
6. Periodicals department—		
Assistant (new)	900	.....
Assistant	540	540
Page	360	360
7. Children's department, including work with schools—		
Children's librarian	1,200	1,000
Assistant (new) for school work	840	.....
Assistant	720	720
Assistant	600	600
2 attendants, at $540 (now paid $480)	1,080	960
2 pages, at $360	720	720
8. Circulation department, including deposit stations, etc.—		
Chief (new)	1,500	.....
First assistant (new)	900	.....
Assistant	720	720
2 assistants, at $600	1,200	1,200
2 attendants, at $600 (new)	1,200	.....
3 attendants, at $540 (now paid $480)	1,620	1,440
5 attendants, at $480 (now paid $360)	2,400	1,800
Messenger	480	360
5 pages, at $360	1,800	1,800
9. Building force—		
Engineer	1,200	900
Fireman	720	720
Workman	480	480
Library guard (new)	720	.....
2 janitors, at $480	960	960
2 cloak room attendants, at $360	720	720
6 charwomen, at $180	1,080	1,080
II. Sunday opening	2,500	1,700
III. Purchase of books, not less than	15,000	7,500
IV. Binding	4,000	3,500
V. Fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses	8,000	7,000
Total	78,960	54,640

In the foregoing table the items are arranged under the necessary departments of work. Reference is also made to the arguments used in the report of the trustees (pp. 9–11), where these same items are arranged in connection with the items of the present appropria-

tion act. In addition to the specific arguments used in the trustees' estimates, the following considerations are offered:

Not long since the librarian of one of the United States Government offices, while in conversation with the librarian of this library concerning a proposed piece of library work said: "Such simple work could be done by a cheap $75 a month clerk." The salary mentioned is one of the highest paid in this library, and yet it is believed that this library is doing a high grade of work and that its personnel is not a "cheap" one. The persons receiving this salary are heads of departments who carry large responsibilities and direct the work of several subordinates, and, moreover, the heads of three other important departments receive but $720 each. Persons who inquire into our schedule of salaries are always amazed at the disproportion between the importance of the services rendered and the grade of salaries paid. The lower grades of the service are likewise inadequately paid. To show that these salaries should be graded up it needs only to be stated that five desk attendants, who are at least high school graduates, who pass a stiff entrance examination and who have served a six months' apprenticeship without pay, now receive but $360 a year.

The librarian desires cordially to acknowledge the interest in and support of the library on the part of citizens. This interest has been shown in many and varied ways, but especially through the formal resolutions in support of the library passed by such citizens' associations as the Washington Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association. By their representatives these bodies rendered substantial aid before Congressional appropriation committees. Thanks are also due to the appropriation committees for their patient consideration of arguments and for a little more generous treatment than heretofore; and to the Commissioners for their advocacy of the library before appropriating bodies, and in their reports and speeches. And finally the librarian wishes to express his appreciation to the trustees for their unfailing interest, counsel, and support.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

The TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Before the foregoing report of the librarian was written, the heads of the various departments of the library staff were requested to submit reports, with statistical tables wherever necessary. The following extracts from these departmental reports cover matters either not mentioned or only briefly covered in the librarian's report. These reports are therefore supplemental to the main report.

THE ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Faith G. Stoek reports as follows concerning the home circulation and registration, of which she has been in charge:

For the purpose of ready comparison, the details relating to some parts of the circulation of each of the last two years are brought together in the following table:

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Total circulation (including social settlements and schools)	433,096	481,463
Circulation, central library	424,154	464,777
Circulation, social settlements	8,265	16,369
Circulation, high schools	677	317
Average daily circulation (central library)	1,359	1,499
Average monthly circulation (including social settlements and schools)	36,091	40,122
Monthly increase	6,633	4,031
Yearly increase	79,600	48,367
Percentage of increase	22	11
Number of days open for circulation	312	310

The following include some changes in issue department practice: Books drawn on teachers' cards need not be renewed at the end of two weeks, but may be retained twenty-eight days if desired, subject to recall at the end of two weeks. This, of course, does not extend the time on such books. Books and magazines are now stamped with the date due instead of that drawn. During the summer all persons leaving town for their vacations may draw six books with the privilege of retaining them for twenty-eight days, subject to recall at the end of two weeks. The temporary address must always be left with the charging clerk.

Books for use in the schools were requested only by the Western and Central High schools, therefore the number of books circulated by schools is much less than when we supplied all of the high schools. We have no record of the circulation of books drawn on teachers' cards and circulated in schools by the teacher.

This year the number of pay copies of periodicals has been reduced. We now take 8 pay copies of Century, Harper's, Scribner's, and 3 of the Review of Reviews and World's Work. Following is a list of periodicals regularly circulated: Atlantic, Bookman, Catholic World, Century, Cosmopolitan, Current Literature, Delineator, Everybody's, Harper's, McClure's, North American Review, Outing, Popular Science Monthly, Putnam's, Review of Reviews, St. Nicholas, Scribner's, World's Work.

Duplicate pay books now circulate 30 times at 5 cents an issue, in order to pay both their cost and for the binding ($1.50). Formerly the practice was to require them to earn but $1 (20 circulations), but it was observed that almost invariably they required rebinding either before they had circulated 20 times or immediately after.

The work of the return desk could be lightened and readers better pleased if all books, other than seven-day books, be allowed to circulate for twenty-eight days without renewal, subject to recall at the end of fourteen days. This will do away with one of the three stamps now in use, and so lessen the opportunity for errors.

In order to locate books temporarily or permanently removed from their proper places on the shelves wooden dummies 5 by 1 by 8 inches, on which are written the call number, author, and the new location of the book represented are now substituted.

The health department continues to cooperate with the library in locating books at houses in which contagious diseases have developed. In addition to the steps taken to minimize the danger from this cause, as set forth at length in the report of 1905, a street directory is being made which shows all card holders living at the same number. A notice is now sent to all card holders living at the address reported by the health department, where formerly only persons of the same name as that reported were notified to retain books until properly fumigated. The borrower's card is also destroyed and a new one issued in its place.

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Average daily circulation (central library)	1,359	1,499
Average monthly circulation (including social settlements and schools)	36,091	40,122
Monthly increase	6,633	4,031
Yearly increase	79,600	48,367
Percentage of increase	22	11
Number of days open for circulation	312	310

The following include some changes in issue department practice: Books drawn on teachers' cards need not be renewed at the end of two weeks, but may be retained twenty-eight days if desired, subject to recall at the end of two weeks. This, of course, does not extend the time on such books. Books and magazines are now stamped with the date due instead of that drawn. During the summer all persons leaving town for their vacations may draw six books with the privilege of retaining them for twenty-eight days, subject to recall at the end of two weeks. The temporary address must always be left with the charging clerk.

Books for use in the schools were requested only by the Western and Central High schools, therefore the number of books circulated by schools is much less than when we supplied all of the high schools. We have no record of the circulation of books drawn on teachers' cards and circulated in schools by the teacher.

This year the number of pay copies of periodicals has been reduced. We now take 8 pay copies of Century, Harper's, Scribner's, and 3 of the Review of Reviews and World's Work. Following is a list of periodicals regularly circulated: Atlantic, Bookman, Catholic World, Century, Cosmopolitan, Current Literature, Delineator, Everybody's, Harper's, McClure's, North American Review, Outing, Popular Science Monthly, Putnam's, Review of Reviews, St. Nicholas, Scribner's, World's Work.

Duplicate pay books now circulate 30 times at 5 cents an issue, in order to pay both their cost and for the binding ($1.50). Formerly the practice was to require them to earn but $1 (20 circulations), but it was observed that almost invariably they required rebinding either before they had circulated 20 times or immediately after.

The work of the return desk could be lightened and readers better pleased if all books, other than seven-day books, be allowed to circulate for twenty-eight days without renewal, subject to recall at the end of fourteen days. This will do away with one of the three stamps now in use, and so lessen the opportunity for errors.

In order to locate books temporarily or permanently removed from their proper places on the shelves wooden dummies 5 by 1 by 8 inches, on which are written the call number, author, and the new location of the book represented are now substituted.

The health department continues to cooperate with the library in locating books at houses in which contagious diseases have developed. In addition to the steps taken to minimize the danger from this cause, as set forth at length in the report of 1905, a street directory is being made which shows all card holders living at the same number. A notice is now sent to all card holders living at the address reported by the health department, where formerly only persons of the same name as that reported were notified to retain books until properly fumigated. The borrower's card is also destroyed and a new one issued in its place.

Net increase in registration	5,432
Gross registration June 30, 1907	70,700
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1907	45,231
Average registration per day	36
Lost cards:	
Reported	1,763
Duplicates made	1,135
Amount realized	$112.90
Delinquent notices	14,691

THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace E. Babbitt, reference librarian, reports as follows on the work of that department:

The gain in the use of the reference room has been more qualitative than quantitative for the past year, though the statistics show a substantial increase in the number of visitors and of books used. The visitors to the room numbered 133,059, as against 114,428 for 1905–6. This is not as large a percentage of gain as was shown a year ago, but the number nearly doubles that of 1904–5, which was 74,296.

It will be understood that no record is kept of the use of reference books proper or of periodicals, but only of books brought from the stacks; all of which are available for reference room use. The capacity of the room is often tested on winter evenings, when a late comer has to search for a chair and sometimes can not find one.

The large proportion of men among the readers has been very noticeable, and the gain seems to be from the ranks of men who are doing real study. Such students know just what they want and put the assistant on her mettle to get it for them. The librarian's invitation to the army of newspaper correspondents who are in Washington during the session of Congress to make use of the library has been appreciated. They have availed themselves of the library to a large extent. When they are too busy to come they send requests for material. On one occasion a question came over the 'phone from a local newspaper office a few minutes before closing time. It could not be answered offhand, but the reference librarian telephoned the answer before the paper went to press. A marked increase in the calls for technical and mechanical books indicates that a constituency is all ready for a special useful arts room when it shall be opened. A number of authors use the reference room more or less regularly. Club women continue to use the reference room, and while much of their work is somewhat desultory, there are earnest students among them who read everything obtainable on their subjects.

The work with school children has been more satisfactory during the past year, for a number of teachers have informed the reference librarian in advance of special subjects they would send their pupils to study. In such cases the books were reserved in the reference room so that all of the class had an opportunity to use them. The resources of the library were rather severely taxed when all the eighth-grade children in the city were asked to compete for a prize for the best essay on the founding of Jamestown. It would seem that there must have been a striking similarity in the compositions; the greater number of children preferred the briefest and most concise account, of which they took copious notes.

The reference librarian has read, as during the previous year, the publishers', auction, remainder, and second-hand catalogues for ordering. Some treasures have been secured for the library through the English remainder catalogues in particular at very considerable reduction in price. This work has been done at the reference desk, for the most part in the evening, and therefore at a considerable disadvantage.

The work of making the weekly bulletin for the local newspapers has also been done in the reference room. To these has frequently been added a short reading list on topics of the day. Every few weeks the latter consists of recent periodical articles on the capital city and its affairs. One week the list was on the "Electrification of railroads," with a view to the abatement of the smoke nuisance, and the library received with pride a request from the Commissioners of the District to have the material listed sent to them, for official use. Since March this work has been made more interesting by the publication of a monthly bulletin.

Early in the year the teachers' library was brought down into the reference room. Here it has been increasingly used by teachers and also by school children. Grown people outside the profession use and enjoy the teachers' library and frequently commend it as a "fine collection."

The list of pedagogical periodicals more carefully revised, in accordance with the suggestions of the Superintendent of Schools, covers the field thoroughly. These magazines would repay a more extended use than is accorded them. The current as well as some bound volumes are shelved at the end of the teachers' library.

The following table shows the number of readers of the books brought from the stacks:

Month.	Week days and Sundays.		Sundays only.	
	Readers.	Books.	Readers.	Books.
1906.				
July	7,221	1,306	613	104
August	7,265	1,338	374	58
September	4,528	1,705	656	102
October	11,630	2,451	810	288
November	12,488	2,474	1,290	246
December	11,057	2,601	1,145	291
1907.				
January	12,599	3,651	1,252	433
February	12,568	3,028	900	283
March	13,266	2,768	948	240
April	14,244	3,052	914	281
May	12,643	2,614	1,077	274
June	9,550	1,625	1,021	206
Total	133,059	28,613	11,000	2,701

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Miss Grace B. Finney, who occupied the position of assistant librarian during the year under review, was especially in charge of the information desk. She also developed the new picture collection, arranged the special exhibitions, and has had general oversight of the apprentice class. The following extracts are given from her reports on these branches of the work:

The bureau of information entered upon its second year in September, 1906, better equipped with assistants, and therefore able to give more satisfactory service to the public. Miss Pollock was assigned as a regular assistant and Mr. Smull as a substitute two evenings each week, which made it possible to keep the desk open day and evening and to enter upon more activities. Among the miscellaneous work done during the more quiet hours were 1,050 reports directed and arranged in routes for distribution, the checking of the telephone book with the registration file, which comparison told us that about 15,000 persons listed in the telephone book were not users of the library. To those nonusers letters of invitation are being sent. Requests for books on subjects on which the library has very little or no material are considered. Lists are handed in with recommendations for purchase.

Some bulletins were prepared and placed in the open-shelf room on January 1 to call attention to book lists for distribution. These lists were for men and for boys and girls of thirteen years and over. The need of such work was shown by the fact that the 3,000 copies of lists for girls were exhausted by March, those for men by April, while the boys' lists lasted until June. Several teachers have taken them to distribute to pupils at school at the same time they have given out applications. A list on early Virginia history was compiled, which has proved useful to pupils and those contemplating a visit to the Jamestown Exposition. With the new postal printing press it will be possible during the coming year to meet the demands of older persons to a larger extent by having for distribution short lists on many subjects.

EXHIBITIONS.

The first exhibit, held on the second floor, was the Christmas display of books, open from November 21 to December 31. A room was available for the books and publishers' catalogues, giving those desirous of making purchases at the local booksellers, an opportunity to examine at leisure a carefully selected collection. This room was visited by 2,387 persons, exclusive of children. Through the kindness of the publishers the attractiveness of the display was enhanced by numerous original illustrations in oil, water-colors, pastel, pen and ink, and mounted reprints. Many of the foremost illustrators in the country were represented, and the pictures were shown to advantage in the new exhibition cases. The second exhibit was a small but interesting history of the Panama Canal as it is to-day, told in a series of 26 photographs. Following this was the exhibition of 164 mounted photographs illustrating Jamestown, the exposition grounds and buildings, and early Virginia history. The numerous requests for summer travel literature warranted the holding of a second exhibition. The railway and steamboat companies furnished the library with a generous supply of advertising pamphlets for distribution. The material covered points of interest in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, Mexico, West Indies, also foreign countries. Accompanying these illustrated and descriptive pamphlets were dates of sailing, maps, and unmounted photographs.

PICTURE COLLECTION.

Pictures are used so extensively in teaching and club work at present that a collection was started in October. Material is clipped from duplicate copies of magazines, advertising circulars of railways and steamboats, and from various sources. The collection is not a large one as yet and there are few duplicate sets. The pictures are mounted on paper of a uniform size. The object is to make it available for teachers of day and Sunday schools and clubs. As a request for pictures is usually accompanied by a request for books on the same country, it is proposed to have typewritten lists of books placed with the pictures of each country. The first pictures were circulated March 15, and notwithstanding the incompleteness of the collection from March 15 to June 12 1,663 mounts were loaned.

The following are some of the subjects under which the picture collection has been grouped:

Actors.
Actresses.
Africa.
American history.
Animals.
Architecture.
Arctic regions.
Artists.
Asia.
Authors.
Biblical pictures.
Cathedrals.
Columbus, Christopher.
Costumes.
Earthquakes.
Europe.
Furniture.
Gardens.
Illustrators.
Indian basketry.
Indians.
Insects.
Inventors.
Jones, Paul.
Musicians.
North America.
Pacific Islands.
Paintings.
Plants.
Presidents.
Russo-Japanese war.
Sculpture.
Shakespeare.
Sports.
South America.
States of the Union.
Trees.
Volcanoes.
Washington, George.
Washington, D. C.
Yellowstone Park.
Yosemite Valley.

APPRENTICE CLASS.

The purpose of the apprentice class is to instruct the candidates in the methods of the library and to give them a general idea of the nature and scope of the work in the different departments. Each apprentice, for a period of six months, receives daily practice work, which is carefully supervised and criticised. A transfer from one department to another is made every two weeks, giving each apprentice one month in each department. At the time of transfer each chief submits a written report on the work of the candidate to the librarian. These reports are in the form of questions to be answered, which facilitates the summing up of the candidate's weak or strong points. If an unfitness *for* the work is shown the candidate is advised to withdraw at once.

No one text-book is used for study. Each department submits a list of articles and books as suggestions for reading. These suggestions are classed under the following headings: Literature, English, American, French, and other foreign; technical reading, general, cataloguing and classification, book-order department, reference room, information desk, binding, and periodicals. These lists are general in character, including brief manuals, literature primers, articles from the library journals and cyclopedias. The same plan as last year has been followed in outlining the literatures, assigning topics on current events to the different members of the class, round-table discussions, and lectures by heads of departments. Because of the necessarily limited time given to each subject, the aim is to familiarize each one with the general works of reference, to point out the necessity for a broader foundation of general information, and to develop intelligence and the ability to answer questions accurately and promptly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Miss Florence J. Heaton, who had been children's librarian for several years, withdrew from the library service on April 15. She was succeeded by Miss Clara W. Herbert, whose report is chiefly devoted to a study of the conditions of the children's department and proposed plans for future work, including especially a plan for more active work with schools. Her report follows:

It is a pleasure to give a newcomer's impressions of the children's room, and the work of the children's department.

The present room, though pleasant, is too small to accommodate the numbers of eager borrowers, but before another winter we anticipate occupying the attractive basement room which is much more spacious.

The supply of books has been a liberal one and represents the best in children's literature. These books have been carefully selected and include picture books for the younger children and for those who do not read easily; a number of standard novels to meet the growing taste of the older boys and girls, and to make it unnecessary for them to use too freely the adult fiction shelves, where there is much not suitable for their age; also beautiful editions to tempt the children to read books of classic form which are not generally popular.

Our borrowers are most appreciative and are doing, on the whole, unusually good reading. No one class of children predominates, all sorts and conditions of homes being represented. But there are noticeably few foreigners, and those chiefly Hebrews.

The reading-room order is excellent, the children showing that happy combination of perfect freedom with respect for the use of the room and the rights of others.

Teachers visit the room in large numbers, using the privilege card freely and circulating the ten books thus drawn out among the pupils of their class room. Many of the teachers, at great inconvenience to themselves, come with their classes to secure for them library opportunitties.

In the winter months there is great demand among the children for books on timely topics, showing that the library is taking its place as a supplement to the schools. Believing, as we do, in the formative influence of books in the development of boys and girls, we take pleasure in pointing out the statistics of circulation and attendance in the appended table. We hope that the young people who find in reading at first only a pastime will grow to delight in literature, to find in books a means of education and self-improvement, and, best of all, will absorb from the stories of their heroes and heroines high ideals of courage, honor, and duty, which shall make them good citizens of our city.

With this aim in mind we hope to direct the efforts of the coming year, as far as possible, along two lines—making the best books the most popular through personal work with the children and making the library known among the large numbers of boys and girls who are not at present using it.

Ideal personal work with children guides the child to the right book, but at the same time fosters the child's power of self-help. It must therefore, to make a paradoxical statement, be kept as impersonal as possible, consistent with maintaining a close supervision over the child's reading and with using every means to make the best books known to him. Printed lists which the children may take

home with them of books on certain subjects are popular and helpful in this line. Story hours and clubs popularize the books upon which they are based and present high ideals in a way most acceptable to children. We hope to resume this work, which was temporarily suspended last winter. The additional member of the staff will make it possible also to have one person free during the busy hour to help the children with reference work and selcetion of books.

Special effort will be made to teach the children to be more careful of the books and to use them only with clean hands. The washstand in the new room will greatly help emphasize this, and we hope another year will show marked improvement in the condition of the books.

As yet only a small part of the juvenile population of the city are users of the library. The work of one assistant will be especially devoted to trying to reach the children not yet users. But we need traveling libraries to go to children who can not come to us, also to children in institutions, such as the juvenile court, reform schools, hospitals (where we are sending discarded books), and especially to the schools of the outlying districts. The teachers of these schools are eager for such deposits of books, and inasmuch as the children's room has now a fair material equipment and an increased staff, we believe that the time is ripe to begin this work.

SCHOOL DUPLICATE COLLECTION.

The money available for juvenile books during the past year is estimated at $1,200 for the children's room and $700 for the deposit stations. We would like $1,500 this year for the children's room, believing that a total expenditure of $2,800 (allowing $800 for the stations) is not excessive when it is taken into consideration that it supplies the juvenile books for the city.

It will cost probably $1,000 to keep the children's room supplied and there must be care and economy in its expenditure. We will not be able to buy so many expensive picture books, but we will not be stinted in the purchase of the best books.

With the extra allowance of $300, the sum usually allotted for books for a new station, and $200 saved from the room allowance, a fairly satisfactory duplicate collection could be started, probably 700 volumes of live books, chiefly fiction, fairy stories, and legends, and those classed in literature, but including also such books in travel, history, and science as would be likely to awaken the child's interest in the subject. It would not include text-books or supplementary readers.

One copy of the books in this collection would be shelved in my office and only called upon in need. The rest could be kept in the fourth stack.

These 700 volumes would make 28 collections of 25 volumes each. The boys could deliver such collections at the schools, taking them in telescope bags and going out on the street cars. The teachers would exchange them quarterly, or sooner, if they so desired. The privilege card would enable them to draw also books that they needed temporarily.

As soon as the main children's room catalogue is finished, we hope to start a small catalogue, covering the books of this collection and perhaps others. These cards will have a brief author entry, the grade numbers assigned, and the best annotations we could find from the lists issued by other libraries, notably Pittsburg and Cleveland. This catalogue would be in my office and could be freely consulted by the teachers and used in making their lists.

We believe that the establishment of such a collection would be a great help in furthering cooperation between schools and the library. It would bring us in contact with the teachers in a way not possible when we see them only at the charging desk. Our experience is that satisfactory cooperation with the schools consists in a large measure in establishing pleasant relations with individual teachers, rather than in a formal effort made through the principals. We feel sure that there are enough teachers interested who would be glad to avail themselves of the books, and that it would attract other teachers and would grow rapidly in popularity, justifying thereby the expense incurred.

Following are the statistics for the year:

Circulation by months and classes from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

	1906.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Philosophy and religion	105	88	72	88	88	76
Biography	162	176	184	226	336	277
History and travel	657	657	521	778	974	888
Social science	25	40	35	42	43	30
Natural science	189	172	177	278	298	236
Useful arts	108	114	108	124	133	158
Recreations and fine arts	156	179	168	196	181	185
Literature	531	518	469	548	773	810
Periodicals	106	109	96	108	101	98
Fiction	4,709	5,134	4,008	4,516	5,365	4,948
Total	6,748	7,187	5,838	6,904	8,282	7,646
Average daily circulation	270	266	234	256	319	306

	1907.						Total.	Per cent.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
Philosophy and religion	83	113	141	129	149	100	1,227	1.32
Biography	384	508	467	361	303	233	3,617	3.88
History and travel	1,012	1,132	1,280	1,045	953	687	10,534	11.31
Social science	73	48	61	46	52	32	527	.57
Natural science	328	371	402	377	329	219	3,371	3.62
Useful arts	166	165	186	156	172	143	1,728	1.85
Recreations and fine arts	202	222	247	218	193	188	2,335	2.51
Literature	797	973	939	833	753	650	8,594	9.23
Periodicals	111	123	134	116	102	77	1,281	1.37
Fiction	5,154	5,414	5,781	5,308	5,007	4,648	59,987	64.34
Total	8,310	9,069	9,588	8,589	8,013	6,977	93,151	100.00
Average daily circulation	308	378	369	330	297	279	.....	.....

DEPOSIT STATIONS.

Seven deposit stations, all but one conducted by volunteers, have been in operation during the year, as follows: Neighborhood House, 468 N street southwest; Noel House, 1245 H street northeast; Rochefort House, 324 Virginia avenue southeast; Peck Chapel, Georgetown, 2726 M street northwest; Colored Social Settlement, 118 M street southwest; Rosedale Mission, 1627 H street northeast, and Recreation Center, No. 1, Western High School.

Extracts from the reports of the volunteer librarians in charge are here given. These reports, especially of such work as that done at Noel House, show the need for full-fledged branches.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE STATION.

Miss Emily A. Spilman reports as follows on the work of the Neighborhood House station for the year:

During the year 1,787 volumes have been circulated and 81 readers' cards issued. The circulation is considerably less than last year and is due to many causes. The Neighborhood House residents believed that if the children were shut out on Monday evenings the "grown-ups" would use the library for reading and select their books for home use.

This change was made about Deecmber 1. The library was kept open Monday evenings for adults only, children being required to come Saturday afternoons. The plan was not a success. A few months' trial convinced us that the

old way was best. We now welcome, at any time, any who care to come, be they young or old. This few months' trial, however, seriously impaired the circulation, and, I am afraid, caused us to lose permanently some of our small readers.

On October 1 about 300 new books were placed on the shelves. This number included many duplicates of the favorite fairy tales and other books dear to the hearts of children. A number of good picture books were added to our collection and have proved most popular.

The library has been kept open three hours a week for six months for reading and the distribution of books, and for a couple of months an additional three hours for reading. This extra opening was provided for by one of the residents, Miss Campbell, who volunteered for this service. The other six months, from June to November, the library was open only an hour and one-half each week.

In the fall the shelving was moved from the small room into the large front room. This room is much more attractive than the old quarters and really looks like a library. Two extra burners were put in on the side of the room, between the windows, to furnish light for readers at the side tables. This is a great improvement.

The magazines still come to us from the Dead Letter Office, and the files from the main library.

Many readers have been transferred from the station to the "big library" during the year.

I am still in debt to the staff of the Public Library for much assistance. Miss Finney and Miss Buynitzky both helped me through part of the year. I have been regularly assisted on Monday evenings for several months by Miss Stalnacker, one of the employees at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. She has been exceptionally faithful.

NOEL HOUSE STATION.

Miss Eleanor C. Buynitzky furnishes the following report of the fine work that has been done at the Noel House station under some very discouraging conditions:

The deposit station at Noel House was reopened October 13, 1906, after having been closed for a month for want of a volunteer librarian. During July and August it had been open at irregular intervals, and no record was kept of the circulation. It was some time before the children not in the immediate neighborhood learned of the reopening, so that during October only 113 books were circulated. From that time on the number gradually increased until March, during which month the circulation reached 1,070. During the warm weather the attendance has kept up fairly well, the circulation for June being 673. The total circulation from October 13, 1906, to June 30, 1907, was 5,281.

The original collection of books sent from the main library contained about 250 books of fiction and 100 nonfiction. In December, 1906, about 100 volumes of fiction and 100 nonfiction were added, and in May, 1907, about 200 books were added, of which 130 were fiction and 70 nonfiction.

The total receipts from October 13, 1906, to June 30, 1907, including fines, lost books, etc., were $6.96. The total number of registrations is 191.

On the whole, Noel House station has been successful during the past year, and its success was due to two causes: On the one hand the urgent demand for books from the people of the northeast, and on the other to the enthusiastic interest and faithful cooperation of the librarian and many of the employees of the Public Library and the directors of Noel House, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gilfillan. I wish to express my sincere thanks and grateful appreciation to Miss M. E. Bubb, Mr. Edward Liufrio, Miss Margaret Elgin, and Miss Margaret Skinner, all members of the Public Library staff, for their kind assistance in this work.

Miss Bubb took charge of the library on Saturday afternoons and also came regularly every other other Monday evening. The hours on Saturday are from 2 till 5, and when Miss Bubb received her appointment in the public library her duties at the main library prevented her being at Noel House in time to open the station. Miss Elgin then offered to help out, and besides going every other Monday evening went also every Saturday at 2 o'clock until she accepted an appointment which prevented her going on Saturdays. At this time Miss *Skinner came to* the rescue. She, however, was appointed to the main library

staff on July 1, so that now some other arrangement must be made for Saturdays.

Mr. Edward Llufrio volunteered his services early in the winter and has been helping every Monday evening. He also rendered some volunteer messenger service which proved most valuable, as he collected many books which otherwise would never have been returned. Children finding that their books are considerably overdue, are often afraid to return them. As a result library patrons and library books are lost. Messenger service is absolutely necessary for the proper management of a station like Noel House, and it would certainly pay the Public Library to furnish a messenger for the collecting of overdue books in station neighborhoods. With the increasing demand in the northeast the work of the stations there will soon assume such proportions that it will not be possible to get volunteers to do it.

During the busiest times in the winter about as many children as possible were accommodated in the one room, which is available for library use. There is urgent need for larger space. It would be desirable to have two rooms so that one might be used as a reading room. The library is open only two hours on Monday evenings, and as most of the children come within the hour from 6.30 to 7.30, the room usually becomes so crowded that three people are kept busy charging, discharging, attending to registration, and helping the children select their books.

It seems to be a difficult matter to get adults to come to the stations. Though the opening of the library was announced in the papers very few came to register. A good many, however, sent for books, having induced their children to lend them their cards. Some of the children were magnanimous enough to sacrifice their fiction card, while others, sad to relate, forced their parents to be contented with "green card" books.

In January the main library furnished us with some mimeographed copies of a list containing a selection from the newly added adult fiction and also a list of juvenile books. The children were very glad indeed to get the lists and carried them home to their parents. This proved quite successful, for though the adult circulation was only slightly increased, the parents came oftener in person, many taking out cards for themselves, thus leaving the children free to use their own cards.

ROCHEFORT HOUSE STATION.

Miss Sarah Ambler, librarian in charge of the Rochefort House station, submits the following report:

Rochefort House station was unavoidably closed from July to November, 1906, but since November it has been open each Monday evening from 6.30 to 8.

Early in January Rochefort House moved into larger quarters, where two rooms are available for the library, the library proper and a reading room, which is a much better arrangement. The order, which is a problem in branch libraries of this class, has been greatly improved since we have the two rooms. Those wishing to read go to the reading room, where they must keep quiet. The confusion incident to selecting and charging books and giving instruction relating to applications is in the library, which is not provided with many chairs nor invitations to visit while getting books, so that the social club element is lessened.

The new house is located at 324 Virginia avenue southeast, which is rather far for many of the children living in the neighborhood of the old house. Many of these children have not been using the library, but we expect some of them back now that school has closed. We are issuing new cards to both children and adults living in the immediate neighborhood.

We need new books for both children and adults. We have room to keep and care for them, and the ones we have have been read and appreciated, especially the fairy books.

While the statistics for the past year have not been as large as for the previous year, there is a better library spirit among the patrons, which is encouraging for the future.

The circulation for seven months the station was open was 544.

GEORGETOWN STATION.

Miss Mary D. Wightman reports as follows on the work of the Georgetown station:

During the year the Georgetown Station, at 2726 M street, has been open every Tuesday evening, except on Christmas and New Year days, from 7.30 to 9. Our tables of statistics show that we have circulated 2,261 books, registered 104 people, and taken in $5.65 in fines, injured books, etc.

We are glad to report that the use of the library as a reading room is constantly increasing. We have chairs and tables for 30 people, with plenty of space for more accommodations should we deem them advisable. All the seats are frequently filled at once, and the order maintained shows a decided improvement over last year. Our few picture books have had constant and perhaps rather hard use, but they have suffered in a good cause.

The number of our adult borrowers has also increased, some bringing their cards from the main library, which is too far away from them for constant use. Others have been encouraged to transfer their cards from us to the main library where we have found that they could conveniently do so.

To meet the steady demand it is urgently recommended that several hundred additional books be added to our collection at as early a date as possible.

Miss Mary S. Sellers, of the Public Library staff, has helped regularly in the work.

COLORED SOCIAL SETTLEMENT STATION.

Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis, resident worker of the Colored Social Settlement, reports as follows on the work of the library station which she has conducted during the last year:

"I should know," said a teacher of one of the neighborhood schools, "that there was a library near by from the new interest my children are taking in books. They are talking with each other about what they are reading and are asking me more questions about things."

A library near by is the significant fact back of the record of circulation of the Colored Social Settlement station for the year. The books have been brought within reach of a number who would otherwise have remained non-readers. The readers' list shows a much larger number of children than adults. This condition will no doubt continue until larger quarters for library and reading room are possible.

The regularly recurring line of children on library days through the year, shows how the library is settling into a neighborhood institution. Its growth and development will mean the growth and development of the neighborhood. We therefore hope the great need for more room may be met through some future philanthropy.

Substantial oak library furniture has been presented by the Young Men's Protective League, an association of young colored men of the city, rendering the little room neat and attractive. Part of the year's rent has been furnished by a club of the neighborhood.

The home circulation for the year was 2,421.

ROSEDALE STATION.

Miss Katharine M. Johnson, librarian of the Rosedale station, reports as follows:

Rosedale station was opened October 23, 1906, in the building occupied by the Rosedale Mission and Deaconess Settlement, 1627 H street northeast. A small Sunday school library had been outgrown and the station library supplied a long-felt need.

Over 300 books were supplied from the central library in the beginning, and recent additions make the number approximate 400. The station has circulated 2,262 books.

Owing to the different meetings and limited quarters of the mission, the library hours have varied. Saturday afternoon has been the one stationary period, the library and reading room being open for an hour and one-half regu-

larly on that day. During the winter a reading room was maintained in connection with the boys' and girls' industrial clubs. When clubs were not in session, the library was open once a week in addition to the Saturday afternoon period.

Like that of the other stations, Rosedale circulation has been largely juvenile. A number of adult registrations have been taken, but the parents prefer to send for their books and enjoy reading the children's books.

We have received occasional requests from the public school teachers for the ten-book privilege and continual demands from the school children for supplementary nonfiction. We hope to meet these demands during the coming year with a larger supply of nonfiction and the use of a printed catalogue. Gratifying reports have been given from the neighboring schools as to the increased interest of the children in what and how to read, and we are grateful for the sympathy and cooperation of the teachers in the work of the library.

At the present time there are few overdue books. We have scrupulously enforced the collection of fines, believing that we gain additional respect for the library in this way.

I wish to thank the members of the main library staff for their assistance. Miss Brower has shared in the work of the station. Miss Williams assisted regularly for several months. Miss Moore and other members of the staff gave volunteer service when needed.

RECREATION CENTER NO. 1.

This deposit station, housed in the library room of the Western High School, is the only one conducted by paid assistants. The Public Library is furnishing the books for the station, but the local Playgrounds Association furnishes the service. Miss Eleanor C. Buynitzky, formerly in the children's department of the library, was employed by the association as librarian, and later Miss Margaret Elgin was secured as an assistant. Miss Buynitzky reports as follows:

A new station was opened on April 11 at Recreation Center No. 1, in the Western High School building in Georgetown. Up to July 1 this station was open 35 evenings, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 7 to 9.30 p. m. During this time there were 187 registrations, and the total number of books issued was 1,786, an average of 51 books each time. As at the main library, each borrower is permitted to take two books at a time, one fiction and one nonfiction, and as there are at present very few works of nonfiction in the collection, and as there is a considerable demand for them, the circulation will certainly be increased as soon as more nonfiction is available. The first lot of books contained only 210 in all, comprising fiction, adult and juvenile, and some juvenile nonfiction. Many children in the neighborhood have already exhausted the supply of books suitable to their age and have temporarily stopped using their cards.

About 125 new books have been bought and will be ready for circulation on July 2. It is desirable to order books in rather small lots, say from 100 to 150, and order oftener rather than order a large number in the beginning, because it will be easier to keep in touch with the wants and needs of the library users and also to avoid ordering books that will lumber the shelves.

At present there is a decided lack of books in proportion to the demand on the part of second and third grade children, boys and girls who have outgrown the picture book and have no one at home to read to them because everyone is "too busy," and who want "easy" books that they can themselves read. There is also a slowly but steadily increasing demand for good adult fiction—not trash. There has been as yet no loud cry for Augusta Evans Wilson or even for McCutcheon, and there have been surprisingly few calls for that usually popular class of books with startingly sensational titles and unknown authors. Ralph Connor, Charlotte Brontë, and Jane Austen are among the authors asked for oftenest. Of course there is some demand for trash, but comparatively little, and with such encouragement from the people of the neighborhood the library has every reason to hope that the standard may be kept up.

More advertising through the newspapers is necessary, as many parents think the library *is only for children*. Those people who do know about it are very

much interested, and the adult attendance will undoubtedly increase when more people learn of the existence of the station and learn also that the collection is not limited to juvenile books.

The books are located in the very attractive library of the Western High School. The room contains 4 large tables and about 36 very comfortable chairs, all of which are occupied for at least a portion of each library evening. The school reference books are at the disposal of the older children, and during the school term they were in frequent use.

In order to keep proper discipline in the room, so that readers would not be disturbed by the noise and confusion caused by children selecting their books and having them exchanged, an extra assistant was engaged. The mechanical part of the work was as much as one person could attend to during the busy time.

After the first rush of the opening months, and when things had begun to run smoothly, we started a story hour for little children, held every Saturday evening whenever the time can be given to it. Two reading clubs for boys and girls, one about the eighth grade and the other about the sixth grade, each hold meetings twice a month. These and the story hour will be continued next winter if the work does not become too heavy.

LECTURE-HALL AND STUDY-ROOM USE.

The following is a detailed record of organizations holding public meetings in the library's lecture hall, the speakers, their subjects, and (in most cases) the record of attendance:

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1906.				
Oct. 17	District of Columbia Library Association.	.....	.....	150
Nov. 2	Board of Education	J. H. Gore	Holland and her Queen.....	206
Nov. 8	High School Teachers' Association.[a]	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 16	Board of Education	B. Buckley	Yellowstone National Park ..	467
Nov. 21	District of Columbia Library Association (children's room.)	.....	.....	60
Nov. 22	High School Teachers' Association.[a]	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 3	.....do	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 7	Board of Education	C. W. Needham	Educational methods and the teacher.	78
Dec. 11	Audubon Society	J. E. Tyler.....	Nature studies with a camera.	225
Dec. 12	District of Columbia Library Association.	W. C. Lane	Harvard University Library..	100
Dec. 21	Board of Education	H. W. Wiley.....	What the pure food and drug law will do for the people of the District of Columbia.	64
1907.				
Jan. 8	The World Travel Club.....	Mrs. M. Landon Reed.	Cruising in the Mediterranean	300
Jan. 4	Board of Education	Dr. T. W. Vaughan...	Physiographic features of Cuba.	274
Jan. 9	District of Columbia Library Association (children's room).	.....	.....	50
Jan. 17	Geselllg Literarischer Verein.	Rev. Julius Hofmann	Goethe's "Faust".....	207
Jan. 24	California Society	Woodworth Clum	California	416
Jan. 25	Board of Education	A. J. Osgood.....	How 400,000,000 Chinese earn a living.	208
Jan. 30	Game and Fish Protective Association.	J. W. Titcomb.....	Fish and game propagation and protection.	68
Feb. 1	Board of Education.....	A. L. Davidson.....	Switzerland	187
Feb. 8	.....do.....	Woodworth Clum	Panama	415
Feb. 9	League of American Pen Women.	Mrs. Harriett H. Finck	Yellowstone National Park ..	211
Feb. 13	District of Columbia Library Association (children's room).	Dr. R. S. Woodward..	Carnegie Institution of Washington.	75
Feb. 14	Civic Center, annual meeting.	.....	.....	84
Feb. 15	Board of Education.....	L. O. Howard.....	Some points of interest connected with the study of insects.	207
Feb. 19	*National Society of the Fine Arts.*	Dr. G. L. Raymond...	Fine arts in relation to general culture.	183
Feb. 22	*Board of Education*.....	H. Oberholser	Picturesque Lake George.....	297

[a] Afternoon.

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1907.				
Feb. 23	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. George Smallwood.	Patriotic instruction	68
Feb. 27	Game and Fish Protective Association.	George Shiras	Snap shots of wild animals	190
Mar. 1	Board of Education	Miss S. B. Sipe	School gardening	73
Mar. 5	National Society of the Fine Arts.	P. F. Gerry	Preservation of Rock Creek Valley for park purposes.	188
Mar. 8	Board of Education	E. D. Wilcox	Ranching in the Rocky Mountains.	462
Mar. 11	Association of American Government Accountants.	N. E. Webster	Cost keeping	169
Mar. 13	District of Columbia Library Association.	John Barrett	International Bureau of the American Republics.	125
Mar. 15	Board of Education	H. H. Barrol	Comparison of the oriental races.	188
Mar. 19	Excelsior Literary Club[a]			
Mar. 19	National Society of the Fine Arts.	Miss Leila Mechlin	American sculpture	201
Mar. 22	Board of Education	Wm. Hamilton	In Alaskan waters	280
Mar. 25	Association of American Government Accountants.	B. F. Harrah	Law of evidence applied to Government accounts.	196
Mar. 27	Game and Fish Protective Association.	Dr. Barton W. Evermann.	The Roosevelt trout and other golden trout of the southern high Sierras.	160
Mar. 30	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	J. E. Lathrop	The city beautiful	72
Apr. 2	National Society of the Fine Arts.	Glenn Brown	Development of Washington City.	188
Apr. 5	Board of Education	Dr. Barton W. Evermann.	Golden trout of southern California.	189
Apr. 8	Association of American Government Accountants.	S. R. Jacobs	Assembling disbursing officers' checks and vouchers.	98
Apr. 12	Board of Education	J. L. Ewell	New Germany	267
Apr. 16	National Society of the Fine Arts.	E. C. Messer	The portrait painters	216
Apr. 17	District of Columbia Library Association.			125
Apr. 18	People's Church	Dr. T. E. Will	Saving the forests	168
Apr. 19	Board of Education	W. E. De Riemer	A visit to the island of Malta.	268
Apr. 22	Association of American Government Accountants.	W. H. Thompson	Statutory construction	180
Apr. 26	Board of Education	D. W. Skellinger	Down in a coal mine	158
Apr. 27	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor	The public school system of the District.	95
Apr. 30	National Society of the Fine Arts.	Mrs. W. H. Holmes	The great styles of furniture.	170
May 3	Board of Education	George Forbes	John Paul Jones	138
May 9	Automatic Piano Players			107
May 10	Board of Education	H. M. Smith	Japan	286
May 16	High School Teachers' Association.[a]			
May 20	Association of American Government Accountants.	H. C. Lewis	Treasury bookkeeping	169
May 25	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Elmer Wiber	The making of Americans	65
June 3	Washington Esperanto Society.			168
June 4	High School Teachers' Association.[a]			
June 6	.....do			

[a] Afternoon.

STUDY-ROOM USE.

The following is a list of the organizations meeting in the study room, including the number of meetings held:

Association of Settlement Workers of Washington	2
Civic Center Council	8
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs	5
Eighth Grade Teachers' Association	31
High School Teachers' Association	1
League of American Pen Women	5
Legion of Loyal Women	5
New York State Library School Alumni	1
Sociological Section, Twentieth Century Club	16
Women's National Press Association	12
Total	88

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary S. Sellers, chief of the book order department, reports as follows:

The total number of books accessioned during the year was 13,064. These were acquired as follows: by purchase, 10,656, by gift, 2,145, and by binding periodicals, 263. The actual amount of money spent was $11,721.86; from appropriation, $7,499.99; desk fund, $4,085.20; Woman's Anthropological Society fund, $12; and by exchange, $124.67. While the appropriation by Congress was $2,500 more than the previous year, the desk fund had been so reduced in 1906 that the amount expended from that fund was $4,396.31 less than last year.

The scheme for the substitution of the order cards for the accession book continued a success and various libraries wrote to inquire and then adopted it. A "process slip" bearing the date and initial of each assistant working with the book from its accessioning to its shelving was carefully thought out, and has been in use since January, 1907. This was, unfortunately, necessary since books were held up and it was impossible to trace the person responsible. The slip, held in place by a very little paste on first recto, remains in the book until shelved, when it is returned to the head cataloguer, who keeps it for statistics. Among other entries the process slip carries the price and class number, enabling us to arrive at the cost of the various classes added.

The "always out" slips continued to pour in and the results of the excellent work of the assistant in charge of them goes to show that while primarily the object was to please the readers in securing for them the books asked for many times, the greatest benefit was felt by the library. The fact that a book is reported as "always out" means that something is wrong. Either the call number is not right, the book is out of place, is worn out, or the circulation shows that it really is "always out" and therefore needs to be duplicated.

The fiction shelves not having been revised for two years, special attention and a goodly sum was spent this year on standard works. Taking the Newark list as guide, many volumes were found to be worn out. All possible replacements were ordered in the Chivers binding.

Our first venture with the books of the London Times Book Club was more than satisfactory. Orders were sent direct and promptly filled.

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING DISCARDED MATERIAL.

Discarded books and magazines were sent to local charitable institutions. The record is given in the following table:

	Books.	Magazines.
Columbia Hospital for Women	285	300
Emergency Hospital	124	340
Fire department	193	175
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission	609	.....
Freedmen's Hospital	594	.....
Garfield Memorial Hospital	.....	300
Georgetown University Hospital	291	80
German Orphan Asylum	100	.....
Industrial Home School	277	.....
Juvenile court	116	.....
Municipal Lodging House	217	66
National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	500	75
Providence Hospital	.....	450
Reform School for Boys	526	.....
Reform School for Girls	170	.....
Salvation Army (no record kept)	.....	.....
Washington Asylum	450	300
Washington Home for Incurables	.....	300
Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association	250	175
Total	4,702	2,511

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Emily A. Spilman served as head cataloguer until her resignation from the staff on April 30, when she was succeeded by Miss Julia H. Laskey. The following report of the work of the catalogue department is made up of extracts from the reports submitted by Misses Spilman and Laskey:

During the fiscal year 12,539 volumes have been classified and catalogued and 23,010 cards filed in the official and public catalogues. Cards written for the shelf list are not included in this number. The following table gives by months the record of volumes shelf listed and catalogued and the number of cards added to the official catalogue:

	1906.						1907.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Volumes shelf-listed	595	785	22	1,159	1,050	774	1,399	1,052	1,925	1,611	742	1,272	12,386
Volumes catalogued	922	597	542	1,323	982	785	1,259	1,644	1,712	1,443	673	657	12,539
Cards written—official	1,434	248	304	1,249	854	934	2,547	1,269	1,555	907	816	612	12,729

From the Library of Congress 60,022 cards were received and have been filed in the depository catalogue. The cooperative cataloguing with the Library of Congress has been continued, copy for 246 titles having been supplied during the year.

From July to September, 1906, a great deal of time was spent searching for missing inventory books. The count of last year's inventory was thus reduced from 3,226 to 2,103 volumes. These include 327 juvenile books, 1,399 adult fiction, 5 reference, and 372 books of other classes.

The inventory of 1906 was the first complete one taken in eight years, and the result obtained in the present one of 1907 has fully proved the utility of the annual inventory. Much less time has been consumed in reading the shelves as fewer mistakes have been found, and missing books have been more easily traced. The total number of missing books is 2,001. They are scattered through the various classes as follows: A, 6; B, 7; C, 1; D, 1; E, 17; F, 33; G, 46; H, 7; I, 18; J, 12; K, 6; L, 8; M, 6; N, 0; O, 0; P, 3; Q, 19; R, 27; S, 8; T, 2; U, 3; V, 20; W, 20; X, 13; Y, 105; Z, 38; reference, 32; fiction, 1,102; juvenile-classed, 184; juvenile fiction, 257. Experience has shown that the figures in all these classes will be reduced. It should be said that in the case of reference books the figures include books lost from the teachers' library during the period when it was without supervision.

With the growth of the library during the past year the work of the catalogue department, with its relatively small force, has greatly increased, and in order to make fully available all our material it would be advisable that each assistant be trained as far as practicable in all the different branches of the work, thus avoiding delay in the work occasioned by absence or other causes. We would also wish as "interpreters of the library" to come more in touch with the public and to make the card catalogue as practical and simple as possible. To do this successfully a regular system of cooperation with the reference, information, and useful arts departments will be necessary. The plan suggested is to have an itemized list of suggestions and criticisms handed daily to the head cataloguer. The information thus furnished should cover subject-matter frequently called for and not found under our headings; books asked for by title and not so entered, inaccuracies in the catalogue, etc. This method would greatly assist in making the wants of the public known and help us in our work of revising and enlarging our present subject headings. We have anticipated the new A. L. A. list and have found it necessary to modify and change old headings and create many new ones in order to keep abreast with the literary and scientific world. A revision of many of the main entries has also been planned, but as the work will consume much time it will necessarily be accomplished slowly.

In view of the general dissatisfaction caused by the long author marks used in the shelf list, there is pressing need for a change in the existing system. Our present close *classification renders them*, in a great measure, needless; the public

are mystified and annoyed, and much valuable time is lost in transcribing them. During the various processes in handling a book before it is ready for the shelves the call number must be written at least six times, irrespective of being copied on all the catalogue cards belonging to a given book. The shelf lister must decide between the use of three figures and a title letter in every case, or she may use her common sense and shorten the author mark wherever it seems practicable, as it does in the following cases: (1) Where a close classification limits the possible number of books in a class, as is the case in the classes from A to D; (2) where the nature of the subject itself precludes the possibility of a great many books being written upon it, as is the case in many of the subjects in X and Z; (3) in Washingtoniana (i. e., Washington, D. C.), where the use of the mark (+) distinguishes these books sufficiently. A three-figure author mark and a title letter are necessary in such full classes as E, F, G, and Y. Here a short class mark compensates for the added difficulty. It is better to use the long author mark when the book is upon such growing subjects as electricity or one of the mechanical arts. The use of the four figures to denote a joint author is arbitrary. It may be used where we already have an entry under one of the authors, but it seems unnecessary to provide for it. Want of time will prevent any general revision of the shelf list, but in the future, wherever practicable, shorter numbers will be invariably assigned.

Beginning January 1, 1907, a "process slip" has been used in each volume. This slip is designed to check every process in the work, from the accession to the shelves. It is dated and initialed by each person who handles the book. If a book is held up the slip shows at what point this occurs. The responsibility is placed and more careful work insured. The process slip is also a record of the number and cost of all books in each class acquired by the library during the month. In this way the catalogue department will be able to furnish a monthly statement as to growth of the library in any given class, the amount of money expended on it, and also the number of gifts.

The opening of the new children's room in the basement will necessitate a separate catalogue being made for their use. The total number of juvenile books at present amounts to over 9,000 volumes, and in order to minimize the work of recataloguing, the plan has been devised of withdrawing all the juvenile cards from the public catalogue and transferring them to the children's room catalogue. In the case of titles being represented both in the adult and juvenile departments, Library of Congress cards have been secured, and, where this has been impossible, the cards have been rewritten. In this way much time has been saved and the catalogue will be ready for use at the opening of the new room. This work has for the most part been done by the children's room staff.

THE BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Miltenberger N. Smull, in charge of binding and repair work, reports as follows:

The Congressional binding appropriation of $3,000 for the past fiscal year was expended as follows: $147.09 for services rendered from July to September by two people in the repair room, $1.60 for book cloth, $2 for paste, and $2,849.28 for binding 5,391 books and repairing 4,697 books by the binding contractor, thus making a total expenditure of $2,999.97.

Since last year's report there has been a great step forward in the work done in the bindery. It is believed that the present work is surpassed by that of few libraries, if any, in durability, cheapness, swiftness, and finish—facts which have been commented upon especially by visiting librarians. The binding is still done in our own bindery and by contract. Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, of Philadelphia, who has made a reputation by the binding he has done for the Free Library of Philadelphia, the Newark Public Library, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, was successful in securing the contract, and has done the library's binding with great satisfaction to the library. He employs local work people exclusively. Our own repair room, conducted last year by direct employment, was closed, as it was found to be more economical to give the simplest repair work, such as mending torn pages, pasting in plates, etc., to boys in the check room and to send the more difficult work into the bindery.

The experience gained by two years of experiments in bookbinding has *caused new styles and* methods of binding to be adopted. Some of these *changes are: Binding* all books in leather and not in buckram, as formerly;

guarding the last and first sections of books, also plates, instead of overcasting (whipstitching) them; replacing the "lacing-in" process for a stronger method of fastening books into their covers, and using a patent overcast sewing, which does not allow books to open between sections. These new methods, together with others, have reduced the amount of repair work more than 50 per cent.

The pay fiction is now bound as soon as the books show the first signs of wear, the binding being paid for from the desk fund, and the books are then circulated enough times to pay for their original cost and the rebinding. From March to June there were bound 186 of these books at a cost of $75. This makes the total number of books bound during the year 5,577, and the total expenditure $2,924.28.

During the coming year I recommend that those in charge of sending books to the bindery come in contact with the public as much as possible, since it is through this contact only that it can be learned what books should take precedence in binding, and also to learn what is the criticism of the binding by the public.

The following shows in detail the binding done during the year, including that paid for from the desk fund:

	Volumes.	Cost.
Books in half cow, paper sides	186	$79.00
Books in half cow, paper sides (better binding)	80	69.75
Books in cow backs, paper sides, parchment tips	235	96.20
Books in half cow, cloth sides	4,581	1,905.50
Books in half cow, cloth sides (better binding)	170	197.50
Books in half morocco, paper sides	33	30.55
Books in half morocco, cloth sides	38	46.15
Books in full cloth	2	1.50
Books in full buckram	15	9.15
Newspapers in duck backs, paper sides, parchment tips	51	153.00
Books in half cow, cloth sides (pay fiction, binding paid for from desk fund)	186	75.00
Total	5,577	2,663.30
Books repaired	4,697	260.98
Total expenditure		2,924.28

PERIODICALS DIVISION.

Miss Katherine K. Patten reports as follows on the current periodicals of which she has charge:

The periodicals division has grown so much in the past year that it was given more space in the reference room, where the magazines are in use. The library receives 395 different magazines. Not all of these can be on file in the reference room, owing to lack of space, but readers can get those that are not on the shelves on request.

The technical list was largely increased this year. The majority of these periodicals are in constant use, some of the readers knowing the exact date on which their favorite magazine is due at the library.

The plan of keeping extra copies of the popular magazines on file for use when the late ones have been withdrawn from circulation and while the regular sets are being bound has proved invaluable. These are used a great deal both in the reference room and for circulation. The privilege of taking home a magazine three or four months old when a special article is wanted is also appreciated by borrowers.

An extra copy each of Scientific American and Supplement and Collier's was taken this year for the children's room. Their use by the children does not warrant subscribing for them another year. Extra copies also of the Saturday Evening Post and Munsey's are taken for supplementary use in the reference room. The demand, however, does not necessitate taking them another year.

The following is a list of magazines regularly received as gifts:

Technical periodicals purchased from the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

Amateur Work.
American Architect.
American Machinist.
American Medicine.
American Printer.
Architecture.
Brickbuilder.
Cassier's Magazine.
Cement and Engineering News.
Electric Club Journal.
Electrical Age.
Electrical World and Engineer.
Engineering and Mining Journal.
Engineering Magazine.
Engineering News.
Engineering Record.
Everyday Housekeeping.
Forestry and Irrigation.
Foundry.
Horseless Age.
Ice and Refrigeration.
Inland Printer.
Iron Age.
Machinery.
Marine Review.
Metal Industry.
Municipal Engineering.
Power.
Printing Art.
Railroad Gazette.
Railway Age.
Scientific American and Supplement.
Street Railway Journal.
Western Electrician.

Periodicals purchased from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

American Anthropologist.
American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.
American Journal of Psychology.
Folk Lore.
Journal of American Folk Lore.
Mind.
Records of the Past.

Other periodicals regularly received as gifts.

American Annals of the Deaf, Dr. E. A. Fay.
American Blacksmith, publisher.
American Bottler, publisher.
American Federationist, publisher.
American Gas Light Journal, publisher.
American Poultry Advocate, publisher.
American Shoemaking, publisher.
American Telephone Journal, publisher.
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mr. R. H. Thayer.
Association Review, publisher.
Association of Collegiate Alumnae Publications, Mr. G. F. Bowerman.
Art Bulletin, Mr. G. F. Bowerman.
Billboard, publisher.
Boston Alaskan, publisher.
Boston Ideas, publisher.
Brewers Journal, publisher.
Bulletin of Bibliography, publisher.
Caterer, publisher.
Cathedral Chimes, Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl.
Catholic Book News, publisher.
Century Path, Miss Corbin.
Christian Cynosure, publisher.
Christian Register, publisher.
Christian Science Journal, publisher.
Christian Science Sentinel, publisher.
Clothier and Furnisher, publisher.
Commercial Poultry, publisher.
Concrete, publisher.
Courier (Davos), publisher.
Congressional Record, Hon J. H. Gallinger.
Cyclist's Touring Club Gazette, Mr. G. F. Bowerman.
Evening Star, publisher.
Florence Crittenton Magazine, publisher.
Georgetown College Journal, publisher.
Government Accountant, publisher.
Greenroom Glimpses, publisher.
Helas, publisher.
Herald of the Cross, publisher.
Herald of the Golden Age, publisher.
Holy Cross Magazine, publisher.
Hospital Messenger, publisher.
Jamestown Bulletin, publisher.
Jeweler's Circular, publisher.
Journal of the American Medical Association, Mr. J. A. Saul.
Liberia, publisher.
Library Work, publisher.
Machinists' Monthly Journal, publisher.
Macmillan's Magazine, publisher.
Marine Journal, publisher.
Metal Worker, publisher.
Mission Bulletin, publisher.
Motor Talk, publisher.
Motor Way, publisher.
Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, publisher.
National Engineer, publisher.
National Hibernian, publisher.
National Printer-Journalist, publisher.
Navy, publisher.

New Church Review, publisher.
New York Maritime Register, deposited by Mr. G. F. Ormsby.
New York State Department of Labor Bulletin.
New Shakespeareana, donor unknown.
Pathfinder, publisher.
Pitman's Journal, publisher.
Postal Information, publisher.
Postal Progress, publisher.
Postal Record, publisher.
Protest, publisher.
Sample Case, publisher.
Shorthand Writer, publisher.
Simplified Spelling Board Circulars, publisher.
Single Tax Review, publisher.
Southern Commercial, publisher.
Southern Printer, publisher.
Theosophical Quarterly, publisher.
Typographical Journal, publisher.
United States Army List and Directory, War Department.
United States Bureau of the Census Bulletin, Census Office.
United States Bureau of Labor Bulletin, Labor Bureau.
United States Bureau of Standards Bulletin, Bureau of Standards.
United States Crop Reporter, Department of Agriculture.
United States Consular Reports, daily and monthly, Department of Commerce and Labor.
United States Diplomatic List, Department of State.
United States Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of American Republics, Bureau of American Republics.
United States Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Department of Commerce and Labor.
United States Monthly Weather Review, Weather Bureau.
United States Official Patent Office Gazette, Patent Office.
United States Public Documents Catalogue, Superintendent of Documents.
University Courier, publisher.
Van Norden Magazine, publisher.
Washington Herald, publisher.
Washington News Letter, publisher.
Washington Post, publisher.
Washington Times, publisher.
Water and Gas Review, publisher.
Weekly People, publisher.
What's in the Magazines, Mr. G. F. Bowerman.

Libraries regularly sending bulletins.

Boston, Mass., Public Library.
Brockton, Mass., Public Library.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free Library.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library.
California State Library.
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library.
Carlisle, Pa., J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library.
Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.
Denver, Colo., Public Library.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library.
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library.
Helena, Mont., Public Library.
Holyoke, Mass., Public Library.
Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids.
Jersey City Free Public Library.
Minnesota Public Library Commission.
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library.
New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library.
New York Public Library.
New York State Library.
Norwich, Conn., Otis and Peck libraries.
Omaha, Nebr., Public Library.
Peabody, Mass., Peabody Institute Library.
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Library.
Portland, Oreg., Library Association.
Providence, R. I., Public Library.
Rockford, Ill., Public Library.
St. Joseph, Mo., Free Public Library.
St. Louis, Mo., Public Library.
Salem, Mass., Public Library.
San Francisco Public Library.
Scranton, Pa., Public Library.
Seattle, Wash., Public Library.
Springfield, Mass., City Library.
Waterbury, Conn., Silas Bronson Library.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Osterhout Free Library.
Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Library.
Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

List of railway and steamship companies sending summer-resort material.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Co.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

Colorado and Southern Railway Co.
Consolidated Steamship Lines.
Thomas Cook & Son.
Cunard Steamship Co.
Delaware and Hudson Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Dominion Atlantic Co.
Eastern Steamship Co.
Erie Railroad Co.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway.
Grand Trunk Railway System.
Great Northern Railway.
Hamburg-American Line.
Holland-American Line.
Inland Empire System.
Intercolonial Railway of Canada.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Co.
Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Maine Central Railroad.
Merchants and Miners' Transportation Co.
Michigan Central Railroad.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Muskoka Lakes Navigation and Hotel Co.
New Brunswick Tourist Association.
New York Central Line.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.
North German Lloyd Steamship Co.
Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.
Scandinavian-American Line.
Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Southern Railway Co.
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Wabash Railroad.
White Pass and Yukon Route.
White Star Line.

Miscellaneous gifts, 1906–7.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Acorn, G. W	3			
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y		2		
American Bar Association, Baltimore	10		1	
American Federation of Labor			1	
American Institute of Social Service, New York			1	
American National Red Cross			1	
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia	1			
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York	1			
American Unitarian Association, Boston	9			
Anderson, John R., New York			2	
Andover Theological Seminary Library, Andover, Mass			1	
Anthony, C. L., Rochelle, Ill	1			
Armstrong, G. B., Chicago	1			
Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y	1			
Art Students' League of New York			1	
Associated Charities			1	
Association of American Physicians, Philadelphia	1			
Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York	1			
Auerbach, Joseph	10			
Automobile Supply Co., Chicago			1	
Ayer, J. E., Seattle, Wash	1			
Babbitt, Miss G. E			1	12
Babcock, Hon. J. W		2	2	
Badger, Richard, Boston	6			
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia	1		1	
Bainbridge, Dr. W. S., New York			4	
Baker & Taylor Co., New York	1			
Balch, T. W., Philadelphia	1			
Baltimore, Md., Burnt District Commission			1	
Baltimore, Md., Enoch Pratt Free Library			13	
Barnes, W. S., jr., Bath, N. Y	1			
Bassett, C. F	7	4		
Belleville, Ill., Public Library			1	
Berry, Miss K. V	5			
Berry, Miss N	3			
Beveridge, Hon. A. J			1	
Binghampton, N. Y., Public Library[a]				
Birmingham, England, Free Libraries			1	
Black, H. C	65			
Blommers, Miss Henriette	2	1		
Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.[b]	9			
Bolivia, Legacion de, Washington, D. C			2	
Bolivia, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction		1		
Booraem, J. V. V., Brooklyn, N. Y	1			

[a] One newspaper clipping.
[b] Contributed pictures to Christmas exhibition.

Miscellaneous gifts, 1906–7—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Boston Athenæum			1	
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1		
Boston Public Library		2		
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me		1	1	
Bowerman, George F	1	1	16	
Boynton, Mrs. A. C			8	75
Braddock, Pa., Carnegie Free Library			2	
Bradford, Miss Faith	32	2		
Bradford, Pa., Carnegie Public Library			1	
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill			1	
Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library			1	
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society			1	
Brockton, Mass., Public Library			1	
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences			8	
Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free Library			2	
Brooklyn Public Library		1	8	
Brown, P. R	8			
Brown University, Providence, R. I	1			
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I	1			
Browne, Mrs. S. C., Oakland, Cal	8			
Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania		1		
Buchanan, Roberdeau	1			
Burlington, Iowa, Free Public Library			1	
Burnett, Mrs. S. U				43
Butler, W. H	14	6		
California State Library			1	
California University, Berkeley			1	
Canada, Archivist of		1		
Canada, Census and Statistics Office	2			
Canada, Interior Department[a]	1			
Canada, Superintendent of Immigration		1		
Carnegie, Andrew, New York			1	
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York			3	
Carnegie Institution of Washington		1		
Cassell & Co., New York	6			
Castle, Dr. Frederick, Lowell, Ind		1		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Free Public Library			1	
Central Conference of American Rabbis, New York			1	
Century Co., New York[b]				
Chandler, W. E., Concord, N. H			1	
Chartier-Spencer Publishing Co., New Orleans	1			
Chicago, Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library		1	2	
Chicago, John Crerar Library			1	
Chicago, Newberry Library			1	
Chicago Public Library			7	
Chicago University			2	
Chicago University Press		1		
Chilton, C. B., New York			1	
Christian Science Literature Distribution Committee	20			
Church Kalendar Co., New York		1		
Clark, Dr. A. Howard		2		
Cleveland Public Library		1	1	
Clews, Henry, New York			1	
Cole, T. L				168
Colorado College, Colorado Springs	1	1		
Colorado Board of Health	1			
Colorado University, Boulder		1		
Colored Social Settlement			1	
Columbia Historical Society	1			
Columbia Hospital for Women	1			
Columbia University, New York	1	1		
Columbus, Ohio, Public School Library			1	
Commons, Prof. J. R., University of Wisconsin			1	
Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics	2			
Connecticut Board of Education, Hartford			1	
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y		2	2	
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y			1	
Cosmos Club	1		1	
Costa Rica, Instituto Fisico-Geografico		1		86
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Free Public Library			1	
Cowner, Mrs. F. H	9			12
Crimmins, J. D., New York	1			
Crosland, D. F	1			
Crowell, T. Y., & Co., New York	20			
Danvers, Mass., Peabody Institute			1	
Davenport, Iowa, Public Library			1	
Davenport & Banks, Bridgeport, Conn			1	
Davos Public Interests Association, Davos-Platz, Switzerland	2			
Dayton, Ohio, Public Library			1	
Delaware Library Commission			1	

[a] 1 portfolio. [b] Contributed pictures to Christmas exhibition.

Miscellaneous gifts, 1906–7—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Detroit, Mich., Public Library			1	
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa		1		
District of Columbia Auditor			1	
District of Columbia Bar Association			1	
District of Columbia Commissioners	4	3		
District of Columbia Insurance Department	2			
District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department	1			
District of Columbia Teachers' Library		1		
Ditson, Oliver, Co., Boston [a] [b]	34			
Dodd, Mead & Co., New York	6			
Dorsey, Miss E. L	1	2		
Doubleday, Page & Co., New York [b]	5			
Dubuque, Iowa, Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library			1	
Duffield & Co., New York [b]	15			
Duluth, Minn., Public Library			1	
Duquesne, Pa., Carnegie Free Library			1	
East Orange, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Erck, Miss C	9			
Estes, Dana & Co., Boston	19			
Evanston, Ill., Free Public Library			2	
Evening Star Newspaper Co. [c]	271	18	7	
Evermay Club			1	
Ewin, J. L		1	1	
Federation of American Zionists, New York			4	
Flower, Hon. F. A	13	2	1	
Forrest, Mrs. D. F	1			
Fowler, S. G			2	
Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York [b]	7			
Gallinger, Hon. J. H	11			
Gardner, Mrs. F		1		
Garges, D. E	2			
Gensler, H. J			2	
George Washington University		3	1	
Georgetown University		2	2	
German Historical Society of the District of Columbia			6	
Giesy, S. H	3			
Gloversville, N. Y., Free Library			1	
Goldsborough, Dr. E. K	1			
Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac			1	
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library		1	1	
Green, Bernard R	20			
Griffith-Stillings Press, Boston		3		
Halderman, Gen. J. J	2			
Hale, Hon. Eugene	2			
Halleck, J. C			1	
Hansen, H. C., Type Foundry, Boston			2	
Harrison, Mrs. J. S	85			48
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass	1	2	2	
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library			1	
Hawaii Territorial Board of Health		4	1	
Hayghe, Mrs. H. V	15			
Heard, A. A	8	2		
Heath, D. C., & Co., Boston	2			
Helper, H. R			1	
Hedrick, W. A			1	
Henriksen, Geschworner, Nystrand i Eidanger, Norway			1	
Hoboken, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Holyoke, Mass., Public Library			2	
Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children, Philadelphia			2	
Homestead, Pa., Carnegie Library			1	
Howard University		2	1	
Hudson-Makuen, Dr. G., Philadelphia			3	
Hughes, Edwin	8			
Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics	1			
Illinois University, Urbana			6	
Ingram, Dr. T. D			1	
International Bureau of American Republics	1	2	21	
International Harvester Co., Chicago		1		
International Physio-Psychic Society, Baltimore	3			
International Text-book Co., Scranton, Pa		1		
Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlanta, Ga			1	
Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics	2			
Ireland, W. H	1			
Italy State Railway, Rome, Italy		1		
Jackson Realty and Loan Co., Seattle, Wash			1	
Jacksonville, Fla., Free Public Library			1	
Jacobson, Mrs. S. H	2			
Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal			2	
Jobbers' and Shippers' Association				9
John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla		1	1	
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore		2		

[a] *19 pieces of music.* [b] Contributed pictures to Christmas exhibition. [c] 19 postals.

Miscellaneous gifts, 1906–7—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Joyce, Maurice, Engraving Co	1			
Kansas State Board of Agriculture	1		2	
Keeler, Miss C. O			1	
Kellogg, Mrs. W. P	4			
Kensington, Md., Noyes Library	2			
Kerbey, J. Orton	1			
Kerr, Charles H. & Co., Chicago			2	
Ketcham, Mrs. J. B	2			
Kober, Dr. G. M			4	
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa		1		
Lafinur, Dr. D. L. M., Uruguay Legation			1	
Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians and other dependent peoples		1		
Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration		1		
Lane, C. E			2	
Lane, John, Co., New York [a]				
Lansburgh, Max	33	46	98	5
Laskey, Miss Julia H	1		1	
Lemly, Capt. S. C	2			
Lenman, Mrs. J. R				1,831
Leschen, A. & Sons Rope Co., St. Louis		1		
Lexington, Ky., Public Library			2	
Lincoln, Nebr., City Library			1	
Little, Brown & Co., Boston [a]				
"Long-Arm" System Co., Cleveland, Ohio			1	
Loomis, J. T	2	7	5	
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston	6			
Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library		1	1	
Lowell, Mass., City Library			1	
Lower, H. E	41			50
Lynn, Mass., Public Library			1	
McClure, Phillips & Co., New York [a]				
McClurg, A. C. & Co., Chicago [a]				
MacDonald, Arthur			1	
McKay, David, Philadelphia	2			
McKean, F. G	1			
McKee, Dr. E. S., Cincinnati			8	
McKinstrey, Miss Maud				52
McLean, A. C. [b]	28	2		
Macrae, Mrs. N. M	5			
Manchester, N. H., City Library			1	
Marsh, Mrs. George	10			
Martin, Mrs. G. D				12
Maryland State Library Commission			4	
Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission [c]				
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		1		
Mattingly, L. H	1			
Mediterranean Yachting Club, Boston			1	
Merchants Exchange, St. Louis		1		
Merrill, Dr. G. P	1			
Michigan State Library			2	
Michigan University, Ann Arbor		1	2	
Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery			1	
Mindeleff, Mrs. Victor	5			
Minneapolis Public Library			2	
Minnesota Public Library Commission			1	
Madeira's, Miss, School for Girls			2	
Moffat, Yard & Co., New York	4			
Molee, Elias, Tacoma, Wash	1			
Moore, B., Philadelphia	7			
Moore, W. T				50
Moore, Mrs. W. T				32
Morrill, Samuel D		10		
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass		1		
Murphy, Edgar G., Montgomery, Ala			2	
Myers, F. A., Evansville, Ind			1	
Nashville, Tenn., Carnegie Library			1	
National Commercial Teachers' Federation		1		
National Prison Association	12	4		
National Slavonic Society of the United States, New York	1			
Nazar, Mme., Juliette O. R	19	21		50
Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	1			
Nebraska University, Lincoln		2	1	
Nelson, Charles A., New York			1	
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library			3	
New Haven Free Public Library			1	
New Jersey Public Library Commission			3	
New York Department of Finance	2			
New York Department of Parks		1		
New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital		1		

[a] Contributed pictures to Christmas exhibition. [b] 3 maps. [c] 1 map.

Miscellaneous gifts, 1906–7—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
New York Mercantile Library			4	
New York Merchants' Association			1	
New York Public Library			1	
New York Society Library			1	
New York State Education Department		5	3	
New York State Labor Department	2	5	1	
New York State Library	23	8	25	
New Zealand Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts			2	
Newark Free Public Library [a]			6	
Newcomb, Dr. Simon			1	
Noe, May	1			
Noel House	17			
North Adams, Mass., Public Library			1	
Norwich, Conn., Otis Library			1	
Nussbaum, Miss Sophie	5			
Oakland, Cal., Free Public Library			1	
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio		1		
Oberlin College Library			1	
Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics	2			
Ohio State University, Columbus		2		
Olcott, Hon. J. Van Vechten		2		
Orr, Charles, Cleveland, Ohio		1		
Osaka Library, Japan			1	
Ottawa, Canada, Carnegie Library			3	
Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society			1	
Outing Publishing Co., New York [b]	2			
Oxford, England, Bodleian Library			1	
Page, L. C., & Co., Boston [b]				
Park, Miss Louise				2
Parker & Lee, New York		1	1	
Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Peabody, Mass., Institute			1	
Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia	10			
Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia			1	
Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia		2	2	
Philadelphia, Apprentices' Library Co			1	
Philadelphia City Institute			1	
Philadelphia Free Library			4	
Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association			1	
Philippine Islands, Ethnological Survey	1			
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H			4	
Pitman, Isaac & Sons, New York	4		1	2
Pittsburg, Carnegie Library		1	5	
Portland, Me., Public Library		1	1	
Portland, Oreg., Library Association			1	
Pott, James, New York	7			
Princeton University	1			
Providence Public Library			4	
Quincy, Mass., Thomas Crane Public Library			2	
Ramage, Miss L. M	1			
Rand, McNally & Co., New York	18			
Reeve, Miss E. A., Des Moines, Iowa	1			
Revell, Fleming H., Co., New York	8			
Rhees, W. J. [c]	129	126		1,235
Ridgway, Dr. T. E. [d]				
Robins, Dr. W. L			1	
Rochester, H. M	2			
Rochester, N. Y., Reynolds Library			1	
Rochester University		1		
Rose, Mrs. W. G., Cleveland, Ohio	6			
St. Joseph, Mo., Free Public Library			2	
St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y		1		
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association			1	
St. Paul, Minn., Public Library		1		
St. Vincent de Paul Society			1	
Salem, Mass., Public Library			1	
Savary, John	9	27	485	1,482
Schneider, F. T	161			
Scientific American, New York			1	
Scranton, Pa., Public Library			1	
Seaman, Dr. W. H				1
Seattle Post-Intelligencer		1		
Seattle Public Library			1	
Secular League	1			
Sewall, Frank, D. D			1	
Simmons College, Boston		1		
Simplified Spelling Board, New York			8	
Sioux City, Iowa, Public Library			1	
Skinner, Prof. A. N	14	2		

[a] 45 leaflets.
[b] Contributed pictures to Christmas exhibition.
[c] 52 maps.
[d] 1 photogravure plate.

Miscellaneous gifts, 1906–7—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Skinner, Dr. M. G	3			
Slayden, Hon. J. L			1	
Small, Maynard & Co., Boston	6			
Smith, Mrs. Joseph, Skowhegan, Me	1			
Smith College, Northampton, Mass		1		
Smithsonian Institution[a]	5	2	8	
Snow, A. H		1		
Société Havraise d'Etudes Diverses, Le Havre, France			4	
Springer, Miss J. F., and Mosher, Miss E. R	1			
Springfield, Mass., City Library Association			1	
Springfield, Ohio, Warder Public Library			1	
Steineger, Miss Thora	2			
Stetson, F. O				247
Street Railway Journal, New York		1		
Strickler, Dr. W. M., Colorado Springs	2			
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library			1	
Syracuse University			1	
Taunton, Mass., Public Library			1	
Taylor, Dr. C. F., Philadelphia			6	
Tennessee University, Knoxville		1	3	
Texas University Library, Austin		1		
Thompson, Gilbert[b]				
Thompson, Miss Minette	1			
Thompson, Slason, Chicago			1	
Tindall, Dr. William	17			
Tokyo, Japan, Ohashi Public Library			1	
Toledo, Ohio, Public Library			1	
Toronto Public Library			1	
Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass			1	
Traphagen, H. C	1			
Trondhjem, Norway, Folkebibliotheke			1	
Tufts College, Mass		1		
Tyler, Miss Amelia		2		
United States Agricultural Department[c]	6	10	440	
United States American Ethnology Bureau	2			
United States Army War College			1	
United States Board of Geographic Names	1			
United States Census Bureau	6	1	14	
United States Census Bureau Library				50
United States Commerce and Labor Department	2	9	8	25
United States Education Bureau	4		4	
United States Interstate Commerce Commission	2			
United States Isthmian Canal Commission[d]		1	3	
United States Labor Bureau	326			
United States Library of Congress	112	22	62	10
United States Military Academy			1	
United States Naval Academy		2	2	
United States Navy Department		2		
United States Patent Office		1		
United States Post-Office Department	238			
United States State Department	12	2	1	
United States Superintendent of Documents			3	
United States Surgeon-General's Office	1			
United States Treasury Department	8	1	7	
United States War Department	10		5	
Universal Publishing Co., Normal, Ill	1			
University Club	1			
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn		1	1	
Upsala University Library, Upsala, Sweden		1		
Uruguay, Director-General of Statistics		1		
Utica, N. Y., Public Library			2	
Vennum, Mrs. Mary A	5			
Vermont University, Burlington		1		
Victoria Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery, Melbourne, Australia		1	1	
Virginia University, Charlottesville, Va		3	4	
Vivisection Reform Society, Chicago			3	
Waring, H. L	2			
Washington Academy of Sciences			1	
Washington Board of Trade		1		
Washington Humane Society			2	
Washington Legal Aid Society			1	
Washington University, Seattle		1		
Waterbury, Conn., Silas Bronson Library			1	
Weeks, Miss Fannie, deceased (Estate of)	45	11	24	
Wellesley College, Mass		1		
Wells, Henry	2			
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn		1	2	
Wessels, A., Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.[e]				
West, Dr. Max			1	

[a] 1 map.
[b] 3 scrap books.
[c] 1 portfolio, 5 leaflets.
[d] 26 photographs, map.
[e] Contributed pictures to Christmas exhibition.

Miscellaneous gifts, 1906–7—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
West Virginia State Medical Association				1
Western Reserve University, Cleveland		2	1	
Western Theological Seminary, Chicago			2	
Weston, Edmund B., Providence, R. I			1	
Wilde, W. A., Co., Boston[a]	12			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., committee on centennial jubilee and old home week		1		
Williams, W. Mosby	4			
Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Library			1	
Wilson, H. W., Co., Minneapolis			3	
Windsor, Canada, Public Library			1	
Wisconsin free library commission			8	
Wisconsin State Normal School			1	
Wisconsin State superintendent of schools		1		
Wisconsin tax commission	1			
Wisconsin University		2		
Woman's Anthropological Society			50	
Woodward, F. E			1	
Worcester, Mass., Academy			1	
Worcester County, Mass., Law Library			1	
Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library			1	
Worcester Polytechnic Institute			1	
Worthington, Miss Lelah P	1			
Wright, E. M., Medford, Mass	1			
Yale University, New Haven		1	2	
Young Men's Christian Association			2	
Donor unknown	29	8	6	

The total number of gifts received, as given in the foregoing list, includes 2,321 bound volumes, 488 unbound volumes, 1,662 pamphlets, 5,532 periodicals, 50 leaflets, 19 pieces of music, 19 postals, 57 maps, 26 photographs, 1 photogravure plate, 3 scrapbooks, 2 portfolios, and 1 newspaper clipping.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report, in detail, of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Public Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

Moneys collected at the delivery desk.

Balance on hand July 1, 1906		$1,655.26
Fines (adult)		2,913.47
Fines (juvenile)		279.93
Fines (stations)		14.29
Duplicate collection		1,182.70
Reserves		118.58
Reissued cards		112.90
Books lost and injured		68.15
Sale of catalogues		8.70
Money found in building		.32
Total		6,354.30
To interest on deposit American Security and Trust Company		44.12
Total		6,398.42
Expended for:		
Books	$4,085.20	
Periodicals	956.62	
Binding duplicate collection books	75.00	
Traveling expenses	300.15	
Reimburse emergency fund	75.00	
Premium on bond, treasurer	12.50	
Photographs of library	9.00	
Printing	69.50	
Change fund, children's room	5.00	
Library of Congress cards	3.14	
Replacing lost roller skates	4.50	
		5,593.61
Balance in hands of treasurer June 30, 1907		804.81

DONATION FUND, INCLUDING HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND AND WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL FUND.

George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Public Library.

CR.			DR.		
1906.			1906.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	$444.59	Dec. 26	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Co., periodicals	$100.20
Oct. 18	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co	25.00	Dec. 26	By paid G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals	8.50
Nov. 16	To check, James T. Du Bois	50.00	Dec. 26	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Co., periodicals	21.25
1907.					
Apr. 10	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co	25.00	1907.		
	To credit interest on deposit	8.64	June 4	By paid Frederick Starr, books	12.00
			June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer	411.28
	Total	553.23		Total	553.23

George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

Cr.			Dr.		
1906.			1906.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	$50.36	Dec. 26	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Co., periodicals	$100.20
Nov. 16	To check, James T. Du Bois, one-half year's interest, 1906, Henry Pastor memorial fund	50.00	1907. June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer	.16
	Total	100.36		Total	100.36

George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

Cr.			Dr.		
1906.			1906.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	$57.70	Dec. 26	By paid G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals	$8.50
Oct. 18	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., semiannual dividend on invested fund of $1,000 given by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.	25.00	Dec. 26	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Co., periodicals	21.25
			1907. June 4	By paid Frederick Starr, books	12.00
			June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer	65.95
1907. Apr. 10	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., semiannual dividend on invested fund of $1,000 given by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.	25.00			
	Total	107.70		Total	107.70

The funds appropriated for salaries, contingent expenses, binding, and for books are paid on bills audited by the District government.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPENDIX.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, as follows:

AN ACT To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers, and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District, suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the Free Public Library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Friday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and on request of three members shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be trancacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a librarian, who shall also act as treasurer and assistant secretary of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election, as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by viva voce a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its October meeting of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duty of the secretary is to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, to have the custody of the records and general papers of the board, and to perform the other functions usual in his office. The duty of the librarian as assistant secretary of the board shall be to keep the formal minutes of the meetings of the board under the supervision of the secretary, and to prepare the same in form for submission to the secretary, and, in the absence of the secretary, to act as secretary of the board. The duties of the librarian as treasurer of the board shall be to keep the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and accompanying papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of $2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be rsponsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to *obtain for the library* public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications

of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged for the use of the board lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the same catalogues according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

ART. XIII. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XIV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals, the sale and exchange of duplicates, and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine from time to time the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may deem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding $100 shall be made except by authority of the board—entered upon its record—and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI, and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the building and branch buildings to be used for the purpose of the library for its report and recommendation.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale, and disposition of catalogues and finding lists, and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XX. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXI. All reports of the committees shall be in writing and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

(1) Call of roll.
(2) Reading of the minutes.
(3) Reports of officers.
(4) Reports of standing committees.
(5) Reports of special committees.
(6) Reading of communications.
(7) Presentation of claims.
(8) Election of officers, when proper.
(9) Unfinished business.
(10) New business.

ART. XXIII. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding $100 in value, as provided in Article XIV.

ART. XXIV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF LECTURE HALL.

The trustees have adopted the following resolution to govern the use of the library lecture hall:

Resolved, That it is declared to be the policy of the board of library trustees to confine the public use of the library's lecture room to free public lectures or discussions on unobjectionable topics of popular interest and educational tendency.

That, in accordance with this policy, no charge, direct or indirect shall be permitted to be made to the audience at such lectures or discussions, and that the applicant for permission to make such use of the lecture room shall be required to announce through the local press that such lecture or discussion is free to the public and to invite the public attendance upon it.

That applications for permission to use the lecture room shall be in writing, addressed to the board of library trustees, and shall set forth the facts concerning the nature of the proposed lecture or discussion and the pledges above required in respect to it; that each application shall bear the indorsement of the librarian to the effect that the lecture room is available for the requested use at the time designated; that such applications shall be considered and acted upon by the board, on favorable report from the committee on building; and that in emergency cases where use of the lecture room is desired in advance of the next meeting of the board the president is authorized to grant the requested permission, if the written application for such use in due form as above required is presented, with the favorable indorsements of the librarian and three members of the committee on building.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF STUDY ROOMS.

Resolved, That it is declared to be the policy of the library trustees to confine the public use of the library's study rooms to the use by individuals or groups of individuals as places of quiet study. That, in accordance with this policy, the librarian is authorized to assign such study rooms to individuals, committees, or clubs for limited periods, in order that such individuals, committees, or clubs may better avail themselves of the resources of the library by having books, periodicals, etc., sent to such study rooms on request. That such study rooms shall not be used by clubs having a regular order of business or any programmes that are not closely connected with the study of the books and periodicals of the library.

LIBRARY RULES.

The following are the rules adopted for the government of the use of the library, as amended to the date of publication of this report:

ARTICLE 1. The library shall be open for the delivery and return of books and for reading and reference every week day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted. In compliance with law designating the hours of opening on Sundays and holidays, the library shall be open for reading and reference every Sunday from 2 to 10 p. m., and on holidays for reading, reference, and home circulation from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., except that in July, August, and September the library shall be closed at 9 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia, including as temporary residents those who have regular business or employment in the District, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, including the use of books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be signed in person at the library and must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parent, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian. Temporary residents not owning real estate or regularly employed or doing business in the District of Columbia shall furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian, or shall, at the discretion of the librarian, make a deposit of $5, this sum to be increased, if in the opinion of the librarian, the value of the books borrowed exceeds that sum. On surrender of cards issued on such deposits, the sums so deposited shall, after deducting unpaid fines or cost of replacing books lost or damaged, be refunded.

ART. 4. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with two cards inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. These cards must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, it will be replaced upon payment of 10 cents, after seven days. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library. The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all fines accrued on the same. Books and magazines may not be transferred from one reader's card to another. No card shall be lent outside the household of the holder. Both reader's card and book are stamped with the date they are due.

ART. 5. One volume, or two volumes if of the same book, may be taken out at a time and retained two weeks (except those labeled "Seven-day book"), and may be renewed once for the same period, unless a reserve has been left by another person in the meantime. A magazine may be drawn on a white card in addition to a book. Books of recent purchase, very popular books and current magazines, are called "Seven-day books." (These books have the notice on the inside and outside cover, and may not be renewed.) After one renewal a book may not be taken out again by the same borrower or by any other member of the same household until it has remained on the library shelves for twenty-four hours.

ART. 6. Books may be renewed by mail by sending the reader's card (on which the book was drawn), the author and title of the book, and a stamped envelope for the return of the card. It is also desirable to send the call number of the book, which will be found on the pocket on the back cover of the book. Books may not be renewed by telephone.

ART. 7. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of 2 cents. Pay duplicate copies of new fiction may also be reserved.

ART. 8. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee unsuitable for general circulation shall not be loaned for home use, except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in printed catalogues by the abbreviation "Ref." and in the card catalogues by the words "Reference book, does not circulate" stamped on the face of the card.

ART. 9. A fine of 2 cents a day shall be imposed if a book is kept overtime, and at the expiration of three weeks from the date the book is drawn (if it is not returned) a messenger will be sent for it, who shall have authority to collect the fine incurred and an additional fee of 20 cents for such messenger service. No book will be delivered to the person incurring the fine until it is paid.

ART. 10. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 11. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library he shall pay the cost of replacement. If the book so lost or injured be part of a set he shall pay for the entire set, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. A book retained for more than four weeks shall be considered lost, and the person detaining it shall, in addition to accrued fines, pay the full cost of replacing such book.

ART. 12. Borrowers must take notice of the expiration of time allowed. After one week's delinquency, notice of fine follows, and if not returned within a month, the value of the book and fine will be collected from the delinquent or guarantor.

ART. 13. A neglect to comply with any of these rules shall work a forfeiture of the privileges of the library. Borrowers are expected to take notice of the expiration of the time allowed. No claim to exemption can be established because of the failure of any notice to or from the library.

ART. 14. Teachers' cards may be issued, on which 10 books on educational topics may be drawn at a time and retained twenty-eight days without renewal. These are subject to recall if required by other readers. The librarian may, at his discretion, cause to be issued special-privilege cards, entitling readers, who satisfy him of their need for such special privileges, to 10 or more books other than fiction and recent purchases, for use in pursuing courses of reading. Such privileges may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 15. Works of special rarity and value shall be consulted only at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 16. The reader's card must be surrendered at the library when the holder ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

ART. 17. No library book or periodical shall be removed from the building without formal record.

ART. 18. All books and periodicals belonging to the library may be used in the library building by any suitable person, in such places and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the officer in charge of the reading room or of the department to which the book belongs. In all cases such books, periodicals, and other works must be returned to the desk before the borrower leaves the room where they are used.

ART. 19. The use of ink is not permitted in the reading rooms. Writing in books or marking the same is strictly prohibited under penalty of law.

ART. 20. No dogs or other animals shall be permitted in the building.

ART. 21. The use of tobacco, or the eating of viands of any kind, and all conversation or other conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library are prohibited in all parts of the library building.

ART. 22. Men and boys shall remove their hats and remain uncovered within the building.

ART. 23. These rules may be amended by a vote of a majority of the trustees at any regular meeting of the board.

SECTION 849, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Stealing or injuring books, and so forth.—Any person who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear or destroy any book, pamphlet, or manuscript, or any portion thereof belonging to the Library of Congress, or to any public library in the District of Columbia, whether the property of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any individual or corporation in said District, or who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear or destroy any book, pamphlet, document, manuscript, print, engraving, medal, newspaper, or work of art, the property of the United States, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, when the offense is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, for every such offense.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

During the year 478 bell alarms were sounded, a decrease of 92 over the preceding year. The local alarms received numbered 416, a decrease of 4 when compared with last year. Of the 894 local and bell alarms received during the year 48 were false, a decrease of 14. This large decrease in the number of false alarms received is most gratifying and, it is believed, is principally due to the passage of an act increasing the penalty for such offenses and to the severity of the punishment inflicted by the judges of the police court.

The estimated loss involved by the 470 bell alarms is $260,201, with an insurance of $1,537,000. The estimated loss involved by the 416 local alarms is $28,573, with an insurance of $472,990. The total fire loss was $1,438 less than the loss for the preceding year. When it is remembered that the District is constantly growing and the number of buildings to be protected is constantly on the increase, this decrease in the amount of loss by fire can not but reflect to the credit of the fire department.

During the year 13 fires alone, for which extra alarms were sounded, caused an estimated loss of $196,552. Deducting this amount from the total loss during the year, we have a loss of only $92,222 for the other 880 fires.

The passage of an act entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 19, 1906, provided for the installation of fire escapes, fire extinguishers, standpipes, alarm gongs, and other fire protection in all buildings coming within the purview of said act and can not but result in the lessening of fire loss. The act referred to reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, occupant, or person having possession, charge, or control, of any building three or more stories in height, or over thirty feet in height, constructed or used or intended to be used as a tenement house, apartment house, flat, hotel, office building, store, hospital, seminary, academy, school, college, institute, dormitory, asylum, sanitarium, hall, or place of amusement, to provide and cause to be erected and fixed to every such building, connecting with each floor above the first floor by easily accessible and unobstructed openings, one or more suitable fire escapes, in such location and numbers and of such material, type, and construction as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, occupant, or person having possession, charge, or control of any building already erected, or which may hereafter be erected, in which ten or more persons are employed at the same time in any of the stories above the second story, to provide and cause to be erected and affixed thereto a sufficient number of the aforesaid fire escapes, the location and number of the same

to be determined by the said Commissioners, and to keep the hallways and stairways in every such building as is used and occupied at night properly lighted, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, from sunset to sunrise.

SEC. 3. That it shall also be the duty of the owner, lessee, occupant, or person having possession, charge, or control of any building used or intended to be used as set forth in section one of this act, or any building in which ten or more persons are employed, as set forth in section two of this act, to provide, install, and maintain therein proper and sufficient guide signs, guide lights, exit lights, hall and stairway lights, fire hose, and fire extinguishers, in such location and numbers and of such type and character as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to require any alterations or changes that may become necessary in buildings now or hereafter erected, in order to properly locate or relocate fire escapes or to afford access to fire escapes, and to require any changes or alterations in any building that may be necessary in order to provide for the erection of additional fire escapes, when in the judgment of said Commissioners additional fire escapes are necessary.

SEC. 5. That each elevator shaft and stairway extending to the basement of the buildings heretofore mentioned shall terminate in a fireproof compartment or inclosure, separating the elevator shaft and the stairs from other parts of the basement, and no opening shall be made or maintained in such compartment or inclosure unless the same be provided with fireproof doors.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful to obstruct any hall, passageway, corridor, or stairway in any building mentioned in this act with baggage, trunks, furniture, cans, or with any other thing whatsoever.

SEC. 7. That no door or window leading to any fire escape shall be covered or obstructed by any fixed grating or barrier, and no person shall at any time place any incumbrance or obstacle upon any fire escape or upon any platform, ladder, or stairway leading to or from any fire escape.

SEC. 8. That no license shall be issued to any person to conduct any business for which a license is required in any building mentioned in this act until such building has been provided and equipped with a sufficient number of fire escapes and other appliances required by this act.

SEC. 9. That any person failing or neglecting to provide fire escapes, alarm gongs, guide signs, fire hose, fire extinguishers, or other appliances required by this act, after notice from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall be punished by a further fine of five dollars for each day that he fails to comply with the notice aforesaid. Any person violating any other provision of this act shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 10. That the said notice requiring the erection of fire escapes and other appliances mentioned in this act shall specify the character and number of fire escapes or other appliances to be provided, the location of the same, and the time within which said fire escapes or other appliances shall be provided, and in no case shall more than ninety days be allowed for compliance with said notice unless the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall, in their discretion, deem it necessary to extend their time.

SEC. 11. That said notice shall be deemed to have been served if delivered to the person to be notified, or if left with any adult person at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be notified in the District of Columbia, or if no such residence or place of business can be found in said District by reasonable search, if left with any adult person at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, provided such agent has any authority or duty with reference to the building to which said notice relates, or if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities, or if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on ten consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia, or if by reason of an outstanding unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice to a corporation shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to have been served on such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the *service of notices on* natural persons holding property in their own right, and notice

to a foreign corporation shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to have been served if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the usual place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That in case of failure or refusal of the owner, lessee, occupant, or person having possession, charge, or control of any building specified in this act, to comply with the requirements of the notice provided for in section ten, then, and in that event, the Commissioners are hereby empowered and it is their duty to cause such erection of fire escapes and other appliances mentioned in the notice provided for, and they are hereby authorized to assess the costs thereof as a tax against the buildings on which they are erected and the ground on which the same stands, and to issue tax-lien certificates against such building and grounds for the amount of such assessments, bearing interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum, which certificates may be turned over by the Commissioners to the contractor for doing the work.

SEC. 12. That the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in term time or in vacation, may, upon a petition of the District of Columbia, filed by its said Commissioners, issue an injunction to restrain the use or occupation of any building in the District of Columbia in violation of any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

On March 2, 1907, this act was amended by the following:

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March nineteenth, nineteen hundred and six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections one, two, three, five, eleven, and thirteen of an act entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March nineteenth, nineteen hundred and six, are hereby amended as follows:

Amend section one so as to read:

"Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the owner entitled to the beneficial use, rental, or control of any building three or more stories in height, or over thirty feet in height, constructed or used or intended to be used as a tenement house, apartment house, flat, hotel, hospital, seminary, academy, school, college, institute, dormitory, asylum, sanitarium, hall, or place of amusement, or office building or store not exempted as in this act hereinafter provided, to provide and cause to be erected and fixed to every such building, connected with each floor above the first floor by easily accessible and unobstructed openings, one or more suitable fire escapes, in such location and numbers and of such material, type, and construction as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine."

Amend section two so as to read:

"Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the owner entitled to the beneficial use, rental, or control of any building already erected, or which may hereafter be erected, in which ten or more persons are employed at the same time in any of the stories above the second story, except three-story buildings used exclusively as stores or for office purposes, and having at least two stairways from the ground floor each three or more feet wide and separated from each other by a distance of at least thirty feet, from one of which stairways shall be easy access to the roof, to provide and cause to be erected and affixed thereto a sufficient number of the aforesaid fire escapes, the location and number of the same to be determined by the said Commissioners, and to keep the hallways and stairways in every such building as is used and occupied at night properly lighted, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, from sunset to sunrise."

Amend section three so as to read:

"Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the owner entitled to the beneficial use, rental, or control of any building used or intended to be used as set forth in section one of this act, or any building in which ten or more persons are employed, as set forth in section two of this act where fire escapes are required, also to provide, install, and maintain therein proper and sufficient guide signs, guide lights, exit lights, hall and stairway lights, fire hose, and fire extinguishers, in such location and numbers and of such type and character as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine."

Add to section five the following:

"That such buildings as are used solely for office buildings above the second floor and defined under the building regulations of the District of Columbia to be fireproof are exempted from the requirements of this act as to fire escapes, guide signs, and alarm

gongs; but when the face of a wall of any such fireproof building is within thirty feet of a combustible building or structure, or when the side or sides, front or rear of such building or structure faces within thirty feet of a combustible building, or contains a light or air shaft or similar recess within thirty feet of a combustible building, then each and every window or opening in said wall or walls shall be protected from fire by automatic iron shutters or wire glass in fireproof sash and frames."

Amend section eleven by striking out the words "lessee, occupant, or person having possession, charge," in the proviso of said section, and substitute in lieu thereof "entitled to the beneficial use, rental."

Amend section thirteen so as to read:

"Sec. 13. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

All buildings coming within the purview of these acts are inspected by the fire department, and a notice is prepared covering the installation of the necessary fire escapes, extinguishers, lights, standpipe systems, alarm gongs, etc. This notice is signed by the Commissioners and duly served on the owner or proprietor of the building, a certain number of days being allowed him in which to provide the fire protection required therein. Failure to comply with the notice served results in prosecution in the police court.

Considering the small force available for the work, great progress has been made under the provisions of this act, and gradually buildings throughout the District are being properly protected against fire.

During the year the usual close attention has been given to mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, and theaters. The storage and sale of kerosene, gasoline, and other inflammable oils has also been closely watched in order to see that the regulations governing such matters were strictly complied with. During the year the department discovered fourteen cases in which the regulations were being violated. In each of these cases the offending parties were prosecuted in the police court and fines imposed.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the fire department has been maintained at its usual high standard during the year. When the large number of officers and members is considered, violations of the rules and regulations are few. During the year eight members of the department were dismissed; seven for intoxication and one for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. As reported last year the practice of depriving members of their days off for certain lengths of time and also of imposing fines upon them for violations of the rules and regulations has caused a material reduction in the number of such offenses.

PENSIONERS.

Since June 30, 1906, the following persons have been pensioned:

W. D. Baxter, August 5, 1906, $50 per month; Mrs. A. V. Beall, November 22, 1906, $40 per month; R. Dickson, April 21, 1907, $50 per month; J. O'Leary, November 1, 1906, $50 per month; Mrs. M. E. Shedd, July 1, 1906, $40 per month; J. A. Utterbach, July 1, 1906, $50 per month, and Mrs. S. A. Young, February 5, 1907, $40 per month.

Deaths.—It is with regret that I have to report the death, on January 2, 1907, of Mrs. M. A. Lowe, one of the pensioners of this department.

FIRE PROTECTION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

On July 4, 1906, firemen were distributed throughout the business sections of the city. These men were equipped with fire extinguishers, axes, and ceiling hooks, so as to enable them to extinguish incipient fires, and each man had assigned to him a certain area for patrol duty. Great protection from fire was afforded by these precautions, and the freedom of the District of Columbia from disastrous fires on the Fourth of July can, it is believed, be attributed to the care and watchfulness of the fire department.

NEW COMPANIES.

On January 23, 1907, chemical company No. 3, located at Tenleytown, D. C., was changed to an engine company, and is now designated as engine company No. 20. This company is equipped with a fourth-size Metropolitan steam fire engine and a combination chemical and hose wagon.

THE FIRE BOAT.

During the year it was found that as the result of its icebreaking work the fire boat *Firefighter* had been weakened to such an extent that repairs were necessary. After due consideration it was deemed advisable to so reenforce the fireboat that it would be prepared in the future to withstand this rough work. On March 30, 1907, the fire boat was taken to Baltimore for the purpose of being repaired and reenforced. On May 4, 1907, this work was completed, and the fireboat returned from Baltimore to Washington, and was again placed in service. The cost of the repairs and reenforcements was $3,500.

ANNUAL PARADE.

No parade was given by the fire department during the year. The flag awarded annually by Commissioner Macfarland to the company having the highest standard of excellence during the year was won by engine company No. 10, commanded by Capt. C. E. Schrom.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

The chief engineer attended the annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers at Dallas, Tex., October 9 to 11, 1906. At that meeting it was decided to hold the next annual convention in Washington, D. C., in October, 1907.

DEATHS.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the following deaths during the year: Capt. J. T. Young on February 4, 1907, and Private N. S. Beall on November 21, 1906.

Captain Young was one of the most efficient officers of the fire department and a brave and Christian gentleman. He was the senior captain in the department and during his twenty-three years of service his conduct was such as to merit the highest commendation from his superior officers and those with whom he came in contact. The death of Captain Young was a great loss to the fire department.

Private Beall was appointed a member of the fire department on January 1, 1902, and had served continuously up to the time of his death. His record was a splendid one and in his death the department loses a *most efficient, reliable,* and conscientious fireman.

NEW APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.

Since July 1, 1906, the following new apparatus has been purchased by the fire department: One fourth-size steam fire engine and one combination chemical and hose wagon.

During the year the following has been purchased from the appropriation "For repairs to apparatus and for new apparatus and new appliances:" One wreck and windlass wagon, with tools and appurtenances; one new propeller wheel for the fire boat; ten rubber-tired wheels; two two-way siamese wagon turret pipes; one three-way siamese wagon turret pipe; one combination chemical and hose wagon, and one supply wagon.

The rubber-tired wheels were placed on engines Nos. 2, 6, and 14. In winter weather when our asphalt streets are covered with sleet or a thin layer of snow the rear wheels of the engines are apt to slew from side to side. Frequently this has caused the engines to turn over and in some instances drivers and engineers have been seriously injured. Again, in the summer time the asphalt pavement becomes softened from the heat and rubber tires have a tendency to adhere to it, making it extremely hard for the horses to pull the apparatus and considerably retarding their speed when responding to alarms.

To overcome these difficulties certain of the engines have been equipped with rubber-tired wheels, and efforts are being made to so equip all the engines in the department. The rubber tires are used in the winter, from October 15 to May 15, and the steel tires in the summer, from May 15 to October 15.

HIGH-PRESSURE SERVICE.

Two practical demonstrations of the high-pressure service were given during the year. These tests were made from a Smith fire hydrant connected to a 12-inch watermain located at Eighteenth and U streets NW. This hydrant lies 11 squares north of the highest point of the area which it is proposed to protect by the high-pressure system. At this test it was shown that eight large and effective streams could be obtained from this hydrant and thrown a distance of 182 feet. When the diminutive size of the water main feeding this hydrant is considered as compared with the water main which it is proposed to install, it will readily be seen that great results could be obtained if the necessary appropriation were obtained for the installation of a high-pressure system. One of the features of the proposed system is that the first cost would be the only one, as there would be no costly pumping stations to install and maintain.

INSPECTIONS.

As heretofore the fire department has been called upon during the year to inspect and report upon fire protection for many of the public buildings in the District of Columbia. Such matters have been given prompt attention, and in every instance the recommendations of the department have been adopted.

A detail of uniformed members of the fire department was stationed at Convention Hall during the Masonic fair.

BALTIMORE JUBILEE.

On August 22, 1906, the following invitation was received from the mayor of Baltimore, Md:

DEAR CHIEF: The city of Baltimore, pursuant to a resolution passed by the mayor and city council, most cordially and earnestly invites the members of your department who assisted the Baltimore city fire department in fighting the great fire of February 7 and 8, 1904, to take part in the jubilee parade on September 13, 1906.

The parade will be with men in uniforms, accompanied by apparatus.

Hoping that you will be able to accept this invitation, I am,

Yours, very truly,

E. CLAY TIMANUS, *Mayor.*

With the approval of the Commissioners this invitation was accepted, and on September 13, 1906, the Chief Engineer, Second Battalion Chief James Keliher, Superintendent of Machinery Thomas M. Robinson, Fire Marshal P. W. Nicholson, Ex-Fire Marshal Sidney Bieber, the apparatus and members of engine companies Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8, and supply wagon No. 1 proceeded to Baltimore via the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The officers and apparatus mentioned all took part in the great fire in Baltimore city. After participating in the parade this detachment returned to Washington. The officers and men were accorded a royal welcome by the citizens of Baltimore, and the splendid showing made by them was the subject of much favorable comment.

DEMONSTRATION OF FIRE BOAT AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

On October 25, 1906, the fire boat *Firefighter* was taken to Alexandria, Va., for the purpose of determining what could be done for that city in event of a large conflagration on the water front. Several tests were made, including the laying of three lines of hose from the fire boat into the city to a distance of 4 squares from the wharf. Most effective streams of water were obtained from these lines of hose.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

The superintendent of machinery reports that during the past year 314 repair jobs have been completed. Since June 30, 1906, he has responded to 184 emergency calls for his services and has supervised 109 repair jobs in local shops.

The attention of the Commissioners is again invited to the urgent necessity for a repair and storage shop for the use of the fire department. Such a shop would enable the department to do most of its own repair work at a much less cost than is paid for the same in private shops. The use of such a building as a storeroom would also greatly benefit the department, which is now crowded owing to the fact that it has no suitable building in which to store extra apparatus, etc.

HORSES.

On June 30, 1906, there were on hand in this department 190 horses. During the year 52 horses were purchased, 37 condemned as unfit for further fire service and turned over to the property clerk, 5 have died, and 4 were destroyed. The number of horses on hand at the present time is 198. The veterinarian reports that 164 of these horses are in good condition, 30 are in fair condition, and 4 should be condemned.

There occurred the usual number of injuries and the customary amount of sickness among the fire department horses during the year.

TRUCK COMPANIES.

On July 6, 1906, upon the recommendation of the chief engineer, the method of designating the truck companies of the fire department was changed from letters to figures. These companies are now numbered from 1 to 8 instead of being lettered from A to H. This change was made in view of considerable misunderstanding arising in connection with telephone messages to the truck companies, and it has been found easier to prevent errors by numbering the companies instead of designating them by letters.

ADDITIONAL TIME OFF FOR MEN.

During the year the question of allowing the officers and members of the department more time off duty was vigorously agitated, and the Commissioners were urged to make such arrangements that the members would be allowed twenty-four hours off duty every fourth day instead of every fifth day as at present. This proposition was most carefully considered and was decided to be impracticable with the present number of men, as the strength of the various companies under this arrangement would be materially decreased and they would not be able to render the proper service at fires.

There is no doubt, however, that every effort should be made to allow the officers and members of the department more time off, and for this reason I have the honor to recommend to the Commissioners that Congress be asked to provide 50 additional privates for the fire department. With these additional men the members could be allowed one day off in every four days without in any way weakening the efficiency of the department.

The proposition is one which should appeal to anyone at all informed as to the domestic sacrifices which now have to be made by these men, and it is urgently desired that such relief as is possible be requested from Congress.

CONCLUSION.

I wish herein to officially call the attention of the Commissioners to the excellent work of the department throughout the year, which is evidenced by the reduced fire loss, and to state that credit should be given to the officers and men for their cheerful, energetic, and skillful work.

The fire department and the police department have worked together throughout the year in most excellent harmony, and I take this opportunity to thank the police department for the assistance which it has always so cheerfully and promptly rendered.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the assistance and support granted to me by you in my efforts as chief engineer of the fire department to maintain the department up to its usual high standard.

Detailed reports covering the operation of the various branches of the fire department will be found in the appendix.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

JUNE 30, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

During the fiscal year 478 bell alarms were received and investigated, a decrease of 92 bell alarms over the preceding year. The loss that these fires caused is estimated at $260,201, covered by an insurance of $1,537,000.

There were 416 local alarms received and investigated, a decrease of 4 over the preceding year. The loss that these fires caused is estimated at $28,573, covered by an insurance of $472,990. The total estimated loss for the year is $228,774, a fraction over 14 per cent of the total insurance of $2,009,990. The total number of alarms for the year was 894.

FIRE LOSS.

The loss for the present fiscal year is a decrease of $1,438 as compared with the loss for the preceding year. For 13 fires alone, for which extra alarms were sounded, there is an estimated loss of $196,552; with this deducted there is a loss of only $92,222 for the other 881 fires.

The property damaged by fire for which extra alarms were sounded and assistance called for on local alarms, and the extra large damage incurred by fire, are herein mentioned.

October 26, 1906.—Box 152, second alarm, 908–910 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; lunch room, church, and storage building; estimated loss, $1,500.

November 26, 1906.—Box 16, second alarm, 612 Pensylvania avenue NW.; Adams House furnishings; estimated loss, $6,500.

January 6, 1907.—Box 732, second alarm, Thirty-third and K streets NW.; Murray Engineering Company machine shop; estimated loss, $13,000.

January 13, 1907.—Box 538, second alarm, South Capitol and R streets SE.; incinerating plant; estimated loss, $3,000.

January 24, 1907.—Box 129, third and fifth alarms, Ninth and D streets NW.; Academy of Music; estimated loss, $50,000.

January 25, 1907.—Box 416, second, third, and fifth alarms, foot of Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Water streets SW.; Johnson & Wimsatt lumber yards, and Johnson Brothers sawmill; estimated loss, $72,000.

February 22, 1907.—Box 247, second alarm, 1729 P street NW.; residence of James A. Tait; estimated loss, $6,000.

February 27, 1907.—Box 149, second, third, and fifth alarms, 1625 L street NW.; Sauter's carriage depository; estimated loss, $16,000.

March 3, 1907.—Box 132, second alarm, 731 Ninth street NW.; Harvard Laundry; estimated loss, $6,550.

March 24, 1907.—Local alarm, No. 15 engine company and No. 5 combination company; barns and stables, Good Hope, D. C.; estimated loss, $8,000.

April 24, 1907.—Box 247, 1407 Sixteenth street NW.; residence of A. B. Graham; estimated loss, $6,292.

May 21, 1907.—Box 247, second alarm, in rear of 1726 P street NW.; Dupont stables; estimated loss, $2,000.

June 6, 1907.—Box 129, third alarm, Temperance alley, between Ninth and Tenth and D and E streets NW.; Washington Gas Company stables and storage building; estimated loss, $2,700.

Total loss, $196,552.

The loss for the present fiscal year as compared with the losses of the preceding year is reduced considerably, due to the fact that the inspection of all business houses, hotels, theaters, public halls, and private residences are still being vigorously pursued. In fact, all conditions that would in any manner cause or have a tendency to promote fire are carefully watched, and where said conditions are found they are ordered abated at once or in a reasonable time, as the situation presents itself. As I have stated before in my previous reports, it has heretofore been the main effort of fire departments to extinguish fires, but those days are numbered with the past, and the present aim is to prevent fires, to the end that the fire marshal and his force may reduce fire liabilities to a minimum.

FALSE ALARMS.

During the year there were 48 false alarms, a decrease of 14 over the preceding year. Of this number 7 were false local alarms. This number is pleasing to report, and is small in comparison with a city of this size. The decrease is principally attributed to

the fact that the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress passed a bill increasing the penalty for sending in such alarms from $40 to $100 and not less than three nor more than six months in jail. Several arrests have also been made, and the guilty persons have been fined or imprisoned. It is also noticeable that the number of false alarms is decreasing every year.

In the appended statement "Origin of fires" it will be noted that most of the fires were caused by the use of gasoline, soot in chimneys, defective flues, children playing with fire and matches, sparks from matches, the burning of brush, and, more noticeable, the careless use and handling of oil lamps.

Of these fires 55 are attributed to the use of gasoline, and the majority of cases were caused by its use for domestic purposes.

The fires that have gasoline as their cause still lead the casualty list of this office, but the said list was greatly reduced during the fiscal year, and the fire records of this office do not show where death has resulted from the injuries received from the use of gasoline. Soot in chimneys and defective flues have contributed 82 fires, children playing with fire and matches 35, the burning of brush 36, and the upsetting of kerosene-oil lamps 20. The causes mentioned above are the only ones which resulted in more than 15 fires.

There were several suspicious fires during the year that were investigated by this office. In some cases arrests were made, but this office was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to hold them for the action of the courts.

STORAGE OF FIREWORKS AND EXPLOSIVES.

This office is responsible for the enforcement of the regulation providing that no fireworks or explosives, such as gunpowder and dynamite, be stored in places where there are matches, oil lamps, gasoline, or other inflammables kept. Fireworks are only permitted to be stored previous to the Fourth of July, and it is necessary to begin about the 15th of May to inspect places where fireworks are to be stored and kept for sale and for which an application is made. Three hundred and forty applications were received for the storage and sale of fireworks, an increase of 19 over the preceding year. About 15 applications were rejected. In each case the premises were visited and the conditions noted to ascertain whether the applicant would be able to comply with the regulations before a license was issued.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

While this office has no authority to repress the storage of inflammable oils, especially gasoline, it has, nevertheless, the power invested by the Commissioners to see that such oils are stored in compliance with the regulations. The fire marshal is pleased to state that the liabilities from fire from this source have been greatly reduced. During the year 1,396 applications were received and an examination of the premises made in each case, and licenses issued for the storage and sale of kerosene; 172 applications were received for the storage and sale of gasoline, and the same course pursued. In this latter case there were a few rejections for license on account of the applicant being unable to comply with the regulations.

These oils can only be stored by making application to the fire marshal on blanks furnished by this office. After representatives of this office have inspected the premises and submitted a favorable report it is recommended to the assessor that license be issued.

Samples of kerosene oil have been obtained frequently during the year, and tests made by the fire marshal to ascertain if the grade of oil is kept up to the standard, and only in one instance was the grade of oil found to be below the standard. That case was taken to the courts for action. Good results were obtained in the decrease in the storage of oils having a flashing point below 120° F. This oil is not allowed to be stored unless suitable iron or steel tanks are constructed outside of the building, 6 feet from the nearest wall of any building and the boundary of the lot, where such location is possible, and the top at least 3 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

In some cases the storage of this oil was abandoned by the applicant, due to the expense incident to the construction of tanks, and a few applications were rejected for the reason that the applicants were unable to comply with the regulations. The Commissioners, on January 21, 1907, ordered an amendment to section 5, article 2, of the police regulations applying to gasoline by allowing the construction of tanks for the storage of gasoline in buildings already constructed and by striking out the clause in lines 12 and 13 reading as follows: "Otherwise such tanks may be placed above ground thoroughly fireproof," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Otherwise, in buildings already constructed, such tank may be placed within the walls of such building, provided it is not less than 2 feet nor more than 3 feet under the ground *floor, and not less than* 6 feet from the walls or foundation of the building or any pier

or column therein, and provided that the floor immediately over the tank is laid in movable blocks or sections separate from the balance of the floor, and hereafter all buildings constructed for purposes requiring the use or storage of gasoline shall be so located on the lot or parcel of ground upon which they are to be built that a space of dimensions at least 13 by 13 feet is provided outside of the walls of the buildings on private ground for the location of such tank; and provided further that the upper stories of such buildings above the first story may be extended over this space if one side is open to the air by an opening of such dimensions as to contain 120 square feet."

No exception will be made to this regulation except on special approval by the Commissioners on account of the impracticability of carrying out the regulation.

The maximum amount of gasoline and similar oils to be stored is 50 gallons, but in a few cases greater quantities were allowed by special permission of the Commissioners.

During the year 14 warrants were issued and arrests made for violation of the regulations governing the storage and sale of inflammable oils, and upon the evidence submitted convictions were obtained in the police court and suitable fines imposed.

INSPECTION OF THEATERS.

During the theatrical season there were seven theaters open, with the exception of the Academy of Music, which has been closed since January 24, 1907, undergoing reconstruction owing to the building being damaged by fire that occurred on the above date.

They were inspected at least twice a week to ascertain whether or not the regulations were complied with. The regulation adopted in September, 1904, by the Commissioners, requiring the woodwork and scenery to be treated with a fire-resisting solution, is still being vigorously enforced. The fire marshal has the supervision of the fireproofing of the scenery in theaters, and this is one of the most rigid inspections maintained during the theatrical season. The regulations also require that all scenery of traveling companies be treated with a fire-resisting material before being used in the theaters of this city. All scenery of this character is tested regularly every Monday morning before the first performance of the week, and an affidavit is required from the traveling managers that the scenery has been treated with a fire-resisting solution. In few cases it was found that the scenery failed to stand the test, and the manager was compelled to re-treat the same before being allowed to use it.

The theaters were not the only places visited. Public halls and churches where bazaars were being held were also visited, and where scenery or draperies were used in the decoration of booths the same were examined, and if it was found that it failed to stand the test given, the managers of said halls or the places in which bazaars were being held were ordered to treat the same with a fire-resisting solution, and in such cases another test was given to ascertain whether the regulations had been complied with. In all such instances the regulations were readily complied with.

INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

One of the most important features of the duties of the fire marshal's office is the inspection of mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, yards, cellars, and all dangerous conditions from a fire standpoint of view. There were 24,700 visits of inspection made, and all conditions liable to cause or promote fire were removed. This does not include the visits made in connection with the investigation of all fires that have occurred during the year. The fire marshal's office has also been kept busy since March of the present year visiting and making examination of the different hotels in the city, under the provisions of the new fire-escape regulation.

The owners and occupants of premises visited were impressed with the necessity of giving their individual cooperation in the prevention of fire, and good results were obtained. The work shows for itself, for the reason that each year since the inspection of mercantile houses was inaugurated the number of fires has decreased.

The hazardous or business sections of the city were given the greatest attention. The city was divided into sections or districts, and the business districts have been visited at least once every fourth week, and it is pleasing to report that in but few instances was it necessary to serve notices on the owners or occupants to remedy conditions found, and in only two cases was it necessary to resort to the court for action.

OFFICE SYSTEM.

The work of the fire marshal's office is authentically recorded and systematically filed so that it can be turned to at any time for desired information; especially is this true with regard to the record of fires. Each fire is recorded on a printed blank, giving the time of the fire, date, box or local, location, style of building, how oc-

cupied, owner, occupant, origin, location of fire, damage to buildings and damage to contents. A record is also kept on the same sheet of any casualties or other information necessary to complete the record of fire.

There is also a record kept of all inspections, applications for the storage of oils, explosives, and other reports.

Owing to the fact that no clerk has been provided for the fire marshal's office, the fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, and the two inspectors are compelled to perform clerical work in addition to their other duties. Should a clerk be provided for this office, the office system now in vogue could be improved upon, better and more work could be accomplished in the way of keeping records, and other clerical work that is now neglected could receive proper attention.

I have the honor to recommend that the Commissioners be asked to endeavor at the next session of Congress to secure an appropriation for a clerk at a salary of $1,000 per annum for the fire marshal's office.

ASSISTANTS TO THE FIRE MARSHAL.

When the report of the transactions of this office was submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, mention was made of the members of the department who were then detailed as assistants to the fire marshal. In the bill for the reorganization of the fire department Congress made provision for one deputy fire marshal and two inspectors. On July 1, 1906, Lieuts. L. V. Seib and M. G. Metz, and Private C. G. Achstetter, who were detailed as assistants to the fire marshal, were promoted as follows: Lieut. L. V. Seib to deputy fire marshal, Lieut. M. G. Metz and Private C. G. Achstetter to inspectors. On January 4, 1907, Private L. A. Ratcliffe was detailed to the fire marshal's office as an acting inspector, but owing to a vacancy that occurred in the detail representing the fire department in the property clerk's office Private Ratcliffe was transferred in March to said office.

To my assistants that I have mentioned much consideration is due for the able and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties and the hearty support they have rendered to me in the conduct of the affairs of this office.

Thanking you for the courtesies you have extended to me and for your support in my efforts to keep up the standing and reputation that the fire marshal's office has gained, I respectfully submit my report.

P. W. NICHOLSON, *Fire Marshal.*

WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1907:

There were two serious accidents to the apparatus during the year, as follows:

First. That to truck No. 4 occurred December 1 about 11.45 o'clock p. m. While responding to an alarm from box 136 and in making the crossing at Ninth street at L, northwest, the front part of the truck was struck by a Ninth street electric car, breaking the horse poles, damaging the three-way hitch and springing the front gear.

Second. That to engine No. 20 occurred January 24 about 5.35 o'clock a. m. While transferring to No. 5 engine house, the engine ran into an electric car at Thirty-fifth and O streets, breaking both horse poles and otherwise damaging the three-way hitch.

During the year I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by this department and recorded the results in each case. I have also tested all of the hose now in service and condemned all that was unfit for further fire service.

I have examined all the eligible men for promotion on steamers, to determine their fitness for handling said steamers at fires; also supervised the reconstruction and the strengthening of the hull of the fire boat *Firefighter*, and designed the wreck and windlass wagon and supervised the construction of the same.

I have responded to 184 emergency calls of the various engine, truck, and chemical companies. There have been 314 new and repair jobs completed by my department to the various pieces of apparatus and appliances in the department. I have also supervised 109 jobs completed in the local shops.

My assistant and myself have attended all special calls from fires during the year.

I respectfully recommend that a fore and aft compound engine, of no less than 550 indicated horsepower, with surface condenser, be built and installed on the fire boat to replace the present single-cylinder high-pressure engine. The present engine develops but 300 indicated horsepower and in breaking heavy solid ice does not give power enough to force the boat upon the ice.

I further recommend the changing of the steam feeder lines so that the power engine and the large fire pumps can be fed by independent steam lines.

It is also recommended that the reserve second size Clapp and Jones engine be rebuilt. The rebuilding to include a self-circulating water-tube boiler.

I desire to renew my request for a suitable repair shop and its equipments. The necessity for such a shop is more and more realized by me every year. If it is provided, the work of the department will be done quicker, better, and with less cost. Further, the work that has to be completed in the local shops can be done in the proposed shop.

There is in the department 57,000 feet of 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose, divided as follows: 30,150 feet of good or first-class hose, 21,350 feet of fair hose, and 5,500 feet of bad hose. This hose was either condemned or damaged during the year.

Of the 3-inch gum hose, there is 800 feet fair and 500 feet bad. The 500 feet of bad hose was either condemned or burst during the year.

There is 51,500 feet of serviceable 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose and 22,950 feet of serviceable 2½-inch gum hose in the department, making a total of 74,450 feet of serviceable 2½-inch hose and 800 feet of serviceable 3-inch gum hose, making a grand total of all serviceable hose in the department of 75,250 feet.

Accompanying this report is a table showing the number of feet of hose in the various companies of the department and the condition.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Machinery.

WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX 3.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the board of police and fire surgeons, as relating to your department, for the year ending June 30, 1906:

Number of sick cards issued	146
Number of house visits	340
Number of office visits	602
Number of applicants examined	289
Number of applicants passed	98

Very truly,

J. S. WALL, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

Total number of horses on hand	198
Number in good condition	164
Number in fair condition	30
Number purchased during year	52
Number condemned as unfit for fire service	37
Number died	5
Number destroyed	4

There has been the usual amount of sickness and lameness, which has received the attention of your veterinarian.

No outbreaks of contagious diseases have occurred, and the general health of the horses can be said to be good.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

TABLE 1.—*Pension roll.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Albin, J. A	$50	Maguire, M. R	$30
Angell, C	30	Mahorney, G	30
Auffort, C. F	50	Mahorney, W. T	50
Beall, A. V	40	Mastin, L. A	30
Bieber, S	90	Moriarty, J	50
Boss, C. S	50	Mulhall, F	50
Bradekamp, W. H. J	50	Mulhall, M. T	40
Burke, C. F	50	McGinnis, M	40
Cady, W. P	50	McLane, N. A	50
Carter, A. N	25	O'Leary, J	50
Clark, M. D	30	Parris, J	100
Collins, E. P	40	Raitz, F. W	50
Dodge, E. S	50	Robertson, W. E	50
Doleman, W	50	Shaffer, C. E	24
Donaldson, A. M	60	Shedd, M. E	40
Drew, W. O	50	Shipley, S. P	20
Frazier, J	50	Sorrell, W. T	50
French, W	50	Sullivan, A. L	30
Gibbons, A. C	40	Sweeney, A	30
Giles, M. A	40	Sweeney, J	40
Griffin, J. E	30	Thomas, H	50
Guy, J. O	50	Utterback, J. A	50
Hyland, J. T	50	Virnstein, T. W	50
Kane, J	50	Waldron, N	10
Keefe, W	50	Walker, J	50
Kettler, M. A	30	White, H. E	30
Kurtz, A. E	35	Wiles, M. T	40
Lenman, B. M	30	Williams, M. G	30
Lewis, M. V	30	Willig, J. F	50
Lowe, M. R	40	Willson, J. G	50
Lusby, M. E	40		
Luskey, W	65	Total	2,709

TABLE 2.—*Salaries of officers and employees, 1907.*

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer	1	$3,500
Deputy chief engineer	1	2,500
Battalion chief engineers	3	2,000
Fire marshal	1	2,000
Deputy fire marshal	1	1,400
Inspectors	2	1,080
Chief clerk	1	1,400
Clerk	1	1,200
Superintendent of machinery	1	1,400
Assistant superintendent of machinery	1	1,200
Captains	29	1,400
Lieutenants	30	1,200
Engineers	19	1,150
Assistant engineers	19	1,100
Pilots	2	1,150
Marine engineers	2	1,150
Assistant marine engineers	2	1,100
Drivers	30	1,150
Assistant drivers	30	1,100
Privates, class 2	168	1,080
Privates, class 1	30	960
Laborers	1	480

TABLE 3.—*Showing number of alarms responded to by the companies, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

	First alarm.	Second alarm.	Third alarm.	Fourth alarm.	Fifth alarm.	Sixth alarm.	Special alarm.	Local alarms.	Time engine worked.		Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguishers used.	Times hand pump used.	Times chemical tank dumped.	Transfers.
									H.	*M.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				
No. 1	126	2	2	1	...	...	...	47	46	50	15,800	.....	.....	36	...	33	...
No. 2	85	5	1	....	...	...	...	8	56	25	16,000	150	16	7	1	10	...
No. 3	107	2	4	....	...	...	...	6	43	44	9,000	400	.....	13	6	....	2
No. 4	79	5	3	1	...	...	...	14	73	45	1,450	450	120	53	25	....	...
No. 5	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	20	25	7,650	.....	114	8	12	....	4
No. 6	125	1	1	....	....	....	....	37	44	20	12,600	250	128	18	17	29	1
No. 7	127	3	1	1	1	....	....	16	22	30	8,350	150	.....	19	5	....	1
No. 8	99	1	1	1	1	....	....	15	30	15	11,900	50	6	15	11	....	3
No. 9	99	1	....	....	1	....	....	33	23	10	9,550	100	.....	27	2	....	4
No. 10	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	13		9,100	300	90	9	9	18	2
No. 11	36	1	....	....	....	....	....	13	15	45	5,450	50	132	9	9	....	...
No. 12	79	1	....	1	1	....	....	16	19	51	8,900	.....	.....	6	2	....	3
No. 13	55	1	2	....	....	....	....	7	47	40	11,300	50	.....	....	3	7	2
No. 14	109	2	....	....	....	....	....	26	54	05	9,550	550	174	26	11	19	...
No. 15	15	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	8	30	3,400	.....	56	20	3	....	2
No. 16	87	4	....	....	....	....	....	17	54	15	10,200	.....	64	10	10	5	...
No. 17	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	1	05	2,700	100	90	2	4	1	2
No. 18	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	15	40	9,350	.....	60	9	10	....	3
No. 19	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	30	30	3,950	850	.....	1	...	....	...
No. 20	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	4	05	2,300	50	97	1	9	2	1
Truck:																	
No. 1	91	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....		.....	.....	1,660	...	....	....	1
No. 2	90	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	.....		.....	.....	1,414	8	....	....	...
No. 3	91	3	1	....	....	....	....	12	.....		.....	.....	2,326	8	....	....	...
No. 4	137	1	3	....	....	....	....	14	.....		.....	.....	1,021	3	1	....	...
No. 5	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....		.....	.....	1,900	1	...	....	2
No. 6	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....		.....	.....	389	11	1	....	...
No. 7	83	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	.....		.....	.....	575	5	4	....	4
No. 8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	1
Chemical:																	
No. 2	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	.....		[a] 800 6,750	.....	146	5	4	....	...
No. 5	9	9	5	2	1	....	....	18	.....		[a] 1,500	.....	68	3	2	....	1
Water tower	76	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	[b] 5	45	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	...
Hose wagons:																	
Truck 5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	.....		1,900	.....	.....	...	...	....	...
Truck 6	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	...

[a] Chemical hose.

[b] Time in service.

TABLE 4.—*Description of engines.*

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Gallons per minute.
				Pounds.		*Inches.*	*Inches.*	
No. 1, Clapp & Jones	Double upright crane-neck piston.	First	Clapp & Jones	9,100	Dec. 16, 1891	9 ×8	5½×8	900
No. 2, Metropolitan	do	Extra first	American Fire Engine Co	10,000	Jan. 17, 1903	9½×9	5¾×9	1,150
No. 3, Clapp & Jones	do	Second	Clapp & Jones	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½×7	5 ×7	700
No. 4, Silsby	Crane-neck rotary, with Fox boiler.	Third	American Fire Engine Co	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7 3/16	600
No. 5, Amoskeag	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second	Manchester Locomotive Works	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6¾×8	4½×8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan	do	Extra first	American Fire Engine Co	10,000	Jan. 21, 1903	9½×9	5¾×9	1,150
No. 7, Clapp & Jones	do	Third	do	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 ×7	4½×7	600
No. 8, La France	do	do	La France Fire Engine Co	7,400	May 7, 1895	6¾×8	4½×8	600
No. 9, Clapp & Jones	do	do	American Fire Engine Co	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½×7	4½×7	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones	do	do	do	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7 ×7	4½×7	600
No. 11, Clapp & Jones	do	do	Clapp & Jones	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7 ×7	4½×7	600
No. 12, Clapp & Jones	do	do	American Fire Engine Co	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7 ×7	4½×7	600
No. 13, Metropolitan	do	Second	American La France Engine Co	8,600	Nov. 6, 1904	8 ×8	4½×8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan	do	Extra first	do	10,000	Jan. 16, 1903	9½×9	5¾×9	1,150
No. 15, La France	do	Third	La France Fire Engine Co	7,730	June 1, 1898	7½×7	4½×8	600
No. 16, Metropolitan	do	Second	American La France Engine Co	8,600	Aug. 26, 1905	8 ×8	4½×8	700
No. 17, Metropolitan	do	Fourth	do	7,200	Nov. 6, 1904	6½×7	4 ×7	500
No. 18, Metropolitan	do	Third	do	7,800	Aug. 26, 1905	7½×7	4½×7	600
No. 20, Metropolitan	do	Fourth	do	7,200	Dec. 13, 1906	6½×7	4 ×7	500
Reserve engine, Amoskeag	do	Second	Manchester Locomotive Works	8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	6¾×8	4½×8	700
Reserve engine, Clapp & Jones	do	do	Clapp & Jones	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½×7	5 ×7	700

TABLE 5.—*Description of combination chemical and hose wagons.*

Location of wagon.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				Pounds.		*Gallons.*
Engine Co. No. 1	Double tank	First	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Sept. 22, 1905	70
Engine Co. No. 2	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 6	do	do	do	7,200	do	70
Engine Co. No. 10	do	do	do	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
Engine Co. No. 13	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 19, 1904	70
Engine Co. No. 14	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 16	do	do	Seagrave Co	7,200	Sept. 4, 1906	70
Engine Co. No. 17	do	do	C. T. Holloway	6,200	Aug. 22, 1901	70
Engine Co. No. 20	do	do	Seagrave Co	7,260	Jan. 10, 1907	70
Truck Co. No. 6	do	do	C. T. Holloway	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70

TABLE 6.—*Description of trucks.*

Truck.	Ladders.	By whom built.	Placed in service.	Weight drawn to fire.
	Feet.			*Pounds.*
1	305	Seagrave Co	Dec. 18, 1902	10,000
2	361	La France Fire Engine Co	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000
3	343	do	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
4	347	do	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
5	301	do	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500
6	347	do	May 13, 1901	9,000
7	332	do	July 3, 1891	9,000
8	275	American La France Fire Engine Co	Nov. 2, 1904	7,500
Extra truck	372	La France Fire Engine Co	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000

TABLE 7.—*Description of water tower.*

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.	Elevation.
				Pounds.		*Feet.*
House of truck 3	Champion	First	National Fire Extinguisher Co., Chicago, Ill.	9,800	Apr. 15, 1901	75

NOTE.—This water tower has one standpipe and two turrets.

TABLE 8.—*Description of chemical engines.*

Engine.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				Pounds.		*Gallons.*
No. 2, Holloway	Double tank	First	C. T. Holloway & Co.	7,200	June 22, 1895	170
No. 5, Holloway	do	do	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	July 23, 1903	170
Extra Holloway	do	do	C. T. Holloway	7,719	May 18, 1901	170
Do	do	do	do	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	160
Hand chemical, Holloway	do	Third	do	1,200	Sept. 6, 1891	70

TABLE 9.—*Description of wreck and windlass wagon.*

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.
				Pounds.	
Department machine shops	Robinson	First	Rock Creek Auto and Wagon Works.	4,500	Jan. 14, 1907

TABLE 10.—*Description of drill tower.*

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Height.	Placed in service.
			Feet.	
Adjoining No. 8 engine company.	Harris....	Local contract, under specifications furnished by W. H. Harris, Detroit, Mich.	83	Jan., 1906.

NOTE.—Drills are held weekly, and the members of the department are thoroughly instructed in the art of using scaling and pompier ladders, life lines, life-saving nets, hose, the use of jumping nets at different heights, and all appliances for the saving of lives and property.

Description of the fire boat Firefighter.

Built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; length on load water line, 95 feet; length over all, 101 feet; beam, 23 feet 6 inches; draft, loaded, 9 feet; displacement, 130 tons. Single-screw propeller, with single high-pressure engine. Equipped with two Duplex fire pumps, 3,000 gallons displacement for each pump, built by the Blake Pump Company, Cambridge, Mass. Equipped with two Monitor pipes throwing streams 2, 3, 3½, and 4 inches and 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ inches; four Hart torrent pipes throwing from 1 to 2 inch streams; also ten 2½-inch connections.

This boat is so equipped as to enable it to fight a fire at a distance of 1,500 feet from the water front. Also equipped for ice breaking.

TABLE 11.—*Showing the number of feet of hose in the department, and how distributed.*

	2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.			2½-inch gum hose.			3-inch gum hose.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
Engine company:	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
1	2,150	450	500				200	
2	2,250	1,300	350				150	300
3				2,150	1,000	650		
4	1,650	950	800					
5	2,400	1,150	250					
6				2,750	350	50	200	150
7	1,000	500	200	600	500	350		
8	2,450	600	150					
9				3,000	700	150		
10				1,700	1,600	350		
11	2,000	2,350	250					
12	1,700	1,600	400					
13	2,900		550					
14				1,600	1,000	400	250	50
15	1,950	1,850	400					
16	1,800	350	200	900				
17	450	2,100	150		1,100	100		
18	3,000							
Fireboat 19	3,600		900					
Engine company 20		900	50	2,350	800	50		
Truck company 5		1,150	50					
Chemical company 2		2,650	250		850	50		
Chemical company 5		1,950	50					
Drill tower		200						
Extra No. 2								
Hose carriage	950							
Extra No. 3								
Hose carriage		1,000						
Hose reel		300						
Total	30,150	21,350	5,500	15,050	7,900	2,150	800	500

Hose purchased during the year ended June 30, 1907.

	Feet.
Maltese Cross brand	4,000
Keystone brand	10,000

TABLE 12.—*Number of fire extinguishers on hand June 30, 1907.*

Style.	Engine companies.																			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.
3-gallon Underwriters	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	2	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
4-gallon Underwriters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-gallon Underwriters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3-gallon Holloway	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
5-gallon Holloway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6-gallon Holloway	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15-gallon Holloway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-gallon Patrol	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Style.	Truck companies.								Chemical companies.		Machinist.	Office.	Extra truck.	Total.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 2.	No. 5.				
3-gallon Underwriters	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	30
4-gallon Underwriters	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
6-gallon Underwriters	....	....	4	3	2	3	3	....	....	3	2	....	....	21
3-gallon Holloway	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
5-gallon Holloway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
6-gallon Holloway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	17	....	2	31
15-gallon Holloway	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	12
3-gallon Patrol	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	117

TABLE 13.—*Life-saving nets on hand June 30, 1907.*

Company.	Name.	Number.
Truck 1	Woodhouse	1
	Browder	1
Truck 2	do	1
Truck 3	do	1
Truck 4	Woodhouse	1
	Browder	1
Truck 5	do	1
Truck 6	Woodhouse	1
	Browder	1
Truck 7	do	1
Truck 8	do	1
Drill tower	Robinson	2
	Browder	1
Total		14

TABLE 14.—*Hand pumps on hand June 30, 1907.*

	Number.		Number.
Engine:		Engine—Continued.	
No. 1	2	No. 20	2
No. 2	1	Truck:	
No. 3	2	No. 1	2
No. 4	1	No. 2	2
No. 5	2	No. 3	4
No. 6	1	No. 4	3
No. 7	1	No. 5	3
No. 8	1	No. 6	4
No. 9	1	No. 7	2
No. 10	2	No. 8	2
No. 11	2	Chemical:	
No. 12	1	No. 2	3
No. 13	1	No. 5	3
No. 14	1	Extra truck E	1
No. 15	1	Office	1
No. 16	1	Superintendent of machinery	8
No. 17	1		
No. 18	1	Total	64
No. 19	1		

TABLE 15.—*Feet of ladders on hand June 30, 1907.*

	Feet.		Feet.
Engine:		Truck:	
No. 1	30	No. 1	305
No. 2	16	No. 2	361
No. 3	24	No. 3	343
No. 4	24	No. 4	352
No. 5	24	No. 5	301
No. 6	16	No. 6	375
No. 7	24	No. 7	331
No. 8	24	No. 8	389
No. 9	34	Drill tower	333
No. 10	18	Reserve truck	309
No. 11	24	Hose carriage—	
No. 12	24	At truck 5	24
No. 13	20	At chemical No. 2	68
No. 14	16	At chemical No. 5	34
No. 15	24	Two extra carriages at No. 13	48
No. 16	16	Extra carriage at stable	24
No. 17	40	Hose wagon at truck 6	16
No. 18	24		
No. 19	30	Total	4,081
No. 20	16		

TABLE 16.—*List of alarms from 1880 to 1907, and the number of buildings and the population in 1880, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907.*

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880	120	30,474	177,638	1894	542	.....	.....
1881	107	.....	.....	1895	520	.....	.....
1882	142	.....	.....	1896	524	.....	.....
1883	152	.....	.....	1897	536	.....	.....
1884	146	.....	.....	1898	618	.....	.....
1885	247	.....	.....	1899	667	.....	.....
1886	230	.....	.....	1900	639	.....	.....
1887	251	.....	.....	1901	710	.....	.....
1888	282	.....	.....	1902	771	.....	.....
1889	255	.....	.....	1903	819	.....	.....
1890	325	.....	.....	1904	1,065	68,436	300,000
1891	331	.....	.....	1905	980	70,209	300,000
1892	400	.....	.....	1906	990	71,000	326,435
1893	509	.....	.....	1907	804	72,332	329,500

TABLE 17.—*Location of the houses of the department.*

Company.	Location.
Engine company:	
No. 1	K between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2	D between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4	Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5	M between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6	Massachusetts avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7	R between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8	North Carolina avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9	U between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10	Maryland avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11	Fourteenth between Irving and Kenyon streets NW.
No. 12	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 13	Tenth and G streets SW.
No. 14	Eighth between D and E streets NW.
No. 15	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia.
No. 16	D between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 17	Brookland, D. C.
No. 18	Ninth and K streets SE.
No. 19	Seventh and Water streets SW.
No. 20	Tenley, D. C.
Truck company:	
No. 1	North Capitol between B and C streets.
No. 2	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
No. 3	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
No. 4	M street near New Jersey avenue NW.
No. 5	S between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.
No. 6	Park road between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.
No. 7	Eighth between D and E streets SE.
No. 8	Congress Heights, chemical No. 5 house.
Chemical company:	
No. 2	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 5	Congress Heights.
Water tower	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
Drill tower	North Carolina avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.

TABLE 18.

The following casualties to members of the department were reported during the year:

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Capt. P. D. Martin	Truck Co. 2	Sept. 7, 1906	83	Injured left hand, cut with glass.
Private E. Thompson	Truck Co. 6	Dec. 17, 1906	83	Was thrown from the seat of apparatus and slightly bruised while responding to an alarm of fire.
Private C. W. Rice	do	do	83	Thrown from turntable of Truck No. 6 while responding to an alarm of fire; injured about head, legs, and body.
Assistant Driver W. P. Lunsford.	Engine Co. 2	Mar. 4, 1907	37	Sprained left knee at fire.
Private A. Smith	do	do	37	Ran a nail in his left foot while working at fire.
Private C. H. Hurley	Truck Co. 5	do	788	Jumped from hose carriage and hurt left arm.
Private B. W. Reid	Truck Co. 3	May 12, 1907	41	Sprained legs by falling from sliding pole through well-hole when an alarm of fire was received.
Private O. Leaman	Engine Co. 9	May 21, 1907	247	Painfully cut on head by spouting from roof falling on him.
Private C. H. Bailey	Engine Co. 10	June 5, 1907	.....	Stepped from the curbing to the street and sprained his ankle, on his day off.
Private W. T. Coulter	Engine Co. 13	June 25, 1907	Local.	Fell through the ceiling, bruising arms and legs; not seriously injured.

TABLE 19.

The following casualties to residents were reported during the fiscal year:

July, 1906.—Blanch Kelly, colored, age 30 years, jumped from second-story front window and sprained right ankle, July 6, 1906, box 268.

Annie E. White, white, age 37 years, slightly burned about the left arm by gasoline fumes igniting by pouring gasoline in coffeepot by mistake for water, July 8, 1906, box 59.

A. Wilson, white, age 37 years, slightly burned on arms and face in trying to extinguish fire, July 14, 1906, No. 14 engine company, local.

Edward Hauser, white, age 55 years, burned about the face and head in trying to extinguish fire caused by tar kettle boiling over on stove, July 16, 1906, box 235.

Bertha Briggs, white, age 35 years, burned on hands, caused by gasoline fumes igniting, July 22, 1906, box 45.

Emma Harrison, white, age 35 years, slightly burned on face, caused by gasoline fumes igniting, July 23, 1906, box 256.

William H. Furgerson, white, age 55 years, slightly burned on back of neck in trying to extinguish fire, July 1, 1906, box 124.

Emma Hill, white, age 35 years, slightly burned on face, caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove, July 24, 1906, box 629.

August, 1906.—Thomas H. Myers, white, age 52 years, head cut by bricks, building collapsed, August 4, 1906, box 125.

Fred Estridge, colored, age 36 years, arm and head hurt by falling walls, being pinned under the floors, August 4, 1906, box 125.

Emaziah Thompson, colored, age 50 years, kneecap fractured and severe shock, being pinned under the débris of collapsed building for over three hours, August 4, 1906, box 125.

James Hanes, colored, age 36 years, had right foot bruised and crushed by falling walls in collapsed building, August 4, 1906, box 125.

Mary Frazier, white, age 35 years, hurt on the back and sides and internal injuries, caused by falling bricks; she was passing the building at the time it collapsed, August 4, 1906, box 125.

Body Cole, white, age 42 years, burned on both hands in trying to extinguish fire; gluepot boiled over setting fire to a can of sparvarnish, August 8, 1906, box 272.

E. Rives, white, age 35 years, slightly burned about hands in trying to extinguish fire caused by dropping a lighted match in a pile of paper, August 30, 1906, box 638.

Ellen Ringgold, colored, age 40 years, severely burned about the entire body, clothes igniting from fire caused by leaky gasoline stove, August 16, 1906, engine company No. 8, local.

Oscar Frawley, colored, age 30 years, hurt on the head, caused by falling bricks caused by the explosion of a tube in the boiler of the Electric Light Plant, August 18, 1906, engine company No. 2, local.

Joe Adams, colored, age 36 years, blown out on roof uninjured and was rescued and taken from roof by members of truck company No. 3; caused by the explosion of boiler tube in the Electric Light Plant, August 18, 1906, engine company No. 2, local.

September, 1906.—Kalman Leon, white, age 40 years, had left leg broken by jumping from second-story window to ground, caused by gasoline fumes igniting, September 30, 1906, box 148.

William A. Brooks, white, age 3 years, burned about hands and face, slightly, caused by playing with matches, igniting clothing, September 5, 1906, box 518.

Mary Farrell, white, age 40 years, slightly burned about the face while endeavoring to save clothing and linen, caused by explosion of oil stove, September 7, 1906, box 887.

George Fickling, white, age 29 years, overcome by smoke, caused by the use of a defective oil stove, September 7, 1906, box 864.

Hugh S. Murphy, white, age 34 years, pinioned under overturned locomotive, crushed and scalded seriously; died from injuries received September 11, 1906, box 412.

Joseph Reynolds, white, age 30 years, slightly injured by jumping from locomotive as it turned over, September 11, 1906, box 412.

Elias Stearman, white, age 37 years, burned slightly about face while endeavoring to escape from fire caused by rats gnawing matches, September 17, 1906, box 418.

October, 1906.—Charles M. Birkogt, white, age 30 years, burned on right hand while throwing an oil stove out of window, October 7, 1906, chemical company No. 3, local.

S. S. Tait, white, age 26 years, burned on both hands by the explosion of oil, October 24, 1906, box 433.

A. L. Gilfillen, white, age 33 years, painfully burned about the face and hands, caused by the explosion of chemicals, October 31, 1906, engine company No. 7, local.

Sadie Gilfillen, white, age 30 years, slightly burned on hands while trying to assist her husband in extinguishing the fire caused by the explosion of chemicals, October 31, 1906, engine company No. 7, local.

November, 1906.—Ida McKeldin, white, age 50 years, overcome by smoke and rescued from third floor of building, November 3, 1906, box 145.

H. C. McKeldin, white, age 50 years, had right hand sprained and was taken from third floor and brought down a ladder to the ground, November 3, 1906, box 145.

Isaac Rosenfield, white, age 42 years, burned about face and hands in trying to extinguish fire, November 19, 1906, box 212.

Belle Rosenfield, white, age 40 years, painfully injured in falling down stairs during the fire, November 19, 1906, box 212.

Lottie Sims, colored, age 30 years, burned about the arms in trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline fumes igniting, November 19, 1906, box 616.

Wodis Edwards, white, age 16 years, burned about the face and hands caused by gasoline fumes igniting, November 19, 1906, box 616.

Elizabeth Morris, colored, age 45 years, slightly burned on right arm in trying to extinguish fire caused by soot, November 27, 1906, box 85.

Martha Stokes, colored, age 30 years, burned about hands and legs by the upsetting of a lamp, November 18, 1906, engine company No. 7, local.

Hattie Steward, colored, age 30 years, burned about face and hands in trying to save household effects, November 19, 1906, engine company No. 10, local.

December, 1906.—William Crone, white, age 35 years, fell from the wharf to the deck of fireboat and injured his left leg, December 20, 1906.

Charles Wright, white, age 24 years, was overcome by smoke at a fire in a hotel, December 26, 1906, box 17.

Alice Ogden, colored, age 41 years, seriously burned on both hands in trying to extinguish fire, December 28, 1906, box 212.

Melinda Beckett, colored, age 73 years, burned about hands and face in trying to extinguish fire, December 29, 1906, box 425.

James Clark, colored, age 25 years, burned about hands in extinguishing fire, December 29, 1906, box 425.

The following is a list of the killed and injured at the Terra Cotta wreck, or collision of two trains, No. 17 engine company, local, December 30, 1906:

KILLED.

Mary E. Baldwin, white, age 36.
Edward M. Belt, white, age 8.
Edward O. Belt, white, age 45.
Sinclair Belt, white, age 5.
Corrine Bohrer, white, age 19.
John Baldwin, white, age 45.
Mary A. Bohrer, white, age 44.
Commodore P. Brown, white, age 78.
Mary V. Brown, white, age 40.
Sallie V. Butts, white, age 30.
Carrie W. Cromwell, white, age 22.
Nettie L. Compher, white, age 30.
Rosalie Cross, white, age 23.
Selina E. Chase, white, age 20.
Oliver L. Dailey, white, age 35.
Chloe Dailey, white, age 35.
Thelma Dailey, white, infant.
Linwood H. Garrett, white, age 9.
George Higby, white, age 7.
Thomas A. Kelley, white, age 45.
Theodore King, white, age 50.
Lula V. Kolb, white, age 25.
Annie Kunlo, white, age 6.
Frank Kunlo, white, age 3.
Mary A. Lippold, white, age 25.
Lee A. Lowe, white, age 36.
Lorne McCaghey, white, age 15.
Minnie B. Merkling, white, age 25.
Thomas E. Metz, white, age 22.
Lucy B. Mullican, white, age 27.
Marilla Purman, white, age 55.
Annie W. Redding, white, age 23.
Elizabeth S. Reed, white, age 31.
Norman Rogers, white, age 35.
Mable C. Sturgeon, white, age 20.
Catherine Wright, colored, age 48.
Magdelene Wright, colored, age 8.
Estelle Barnes, white, age 8.
Mary E. Barnes, white, age 35.
E. Gaither Harris, white, age 20.
Burret F. Legg, white, age 25.
Raymond Sturgeon, white, age 25.
John Wright, colored, age 54.

INJURED.

Fannie Austin, colored, age 30 years, injured about the head and body, seriously.

Samuel Austin, colored, age 36 years, injured about the body and legs.

Daniel W. Baker, white, age unknown, heel crushed, badly bruised about the body.

Frank Boblitz, white, age 30 years, laceration of scalp and face, fracture of jaw, and sprained ankle.

Austin Brown, white, age 30 years, injured about the head and body, seriously.
Mrs. Don Carr, white, age 28 years, fractured left leg and nose pierced by a piece of iron.
Mrs. Blanche Cooley, white, age 30 years, three scalp wounds and fracture of left leg.
Raymond J. Cooley, white, age 22 years, fractured clavicle, sprained ankle, and lacerations of the scalp and body.
Marjorie L. Compher, white, age 5 years, fracture of both thighs and bone in right leg fractured near ankle, probably internally injured.
Howell Chambers, white, age 30 years, injured about the body.
Al Chambers, white, age 33 years, injured about the legs.
Lucille Campbell, white, age 30 years, injured internally.
Ray Cross, white, age 19 years, injured about the head and body.
John Dickens, white, age 20 years, injured about the head and body.
Cornelius Eckhardt, white, cuts on the head, right side cut and bruised, and three ribs broken.
Richard Elgin, white, age 25 years, compound fracture of both legs.
Charles Fagan, white, age 23 years, scalp wound.
B. Franklin Brakeman, white, age 30 years, cut and bruised.
Catherine Hughes, white, age 29 years, lacerated hand, sprained ankle, fractured clavicle.
Charles T. Hagen, white, age 25 years, slightly injured about the body.
Theodore C. Hamlin, white, age 25 years, injured about the head.
Fred Heiser, white, age 20 years, injured slightly.
Thomas C. Homiller, white, age 56 years, bad scalp wound.
Harry Higbie, white, age 36 years, fractured thigh.
John Horner, white, age 43 years, fractured leg.
William C. Johnson, white, age 40 years, bones in both arms fractured, forehead lacerated, and sprained ankle.
Lysle Jones, white, slightly injured.
John Kaullmiller, white, slightly injured.
Harry Kriebs, white, age 25 years, slight scalp wounds.
Elizabeth Kunlo, white, age 40 years, compound fracture of right thigh, scalp and face lacerated.
John A. Kunlo, white, age 45 years, compound fracture of both legs.
Joseph A. Kunlo, white, age 2 years, bruised about the body.
Henry Kriss, white, age 25 years, slightly injured.
Henry Krebs, white, age 21 years, scalp wound.
B. N. Maywood, white, age 23 years, foot broken.
J. C. Merkling, white, age 23 years, both legs fractured and injured internally and gash over left eye.
H. O. Miller, white, injuries unknown.
Clinton Moore, white, age 35 years, badly lacerated scalp wounds, face badly bruised, compound fracture of left leg, and cut in many places.
Mrs. Clinton Moore, white, age 33 years, fracture of leg, badly lacerated about the face and head.
Bertha Peake, white, age 23 years, badly bruised.
Elizabeth Purman, white, age 28 years, injured seriously.
Abner Proctor, white, age unknown, injuries unknown.
Clarence A. Proctor, white, age unknown, compound fracture of both bones of left leg, severe lacerations.
Nannie Leaterman Proctor, white, age 27 years, shock and contusions.
Jeanette Reed, white, age 12 years, compound fracture of both bones in left leg, big toe torn from foot, suffering from concussion.
James Reed, white, seriously injured.
J. M. Reeves, white, age unknown, injuries unknown.
Camden Remsburg, white, age 26 years, injuries slight.
B. S. Seggs, white, age unknown, injuries slight.
H. L. Thompson, white, injuries slight.
Addie Smith, white, injuries slight.
Mrs. H. L. Thompson, white, injuries slight.
John Wilkins, white, back and ankle broken, head cut.
Ed Wilson, colored, age 29 years, cut on head and hip.
Alfred York, white, age 12 years, injuries slight.

January, 1907.—Annie Herschman, white, age 65 years, burned about face and hands, from clothes igniting while filling gasoline stove while lighted, January 4, 1907, box 182.

Katie Mench, white, age 40 years, painfully burned about face and hands in trying to extinguish fire, January 4, 1907, box 182.

Melissa Gordon, colored, age 4 years, seriously burned about the body from playing with matches, taken to Freedman's Hospital, died from injuries received at 8.40 p m., January 26, 1907, box 834.

Edna M. Lowe, white, age 5 years, slightly burned about the face and head, January 30, 1907, box 523.

Mrs. Frank Frea, white, age 26 years, burned on right hand while trying to extinguish fire, January 30, 1907, engine company No. 6, local.

February, 1907.—Alfred Murray, colored, age 48 years, shock or suffocation by escaping gas, dead when body arrived at hospital, February 24, 1907, box 451.

Margaret Murray, colored, age 41 years, painfully burned about the head, face, and body when the gas ignited, caused by striking a match, February 24, 1907, box 451.

George Rucher, colored, age 20 years, painfully burned about head, face, and body when gas ignited, caused by striking a match, February 24, 1907, box 451.

Emily Rouse, colored, age 13 years, burned about the face and hands, caused by the igniting of wax on table by dropping lighted paper on wax, February 26, 1907, engine company No. 6, local.

March, 1907.—Mrs. Joseph E. Clark, white, age 35 years, slightly burned about the face and hands in trying to extinguish fire, March 3, 1907, box 14.

Mrs. Joseph E. Lewis, colored, age 24 years, slightly burned about face and hands in trying to extinguish fire, March 21, 1907, box 21.

Zeta Parson, white, age 29 years, burned on hands and head in trying to extinguish fire, March 29, 1907, engine company No. 6, local.

Charles D. Parson, white, age 66 years, burned on hands in trying to extinguish fire, March 29, 1907, engine company No. 6, local.

Emily Barnes, colored, age 59 years, burned about hands and face in trying to extinguish fire, March 30, 1907, box 516.

April, 1907.—Claudie L. Martin, colored, age 26 years, suffering from shock, was taken to the hospital; caused by the upsetting of a coal-oil lamp, April 3, 1907, box 17.

Marcus Stern, white, age 50 years, slightly burned on both hands in trying to extinguish fire, April 4, 1907, box 41.

Harriet Bailey, white, age 75 years, burned to death, caused by clothes coming in contact with stove, April 13, 1907, box 631.

Peter Pollard, colored, age 35 years, burned about hands and arms, caused by gasoline igniting, April 13, 1907, box 172.

Josephine Wallace, white, age 36 years, painfully burned on both hands in trying to extinguish fire, April 26, 1907, engine company No. 6, local.

May, 1907.—Cora Warden, colored, age 29 years, burned seriously, taken to the hospital, died from injuries received, clothes ignited from a gas stove, May 5, 1907, box 425.

William J. Collins, white, age 29 years, burned on both hands in trying to extinguish fire by throwing a rug on Cora Warden, May 5, 1907, box 425.

Stuart Campbell, colored, age 19 years, burned about the neck in trying to rescue horses from burning stables, May 5, 1907, box 434.

Catherine Alsop, white, age 48 years, slightly burned about the face and arms in trying to extinguish fire, May 22, 1907, box 671.

June, 1907.—Mollie Childs, colored, age 26 years, seriously burned about the arms, face, and legs, caused by falling down steps with a lighted kerosene lamp, June 3, 1907, box 517.

Bernard Cooper, colored, age 21 years, slightly burned on hands in trying to extinguish fire, June 3, 1907, box 517.

James McGinniss, white, age 37 years, slightly burned about the hands in trying to extinguish fire, caused by lighted candle used by plumbers, June 6, 1907, engine company No. 1, local.

Mrs. H. L. Monies, white, age 20 years, painfully burned about the head, arms, and legs, June 25, 1907, chemical company No. 2, local.

Mrs. Maurice Appleby, white, age 26 years, stunned when lightning struck the house, house partly destroyed by fire, June 25, 1907, chemical company No. 2, local.

TABLE 20.—*Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1906.									
July	33	26	59	$3,498	$2,293	$5,791	$24,950	$16,050	$41,000
August	25	18	43	1,463	1,205	2,668	28,140	19,800	42,940
September	35	13	48	6,855	1,095	7,950	87,250	2,475	89,725
October	26	37	63	2,790	982	3,772	110,280	66,205	176,495
November	50	49	99	21,608	4,031	25,639	210,050	58,160	268,210
December	58	50	108	9,110	2,575	11,685	154,390	28,100	182,490
1907.									
January	52	48	100	149,651	2,690	152,341	220,815	79,150	299,965
February	45	38	83	31,232	390	31,622	96,575	45,725	142,300
March	50	45	95	11,782	8,493	20,297	55,115	32,450	87,565
April	37	42	79	12,362	2,930	15,292	144,100	16,510	160,610
May	34	24	58	5,165	575	5,740	275,515	13,365	288,880
June	33	26	59	4,685	1,314	5,999	134,810	95,000	229,810
Total	478	416	894	260,201	28,573	288,774	1,537,000	472,990	2,009,990

TABLE 21.—*Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

	Number.		Number.
Boys playing with matches	9	Electric cable short circuited	2
Boys playing with fire	40	Electric wire short circuited	6
Boys smoking cigarettes	1	Electric wire, crossing of	2
Box 653 pulled for same fire as box 635	1	Electric fuse block blowing out	3
Brush	36	Electric fuse short circuited	1
Burning brush	7	Electric switch defective	1
Burning old bedding	1	Escaping steam	2
Burning old building material	2	Escaping gas	4
Building fire in freight car	1	Explosion of chemicals	1
Burning paper thrown from window on awning	1	Explosion of barrel of whisky	1
Burning rubbish	10	Explosion of steam pipe	1
Burning rubbish in stove	1	Explosion of water back	1
Burning waste paper in stove	1	Falling with oil lamp	2
Bursting steam pipe	1	False alarms	48
Candle lighted igniting drapery	1	Firecrackers	3
Candle lighted igniting lace curtain	1	Fire from stove dropping on floor	1
Candle lighted igniting paper	1	Fire built in old building being torn down	1
Candle lighted igniting bedclothes	1	Gas-heater tubing disconnected	1
Candle lighted igniting Christmas tree	1	Gas igniting from blowing out of a gasket	1
Children playing with fire	9	Gas jet igniting lace curtain	2
Children playing with matches	25	Gas jet igniting clothes on a line	1
Chimney, soot in	82	Gas jet igniting evergreens	1
Chemicals boiling over on stove	1	Gas jet igniting drapery in window	1
Cigarette stub	8	Gas jet igniting portier	1
Cigarette thrown in bed	1	Gas main leaky	1
Cigarette thrown in excelsior	1	Gas meter leaky	1
Cigarette stub thrown on awning	6	Gas, explosion of	1
Cigarette stub thrown in rubbish	3	Gas range leaky	1
Cigarette stub thrown in closet	1	Gas pipe leaky	2
Cigarette stub thrown in decayed tree	1	Gas stove igniting lace curtain	1
Cigar stub thrown in dry grass	1	Gas stove igniting tubing	1
Clothes igniting from stove	2	Gas stove igniting paper on the wall	1
Clothes igniting from furnace	1	Gasolene fumes igniting	34
Clothes igniting from gas stove	1	Gasolene stove	1
Collapse of building	1	Gasoline igniting clothes on bed	1
Company responding on light from fire in Virginia	1	Gasoline stove, leaky	8
Company sent to same location that box 821 was sounded for	1	Gasoline stove, filling while lighted	5
Company responded on smoke	1	Gasoline stove, filling while hot	3
Defective electric wiring	1	Gasoline tank, leaky	6
Defective flue	24	Gasoline torch, explosion of	1
Defective heater pipe	1	Gasoline upset, igniting by stepping on a match	1
Defective oil stove	3	Glue pot boiling over igniting varnish	1
Defective range	1	Grass	13
Defective stovepipe	1	Grease on stove	7
Disconnected stovepipe	1	Hot ashes	13
Electric motor short circuited	1	Hot ashes thrown in rubbish	1
Electric motor defective	1	Hot coals from stove dropping on floor	2
Electric wire defective	5	Hot coke left in cart	1
Electric film overheated	1	Hot iron igniting rag iron holder	1
		Igniting of fumes of extracts	1
		Incendiary	10

TABLE 21.—*Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907*—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Lightning, struck by	3	Pan of grease on stove	1
Locomotive upsetting	1	Painter's torch	1
Matches	2	Piston rod breaking blowing out cylinder head	1
Matches, lighted, dropping on couch	1	Plow jammed in conductor rail igniting car	1
Match dropped in box of clothes	1	Plumber's pot	1
Match dropped on floor	2	Pot of meat on stove	1
Match dropped on mattress	2	Rats gnawing matches	16
Match igniting clothes	2	Reflection from light opening retort	1
Match igniting drapery in window	2	Reflection from light in building	1
Match igniting portier	1	Rekindling of old fire	4
Match thrown in barrel of rubbish	1	Roman candle	1
Match thrown in rubbish	5	Slacking lime	2
Match thrown in dry grass	7	Smoking in bed	4
Match thrown in dry leaves	1	Smoke in house	11
Match thrown in paint pot	1	Smoke in storeroom	1
Match thrown on lounge	1	Smoking in stable	7
Match thrown in wastebasket	2	Smoking in trash room	1
Match thrown in paper chute	2	Smoking on sofa	1
Match thrown in pile of paper bags	1	Smoky latrobe	1
Match thrown in pile of carpet	1	Smokehouse overheated	1
Match thrown in straw	3	Smoke pipe placed in false flue	1
Oil lamp, defective	5	Smoky chimney	6
Oil lamp, explosion of	7	Smoky furnace	5
Oil lamp falling from wall	1	Smoky stove	8
Oil lamp igniting curtains	1	Smoldering wood in forge	1
Oil lamp igniting lace curtains	6	Sparks from boiler stack	1
Oil lamp upsetting	20	Sparks from chimney	11
Oil lantern igniting woodwork	1	Sparks from furnace	4
Oil stove, defective	11	Sparks from furnace stack	1
Oil stove, explosion of	1	Sparks from fire built	5
Oil stove igniting mattress	1	Sparks from forge	1
Oil stove igniting curtain	1	Sparks from fireplace	1
Oil stove upsetting	2	Sparks igniting grease	1
Oven, defective	1	Sparks from locomotive	5
Overheated boiler	5	Sparks from match	35
Overheated chimney	4	Sparks from smoker's pipe	1
Overheated clothes dryer	1	Sparks from smokestack	1
Overheated furnace	9	Sparks from stovepipe	1
Overheated fireplace	2	Spontaneous combustion	21
Overheated gas stove	1	Stepping on match	7
Overheated gas iron	1	Suspicious	16
Overheated heat pipe	1	Tar boiling over on stove	1
Overheated incubator	1	Tar kettle	6
Overheated irons	1	Thawing out frozen pipes	1
Overheated latrobe	6	Tinner's pot	1
Overheated oil stove	6	Transom blown out, no fire	1
Overheated range	2		
Overheated register	1	Total	894
Overheated smoke pipe	4		
Overheated stove	19		
Overheated stovepipe	5		
Pan of fish on stove	1		

TABLE 22.—*Number and style of building where fire originated.*

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Apartment house	39					39
Apartment house and wine shop	1					1
Automobile					9	9
Awning					3	3
Bakery and dwelling	1					1
Bakery	2					2
Bakery and confectionery	1					1
Bake oven	1					1
Barber and tailor shop	1					1
Bank and department store	1					1
Barber shop and dwelling	3					3
Bird store and dwelling	1					1
Blacksmith shop		1				1
Box 663 pulled for same fire as box 635					1	1
Boiler house	1	2				3
Boiler shed		1				1
Boarding house and dwelling	2					2
Burning rubbish					1	1
Building material					1	1
Brush					36	36
Bureau of Education	1					1
Cadet Armory Hall	1					1
Candy kitchen	1					1
Carpenter shop	1	1				2
Carriage repository	1					1
Chicken house		1				1

TABLE 22.—*Number and style of building where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Church	2		1			3
Clothing store and dwelling	1					1
Cleaning establishment and dwelling		2				2
Company responded on light in Virginia					1	1
Collapse of building	1					1
Cook shop and dwelling		1				1
Confectionery and dwelling	1					1
Confectionery and office dwelling	1					1
Collision between two trains					1	1
Commission house	1					1
College, business	1					1
Company sent to same fire as box 821 was sounded for					1	1
Crematory		2				2
Department store	1					1
Department store and bank	1					1
Dentist office and dwelling	2					2
Dining room and dwelling	1					1
Drug store	2					2
Drug store and office building	1					1
Drug store and dwelling	1					1
Dwelling and shed		1				1
Dwellings	250	160	2			412
Dyeing and cleaning establishment	3					3
Electric car					1	1
Electric power company's plant	1					1
Electric power substation	1					1
Electric conduit					1	1
Electric-light pole					1	1
Engine room	1					1
False alarms					48	48
Fencing					1	1
Fence in yard					1	1
Feed warehouse and stable		1				1
Fruit store and dwelling	1	1				2
Freight car					2	2
Furniture store	3					3
Gas house	1					1
Garage	5					5
Garage repair	1					1
Gentlemen's furnishing store and office	1					1
Golf club house		1				1
Grass					13	13
Grocery store	1	1				2
Grocery store and dwelling	7	4				11
Hall	1					1
Hall, public	1					1
Hay wagon					1	1
Haystack					1	1
Hat store and dwelling	1					1
Harness store	1					1
High school, public	1					1
Hotel	5		1			6
Hotel and saloon	1					1
House furnishing store	2					2
Ice house and other buildings		1				1
Junk shop	1					1
Laundry	2					2
Laundry and apartment house	1					1
Launch, gasoline					1	1
Leaves					5	5
Lime kiln		1				1
Liquor store and dwelling	1	1				2
Livery stable	1					1
Lodging house	3					3
Locomotive upsetting					1	1
Lunch room and dwelling	3	1				4
Lunch room	3					3
Lunch room and carpenter shop		1				1
Manure pile					2	2
Machine shop	2					2
Market stand	1					1
Medical department Georgetown University	1					1
Millinery store and dwelling	1					1
Motor car					5	5
Notion store and dwelling	4					4
National Guard Armory and market	1					1
Office building	5		1			6
Office building and dwelling	3					3
Office building and lumber yard		1				1
Oil shed		1				1
Old building material					2	2
Optician store	1					1

TABLE 22.—*Number and style of building where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Oyster house and basket manufacturers	1					1
Paint shop		1				1
Paint store	1					1
Paint store and dwelling	2	1				3
Photograph gallery	1					1
Photograph supplies and hardware store	1					1
Photograph supply house	1					1
Planing mill	1					1
Power house	1					1
Potato-chip factory	2					2
Printing office	1					1
Printing office and dwelling	1					1
Pullman car					1	1
Public school	1					1
Rag shop		1				1
Restaurant and dwelling	3					3
Restaurant and bowling alley	2					2
Refuse in lime pile					1	1
Rubbish					9	9
Saloon and dwelling	2					2
Sausage factory	2					2
Savings bank			1			1
School		1				1
School, public	2					2
Secondhand store and dwelling		1				1
Sewer					1	1
Shoe store	1	1				2
Shed		27				27
Shoemaker's shop		1				1
Shed and warehouse		1				1
Shed, fuel, and stable		1				1
Shed, fuel		4				4
Ship					1	1
Shoe store and dwelling	1					1
Smokehouse	1					1
Smoky chimney, no fire		1				1
Stable	9	15				24
Stable, livery	1					1
Stable and laundry	1					1
Storage warehouse and lunch room				1		1
Storage room and dwelling	1					1
Storage sheds		4				4
Stable and storage	2					2
Storage house	2					2
Stable and chicken house		1				1
Stable and carpenter shop		1				1
Stable and shed		1				1
Stable and dwelling	1	1				2
Switch box on electric pole					1	1
Tar kettle					6	6
Tailor shop		1				1
Tailor shop and dwelling	2	1				3
Tea shop and dwelling	1					1
Telegraph office and office building	1					1
Theater	2					2
Tool house and barn		1				1
Tool shed		1				1
Tree					6	6
Tugboat					1	1
Underground pit					1	1
Upholsterer's shop and dwelling	1					1
Vaudeville show and dwelling	2					2
Vacant lot, rubbish					1	1
Watch box in operator's tower		1				1
Watch box		1				1
Warehouse and tin shop	1					1
Warehouse and paper store	1					1
Water-closet					1	1
Waiting station		1				1
Wall-paper store and warehouse	1					1
Wholesale grocery	2					2
Woods					1	1
Workshop		1				1
Yard					1	1
Total	457	260	5	1	171	894

In brick buildings	457
In frame buildings	260
In stone buildings	5
In iron buildings	1
In other than brick, *frame, stone, or iron* buildings	171
Total	894

TABLE 23.—*Box, local, false, extra alarms, and assists during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

Month.	Box.		Local.		Specials.	Assists.	Remarks.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.			
July	33	3	26	1			
August	25	4	18	1		1	Three of the box alarms were from telephone stations.
September	35	3	13	2		1	
October	26	2	37			1	
November	50	3	49	1			Box 218, November 29, 1906.
December	58	3	50			1	
January	52	5	48		1		
February	45	3	38	2		2	
March	50	4	45			1	
April	37	4	42			1	
May	34	3	24				Box 1228, May 11, 1907.
June	33	4	26			1	Box 1512, June 17, 1907.
Total	478	41	416	7	1	9	

Second alarms	10
Third alarms	5
Fourth alarms	2
Fifth alarms	1
Sixth alarms	0
Total	18

TABLE 24.—*Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.*

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarms.
1906.			
October 26	152	2.45 a. m	First.
		2.54 a. m	Second.
		7.46 a. m	Out.
November 26	16	8.42 p. m	First.
		8.52 p. m	Second.
		11.46 p. m	Out.
1907.			
January 6	732	2.40 p. m	First.
		2.44 p. m	Second.
		6.43 p. m	Out.
January 13	538	11.30 a. m	First.
		11.42 a. m	Second.
		5.13 p. m	Out.
January 16	168	10.05 p. m	First.
		10.12 p. m	Second.
		10.20 p. m	Third.
		5.38 a. m (January 17)	Out.
January 24	129	4.59 a. m	First.
		5.03 a. m	Third.
		5.11 a. m	Fifth.
		2.45 p. m	Out.
January 25	416	11.14 p. m	First.
		11.23 p. m	Second.
		11.25 p. m	Third.
		11.35 p. m	Fourth.
		2.25 p. m (January 27)	Out.
February 22	247	8.13 a. m	First.
		8.22 a. m	Second.
		1.25 p. m	Out.
February 27	149	10.56 p. m	First.
		11.05 p. m	Second.
		11.20 p. m	Third.
		11.23 p. m	Fourth.
		3.55 a. m	Out.
March 3	132	6.42 a. m	First.
		6.45 a. m	Second.
		8.59 a. m	Out.
May 21	247	4.19 a. m	First.
		4.26 a. m	Second.
		7.17 a. m	Out.
June 6	129	10.05 p. m	First.
		10.11 p. m	Third.
		1.10 a. m	Out.

LOCAL ALARMS TO WHICH OTHER COMPANIES RESPONDED TO ASSIST.

August 18, 1906, No. 3 truck company went to assist No. 2 engine company at 7.24 a. m.

September 4, 1906, No. 3 engine company went to assist No. 6 engine company at 4.02 p. m.

October 28, 1906, No. 8 engine company went to assist No. 10 engine company at 6.36 p. m.

December 3, 1906, No. 8 truck company went to assist No. 5 chemical company at 3.18 p. m.

February 15, 1907, No. 5 truck company hose wagon went to assist No. 5 engine company at 8.12 p. m.

February 23, 1907, No. 5 truck company hose wagon went to assist No. 5 engine company at 7.10 a. m.

March 24, 1907, No. 15 engine company went to assist No. 5 chemical company at 3.47 p. m.

April 12, 1907, No. 5 truck company hose wagon went to assist No. 5 engine company at 8.11 p. m.

June 5, 1907, No. 2 engine company went to assist No. 3 truck company at 2.18 p. m.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1907.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and recommendations.

Major and superintendent	$4,000.00
Assistant superintendent, with rank of inspector	2,500.00
3 inspectors, at $1,800 each	5,400.00
10 captains, at $1,500 each	15,000.00
Chief clerk, who shall also act as property clerk	2,000.00
1 clerk	1,500.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
3 clerks, at $1,000 each	3,000.00
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments at $600 each	2,400.00
Additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary	4,800.00
12 lieutenants, 1 of whom shall be harbormaster, at $1,320 each	15,840.00
47 sergeants, 1 of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at $1,250 each	58,750.00
444 privates of class 3, at $1,200 each	532,800.00
126 privates of class 2, at $1,080 each	136,080.00
189 privates of class 1, at $900 each	170,100.00
Amount to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3 and privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1909	8,303.35
6 telephone operators at $900 each	5,400.00
Janitor for police headquarters	720.00
14 laborers at $600 each	8,400.00
Messenger	700.00
Messenger	500.00
Inspector, mounted	300.00
60 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at $300 each	18,000.00
64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted on bicycles, at $50 each	3,200.00
26 drivers at $720 each	18,720.00
2 police matrons at $720 each	1,440.00
Miscellaneous:	
For rent of substation and stable in Anacostia	480.00
For fuel	4,000.00
Repairs to stations	5,000.00
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card system, stationery, city directories, periodicals, books of reference, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing. meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, in-	

Miscellaneous—Continued.	
signia of office, purchase of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to the same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van and patrol wagons, mounted equipments, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, repairs to rented buildings and other necessary expenses	$40,000.00
Flags and halyards	125.00
For rent of police department headquarters and property rooms	2,400.00
For reconstruction of cell corridors and the making, erecting, and placing therein in the first, fourth, and sixth police precinct station houses 8 modern cells in each	15,000.00
For house, furniture and equipment for same, stable and improvements to grounds, for station house to be erected in Anacostia	32,000.00
House of Detention:	
To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation, including the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 17 years of age, and, in the discretion of the Commissioners, of girls and women over 17 years of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, including salaries of 2 clerks, at $900 each; 4 drivers, at $600 each; 1 hostler, at $600; 6 guards, at $720 each; 2 matrons, at $720 each; or so much thereof as may be necessary	14,000.00
Harbor patrol:	
Engineer	1,140.00
Assistant engineer	1,080.00
2 firemen, at $720 each	1,440.00
Watchman	600.00
2 deck hands, at $600 each	1,200.00
For fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals	2,000.00

THE POLICE DISTRICT.

The extent of the District of Columbia police jurisdiction is coextensive with the territory of the District of Columbia in area and embraces nearly 70 square miles. Included therein is the city of Washington, which includes Georgetown, with a combined population, according to the police census of 1906, of 259,100. Beyond the limits of these cities is a vast section which is largely populated. It includes improved roadways which are freely patronized and which form a network of communication between eighty-odd villages, towns, and subdivisions with a population of 64,223. The aggregate population of the District is 329,591, of which 233,403 are white and 96,188 colored.

In order that some idea may be had of the extent of interests involved in this domain, attention is respectfully invited to the following-named places, aside from Washington and Georgetown, with their populations:

County portion of the eighth precinct unimproved and closely settled	11,204
Anacostia	3,489
Hillsdale	2,446
Reservation including the Government Hospital for the Insane	2,904
Mount Pleasant	1,577
County portion of the ninth precinct	1,717
Tenleytown	1,308
Trinidad	2,131
Twining City	903

Congress Heights	749
Good Hope	136
Garfield	615
Giesboro	178
Cleveland Park	341
Kendall Green	266
Benning	715
Kennilworth	328
Deanewood	317
Burrville	199
Lincoln	120
Ivy City	402
Montello	103
Langdon	553
Reform School reservation	362
Avalon Heights	137
Kalorama	394
Tuttles	200
Washington Heights	690
Littles	347
Cliffbourne	295
Columbia College Heights	600
University Park	382
Columbia College South	889
Sherman's subdivision	269
Ingleside	232
Dennison's subdivision	209
Meridian Hill	1,671
Lanier Heights	374
Columbia Heights	3,246
Holmead Manor	1,013
Purners	129
Todd and Brown's	2,479
Wright and Dole	1,006
Petworth	422
Goss subdivision	234
Whitney Close	120
Bellevue	458
Howard University reservation	847
Moore and Barbour	883
Dobbins subdivision	213
Soldiers Home reservation	1,035
Stotts Station	118
Lamond Station	149
Takoma	882
Brightwood	687
Brightwood subdivision	598
North Columbia Heights	130
Eckington	350
Edgewood	237
West Brookland	103
South Brookland	828
Brookland	256

and several settlements bordering on a population of 100 each. Aside from these, the area along the roads, the connecting links throughout the District, is well improved and populated. In addition to the towns, villages, and subdivisions, the outlying area includes many of the leading institutions, such as the Cathedral School, the University of America, the Army and Navy Preparatory School, the Bureau of Standards, the recently constructed steel works, bridge approaches, the Zoological Park, Rock Creek Park, and other prominent places with valuable improvements thereon.

Within the city of Washington is the Executive Mansion, and aside *from the Capitol* and its supplemented buildings, the Government

Departments and surrounding reservations, it contains the residences of distinguished men of our land and officials of high rank from foreign countries.

The railroad interests are far-reaching and valuable and the high progressive movement which has marked conditions within the city for the past five years has in a measure changed the character of the capital physically and socially.

The city has been taking on the dress and presents the characteristics of a great capital, faster than ever before known, and the means for regulating and protecting the many and diversified interests included within the jurisdiction of which it is the center have not been increased to correspond with the extraordinary changes.

INADEQUATE POLICE FORCE.

Aside from the watching of property, the preserving of the peace, and the arresting of criminals the police are charged with the enforcement of several hundred regulations, which are promulgated by the Commissioners, the governing power of the District of Columbia, and which are intended to systematize traffic, add cleanliness and health to surroundings, prevent disagreeable noises, conduce to regularity in the manner of improvements, and many other things which are expected to redound to the welfare of the community and country at large.

In order to accomplish what is expected and what should be done a well-organized police force is maintained, but it is deficient in numbers. The situation is such, that in order to control, the directing authority must continually borrow from one contingent of the force to in any proper manner obtain compliance with the laws and regulations; that is, the shortage of force requires that one locality be left partly unprotected while protection is afforded another.

On the 1st day of July, 1907, the authorized police force of the District was 731 men, but there were 12 vacancies on that date, so that the number was reduced to 719. This included 1 superintendent, 1 assistant, 3 inspectors, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 45 sergeants, and 647 privates. As the last-named constituted the force that was applied to meet conditions and secure requirements their available number for street patrol duty on that date will be had when the sick numbering 13, on leave under the law 38, detailed to permanent places 83, detailed to confined posts 101, are reckoned with. These aggregated 235 and when deducted from the total number of privates, 647, left 412. This force was divided into 4 sections or reliefs, one of them performing patrol duty from 8 o'clock, a. m. until 4 p. m., and included 103 men. After 4 o'clock p. m. 2 sections or reliefs went on duty and numbered 206 privates. This was the distribution on the 1st day of July last and will be considerably reduced when the cold weather is upon us and the number of sick reach 25 or 30 a day instead of 13. In presenting these figures it should be understood that the privates on horses and those on bicycles are included as patrolling.

Police protection in the daytime is further diminished, and very materially so, by the necessity for privates who should be on duty on the streets being in attendance upon the police courts to prosecute

cases where arrests were made after 10 o'clock on the previous day. There have been days when the police patrol force in a precinct was reduced in this manner to two or three men, which means that they had to cover all the beats within their district. At this writing 30 privates who should be patrolling the streets are in attendance upon police court. The beats or area of patrol are about twice the extent during the day that they are the greater period of the night. Some of them embrace 60 or 70 squares, while in the outlying localities many of them are more extended. Bicycle privates to the number of two or three in each of the precincts are required to regulate traffic as a prime duty, but having to divide attention with the footmen in other matters of a police nature detracts from a continuous street application of their services, and, with motor vehicles to regulate, their strength is not distributed as it should be and consequently not as effective as the public expects and should receive. The business section, including Pennsylvania avenue, F and G streets, and Seventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth streets, and Connecticut avenue, should be so closely patrolled as to permit of a member of the force being called into requisition without long search and delay. It is not the part of wise provision that a citizen may not succeed in finding more than one or two patrolmen between the United States Capitol and the Treasury, in a distance of fully a mile.

Dense population and close area requires a strong policing, but an extended area with an extended population should have a much larger force. The merchant or official whose home is in the outskirts of the city leaves his family for the day without assistance close at hand, and he is entitled to just as much security for his family through police efforts as the man who resides in the heart of the city and who has assistance in call at all times. If the city of Washington was the extent of the jurisdiction of the police the present force would be ample, but with a settled area of nearly 70 square miles a force of 200 more men could be advantageously utilized.

POLICE POSTS.

In about a dozen of the 80 villages, towns, and subdivisions in the District a member of the force is posted from morning until 4 o'clock and from that hour until midnight, so if there be need for police aid in the village or thereabout a member of the force may be called. From midnight until 8 o'clock these village posts go uncovered for want of sufficient force, and their police security depends upon the occasional visit of a mounted officer who may have 8 or 9 miles to patrol. Of the towns herein named there are many with several hundred population where a police post should be established, but which is not maintained on account of inadequate force. These towns should be fully cared for in that wise, and the few horsemen in the service be enabled to give their entire attention to the extended and populated public roads and parks. It should not be forgotton that the District is not a municipality, but be remembered that it is a territory nearly as large as some of the States, with cities, villages, towns, and settlements, which if located in any other jurisdiction would each probably have a mayor and police force.

That the assignments to posts may be more clearly understood, it *may be stated that* one member of the force, under legal requirement,

is stationed at each of the railroad depots for eight hours each, which up to the hour of midnight calls for 4 privates, and when the new Union Station is open for business there will be necessity for two or four more.

The town of Benning is looked after by 2 members until 12 o'clock at night, when the occasional visit of a mounted private must afford the service. Another member should be assigned to this post. The same condition prevails with respect to Brookland, Brightwood, Cleveland Park, Deanewood, Harlem, the Loop, vicinity of the steam railway improvements, at the coal dump, where cars are unloaded and wagons refilled. There is but one doorman assigned at a station house at this time, while there should be ten in order to insure to those confined therein frequent observation and care. The entrance way to the Long Bridge and the new bridge are guarded by three men each during the twenty-four hours to prevent escape of fugitives to contiguous jurisdictions and to maintain order thereabout. There are other bridges which are not likewise cared for but which should be similarly protected. Twenty-six privates perform the duties of clerks at the ten principal and three substation houses. These men are on duty for ten and fourteen hours each, which time should be reduced by the placing of an additional relief in each case. As matters are they not only have extraordinary hours to serve, but are deprived of devoting any time to their families and must forego many of the comforts of life. The 20 privates who have charge of the signal service and patrol wagons are likewise involved as to hours, and their time should be shortened to modern health-preserving and reasonable periods. Center Market and the wholesale market obtain two assignments for special work, the regulating of traffic and pedestrians in and about these congested points being their duty. At Fifteenth and H streets northeast, where crowds change cars and where speed of vehicles must be held down, are stationed 2 members of the force during the day up to midnight. The foregoing includes about all of the parts that are in a measure directly cared for and embrace but a fraction of many which should have the same attention.

POLICE DETAILS.

Those "detailed" include a detective or man in plain clothes at each of the two railroad depots. The Union Station will require another to complete the twenty-four hour duty.

The detective bureau employs 1 man in charge throughout the night, with another as clerk.

Five members alternate in watching and securing the District building against fire or depredations.

The disbursing officer, who is the daily custodian of the District funds, has a member as guard.

Two members are detailed at the Emergency Hospital, where they keep record and report as to cases where crime might be involved to the detective bureau.

With three reliefs about the Executive Mansion and grounds 38 members are detailed.

In transporting and disposing of prisoners from the stations to the police court each day, and thence to the workhouse and jail, 2 privates are *detailed, to* accompany the vans used for the prisoners.

One private is assigned as hack inspector, to enforce the public vehicle law and regulations, which include the investigating of complaints.

In the absence of provisions for a superintendent and assistant at the House of Detention for women and juvenile prisoners, 2 members of the force are employed.

One member is performing the work of license inspector under the assessor of the District, and another enforces the medicine, pharmacy, and dental laws.

Two members inspect second-hand shops and pawn shops, through which sources stolen property is recovered, and, the law requiring daily reports from these sources, a careful inspection of them must be had.

The measuring of prisoners, filing of description, maintaining of accident record, communicating with other departments as to daily arrests of professional criminals takes up the time of 1 man.

The photographing of criminals, copying of photographs for use of other departments in apprehending persons "wanted," the picturing of scenes of crimes for the use of the police, coroner, and courts involves another assignment.

The tax collector employs 1 member of the force as watchman about that office and in guarding the large funds that must be transferred for deposit.

The workhouse has 6 members of the force as guards to prisoners serving sentence at that institution.

The sanitary officer, who examines into insane cases, prepares entries, affidavits, commitments, and arranges for proceedings for the court is an important detail.

In the absence of other provision 6 members of the force are doing the work of clerks at police headquarters. For many years this situation has been presented without relief. Aside from the property clerk 4 stenographers are afforded, 3 of them at small compensation. One of these is in the office of the Superintendent, a second with the detective bureau, and two of them continually employed on trial cases of officers for breaches of discipline.

The cases of violation of the many regulations outnumber the cases of arrest enumerated in any other jurisdiction of equal population in the United States, and is the result of faithful, energetic attention on the part of the police, but the distribution of 100 patrolmen over so extensive a territory in the daytime leaves room for discrepancies which should be prevented. It matters not how many and perfect may be the regulations for vehicle traffic, which has grown to mammoth proportions, the enforcement of such can not be accomplished without additional force.

Thousands of unoccupied homes and residences are placed within the watchful care of the police for many months in the year, the vacation period, the more than ordinary temporary resident character of the District accounting for this condition.

Careful estimates go to show that fully 150,000 strangers were visitors to this city during a brief three months, and continued efforts on the part of the police to insure protection and pleasure to these people was necessary. Such continual strain on the members of the establishment does not conduce to the best equipment as a permanency.

It is urged that the recommendation for 100 additional privates of class 1 may prevail, which means, if allowed, but 10 additional privates to each of the 10 precincts, to say nothing of the 20 men necessary to relieve the privates performing extraordinary hours of duty as station clerks and signal service or wagon men.

In order that the conditions may be more fully understood the following detailed disposition of the force is given:

Disposition of the force for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1907.

Major and superintendent	1
Inspector and assistant superintendent	1
Inspectors	3
Captains	10
Lieutenants	12
Sergeants	45
Privates, class 3	412
Privates, class 2	105
Privates, class 1	130
Total	719

There are 12 vacancies in the three grades of privates above mentioned.

	Major and superintendent.	Inspector and assistant superintendent.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	With leave.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters	1	1	3	....	1	....	20	26	....	....	....	....	....
Precincts:													
First	.....	.....	....	1	1	4	71	77	2	3	14	11	41
Second	.....	.....	....	1	1	5	55	62	2	4	8	5	36
Third	.....	.....	....	1	1	3	68	73	2	2	10	5	49
Fourth	.....	.....	....	1	1	4	52	58	....	4	7	10	31
Fifth	.....	.....	....	1	1	5	72	79	....	3	9	6	54
Sixth	.....	.....	....	1	1	4	58	64	2	4	11	9	32
Seventh	.....	.....	....	1	1	5	66	73	1	6	8	18	33
Eighth	.....	.....	....	1	1	3	51	56	....	5	4	5	37
Ninth	.....	.....	....	1	1	5	61	68	1	4	8	15	33
Tenth	.....	.....	....	1	1	6	64	72	3	3	4	15	39
Harbor	.....	.....	....	....	1	1	9	11	....	....	....	2	7
Total	1	1	3	10	12	45	[a]647	[a]719	13	38	83	101	392

[a] Including 20 privates detailed as detectives.

POST ASSIGNMENTS.

Arlington Hotel and vicinity	2	Long Bridge	3
Baltimore and Ohio depot	2	Loop	2
Baltimore and Potomac depot	2	New bridge	3
Benning	2	Precincts, in plain clothes	7
Brookland	2	Precinct wagons and signal system	20
Brightwood	3	Special duty	1
Center Market	2	Station clerks	26
Cleveland Park	3	Tenley	3
Coal dump, corner First and M streets NE	1	Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue NW	1
Deanewood	2	Takoma	3
Doorman, first precinct	1	Vicinity of steam railroad improvements SW	2
Eckington	1		
Fifteenth and H streets NE	2		
Harlem	2		
Langdon	3	Total	101

DETAILED.

Baltimore and Ohio depot as detective	1
Baltimore and Potomac depot as detective	1
Detective office	2
District building as watchmen	5
Disbursing office	1
Emergency Hospital	2
Executive Mansion	38
Guard with prisoners' van	2
Hack inspector	1
House of Detention	2
Inspector of licenses	1
Inspector of medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry	1
Inspectors of pawnshops	2
Local identification bureau	1
National Park	5
Police headquarters	6
Photographer and finger-print specialist for department	1
Police court as bailiffs	2
Printer for department	1
Sanitary officer	1
Tax collector's office	1
Workhouse as guards	6
Total	83

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

The police department has never had afforded it the needed clerical help, and, as heretofore reported, members of the force have been taken from street duty and assigned to this inside work as a matter of necessity. Appreciating the loss to the public through the withdrawal of policemen from patrol duty, the superintendent has been compelled to give personal attention to details, which should not have been cared for by him, in order that the active service might not be depleted. The property clerk is the custodian of lost, stolen, and abandoned property transmitted to him by the captains of police or the courts, which he receives, records, and disposes of under distinct and explicit sections of law. The transactions are those of an intermediary between the public and the police, he occupying a semijudicial position, being authorized to take testimony and hear evidence. He is bonded to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the sum of $5,000. In addition to the performance of the duties prescribed by law for the property clerk, the Commissioners direct by regulations that he shall also perform certain clerical duties in the keeping of the several records, stationery and supplies, and card index, making of requisitions, preparing pay rolls, and disbursing two small accounts. As assistants, members of the force are assigned to this work to the number of 5, one caring for District property and supplies; another making out pay rolls, keeping books, registers, and other work; another recording letters, orders, and all communications received and sent out; a fourth in charge of the file room and card index; and a fifth arranging vouchers, accounting for appropriations, accounts, requisitions, Government property, and other duties. The property clerk himself is a "receiving and paying teller," receiving and disposing of moneys and property placed in his custody by specific laws, and the requirements of that office are quite sufficient to call for a full attention on the part of that official. The general demands of a clerical character are relieved by the policemen assisting as clerks. They are required to give bond for a faithful discharge of their duties in that regard. It is recommended that one clerk at $1,200 per annum be provided to immediately assist the property clerk.

STENOGRAPHERS.

It would appear that there is already a clerk at $1,500. That is a position filled by a stenographer to the superintendent, who is employed continually as such, including half of Sundays and holidays. Three clerks are also asked for at $1,000 each, who are stenographers and who are now compensated at $900 a year. At this time one of them is with the chief of detectives as stenographer and typewriter. He also cares for the records incident to that service, and is busy seven days in the week, while the other two are stenographers and typewriters who take and transcribe the proceedings of the trial board, or court-martial, employed in hearing testimony in cases where members of the force are charged with breaches of discipline. So continuous and irksome is this line of work that capable employees can not be had and retained at the salary paid. Several young men have had these places and soon resigned to go with the General Government or into more fairly paid positions. It is hoped the small increase asked may be allowed to prevail.

SERGEANTS.

There is included an estimate for 2 additional sergeants; it should be for 4. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the number of privates and a police precinct established in Anacostia. If such should follow, it will be necessary to have the increased force properly officered.

PRIVATES.

The number of privates of class 3 included in the estimate will be the number which must be provided for under operation of law; in other words, the privates of that class will be 444 under the requirements of the act of June 8, 1906, and can be no more or less. Those who comprise it will have complied with its provisions as to length of service.

The number of privates of class 1 if it be not increased by Congress will be 89, but the department urges an increase of 100 privates in the force, which would require provision for 189 officers in this class.

Experience demonstrates the necessity for these additional men—in fact, if 200 more were allowed it would mean but an increase of 20 men in each of the ten precincts, and when they perform eight hours' service and reserve it would make only about two more beats to a precinct, so that when but half that number is urged it is to be consistent with available revenues and other unquestioned needs for which recommendations are included herein.

An amount is included to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3, and privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1908; also for amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3 and privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1909, in order to comply with the provisions of act of Congress approved June 8, 1906.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

These employees have never had an increase of pay, although their work has probably doubled since the establishment of the bureau in which they operate. They have no Sundays or holidays "off." In view of the continuous calls on their efforts and the increased cost of living they are surely deserving of such relief. Intelligence, alertness, and clerical ability are required of the men in this service. They must be familiar with the rules, orders, and regulations of the department as well as the law, and keep accurate records.

MOUNTED MEN.

This is a recommendation for an increase of 5 mounted men which is required by the calls and necessities of the outlying sections. With the many miles of roads and vast portions of park and densely wooded suburbs, where criminals may elude the police; with bridges to hurry over in cases of emergency, and with great distances to cover in time of railroad wrecks or conflagrations, these facilities should be at hand. In this connection recommendation is made for an allowance of $300 instead of $240 per annum for these men who must provide and maintain their own horses which are subject to inspection and approval. It is warranted by the cost attendant upon the care of the animals; the price of forage has greatly advanced over that of a few years ago; shoeing costs much more, and the uniform, which is paid for by the officer, is more costly than that of the footman, and the wear and tear to the same is greater. The capital and interest invested in a horse is an item in these days of high prices, a personal tax must be paid on the horses, veterinarians consulted, care given, the hire of a horse in case of sickness, and the depreciation of the animal yearly enters into the justification for this recommendation.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card system, stationery, city directories, periodicals, books of reference, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to the same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van and patrol wagons, mounted equipments and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, repairs to rented buildings and other necessary expenses, $40,000 is proposed, of which amount a sum not exceeding $500 may be expended by the major and superintendent of police for the prevention and detection of crime under his certificates approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and every such certificate shall be deemed sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

Over twenty years ago the department put in use a large number of revolvers of a pattern unsuitable for the modern police service. In the years intervening these have been repaired and parts replaced *until their usefulness* is about over. Such condition of equipment

might leave an officer at the mercy of an assassin or make him a party to cruelty to animals in case he is not properly armed. From year to year the department has in a small measure been able to substitute new revolvers for these, but not in any considerable number. It is necessary that at least 250 new weapons be procured.

Last year but one new horse was purchased by the department, it using several broken-down fire department animals as a means of economy, but now it becomes necessary to replace some of the animals used in the patrol service, and they are most difficult to procure and must be had at nearly if not 30 per cent advance over five years ago. The cost of forage has advanced, and there are also many more meals to be furnished prisoners.

The patrol wagons employed in the department were most of them constructed years ago, the oldest ones now in use in the year 1885, the others in 1886, 1887, 1889, 1891, and 1904, and the expense of repairs to keep them in service is an important item.

The department aims to economize in every possible way, but these items will make a much larger contingent appropriation necessary another year.

MODERN CELLS.

For several years the department has invited attention to the gloomy, ill-ventilated, insanitary cells and cell corridors at several of the station houses. They are not proper places for the confinement of human beings. Indeed, when at times they are crowded with unfortunates, the penalty for almost any ordinary offense with which any of them might be charged is undergone by restraint in one of them. They are cleaned and painted and every conceivable thing is done to afford proper air and comfort to the prisoner, but it is impossible to accord that humane and civilized treatment which belongs to these days of progress.

Some of the station houses have modern cell corridors and cages, but others have not. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth precincts should be provided with the latest of these improvements in the interest of decency and humanity.

INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

Aside from the improvements mentioned there are others that are badly needed, in order that the District of Columbia should enjoy the distinction of having modern and humane accommodations and facilities for handling those who from time to time require the attention and assistance of the police.

Several of the buildings now utilized as station houses were constructed years ago, some of them before the civil war, and while a rigid inspection reveals that every effort is made to keep them free from insanitary conditions these efforts are unavailing. The health authorities, the police surgeons, and citizens' committees have condemned three of these houses in support of the continued contention of the major and superintendent of police, and it is to be hoped that within the next year or two the situation may undergo a change for the better.

There should be constructed a central police station in lieu of the present First precinct affair. Indeed, the placing of

therein and subsequent taking of them to court for hearing partakes of the imposing of a duplicate penalty. A modern building, with latest improved places for confinement of prisoners, with an armory, baths, and detention room for women, and ample and sufficient office quarters should be erected.

The Fourth precinct station is more an ante bellum prison than a latter-day police station, and should be demolished and replaced.

The Third precinct is not only an insanitary house, but the walls of the building are not of that character which would make the building secure under all conditions. The rear lot, on which is located the stable is above grade and a decided menace. This building is located in a growing and improved section and it should be in keeping with surroundings. Regarding these places, prior reports made by this department concerning them are in part as follows:

FIRST PRECINCT STATION.

In his report for the years 1902 and 1903 the superintendent of police employed the following language with regard to this building:

"The house stands within the shadow of the new city post-office, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, where it was erected years ago after a foundation had been obtained by driving piles. Dark, damp, aged, and contracted, this building is unfitted for the temporary confinement of persons, much less as a domicile for the members of the force who must sleep there when on reserve duty. This building has been condemned by the police surgeons. Strong and hardy members of the force have succumbed to disease by having to make this building their quarters. Malaria, typhoid, and kindred troubles have resulted from officers being housed there. A modern station should be erected to take its place. The Government should dispose of the lot on which the present building stands and replace the station on elevated ground. It should be of such character as to not only furnish a central station with all improvements and requirements, but be of such proportion as to afford an armory for police purposes. There should be a drill hall, gymnasium, bathing pool, and such contingents as would contribute to the health and strength of the men physically and mentally. It is indeed lamentable to find cities of smaller size than Washington well equipped in this respect, while the District has not a police headquarters building it can call its own."

The condition of this building, with its insanitary arrangements, was commented upon in his report for the year 1899, as follows:

"The first precinct structure was erected years ago without precaution having been taken to insure the cellar or basement against inroads from water, which annoyance prevails in other houses in the same locality. A siphon and trap have been used with a view of correcting the trouble, despite which the water at times is 18 inches in depth in the cellar. Immediately above all this are the offices, cell rooms, and sleeping quarters. The effect upon the health of those who occupy them day and night can not be otherwise than injurious. Some of the office rooms are so dark that it is necessary to keep gas burning in the daytime in order to permit the transaction of current work. Add to this poor ventilation and at times the cold and damp, and you have a fair picture of the principal station house in the District of Columbia."

A board of inspection concurred in the estimate placed upon this illy adapted building by the major and superintendent of police, and suggested tnat if a central station could not be obtained without delay that his recommendations made in 1901, 1904, 1905, and 1906 for the elevation and reconstruction of the cell corridors and placing of steel cages in lieu of the ancient and poorly ventilated cells should be allowed to prevail and appropriation for the same be secured at once.

SECOND PRECINCT STATION.

The cell corridor and cells are of the old pattern and should be demolished and rebuilded with steel cells inserted, as recommended by the major and superintendent of police for several years, his report for 1901 containing the following:

"Cells for prisoners: The cells and the corridors in which they are located, in the station houses erected years ago, are antiquated and illy adapted to the purposes for which they are employed. In order to afford prisoners that humane treatment which is prompted by the teachings of the day, modern steel cages, well ventilated, properly heated and admitting of unquestioned cleanliness, should be constructed in several of the precinct station houses, and, in this connection, a means established for the entrance and delivery of prisoners away from the public gaze."

Estimates for the same, it is understood, are now before the Commissioners of the District, and it is hoped that appropriation for the improvement will follow.

THIRD PRECINCT STATION.

This building is located on K street northwest, near Twentieth street, and is the headquarters for the force performing duty in the central northwestern section of the District. It was constructed nearly forty years ago, and in that time an additional story was added to it. It is adjacent to the Western Market, is not an up-to-date edifice for official and other purposes, and it is another one of the buildings to which attention has been called in the annual reports of the major and superintendent of police.

The principal defects to be observed is the dampness in the basement, where is located the heating apparatus, and the light walls. The nearness of the pipes to the flooring in the cellar is an objection to be raised, as is the setting of the furnace beneath the level of the floor in a pan, in order to accommodate the height of the same. The rooms are well lighted, the dormitory on the second floor, however, having only that ventilation that comes from the windows on the front and sides. Located as it is, on a prominent thoroughfare, its appearance should be more in keeping with the surroundings. The rear of the lot, on which is located the stable, is elevated several feet above the level of the station building, which is a situation to be criticised and condemned. Several years ago it was proposed to Congress that an appropriation be made for the removal of this elevated ground and the establishment of a wagon way adjoining the station building itself, whereby the patrol wagon would be facilitated in responding to calls for prisoners and emergencies. The stable can only be reached by ascending a flight of steps, which is a bad condition to be met with in the police service.

FOURTH PRECINCT STATION.

This station house is located in southwest Washington and was erected many years ago. Its position is such that noisy prisoners at times become a menace to the peace and quiet of the locality, and residents in that vicinity have just cause for complaint. The building itself is old and unfitted for the purposes for which it is used. The basement is below the level of the area way, which causes dampness when it rains, and the material throughout it well worn and depreciated. The cell corridors and cells are of the original pattern, and should be condemned and replaced by a ventilated cell room and steel-caged cells. In his annual report for 1904 and 1905 the head of the police department refers to the conditions as follows:

"The cell corridors and the cells at the fourth precinct should be overhauled and new and modern cages placed therein. Sewer connection should be had with the basement in order to admit of a lower cell in which to place the unruly and boisterous prisoners, who have by their conduct made life burdensome to residents in the vicinity of the station."

Admitting the feasibility of maintaining this station house in its present location, the structure itself should be thoroughly overhauled and made up to date. While this is being done the floor of the stable should be cemented, with proper drainage facilities, which at the present time are not afforded.

HARBOR STATION.

The wharf and the buildings thereon occupied by the crew and small command of the lieutenant assigned to the river front, from which point the patrol boat is operated and where the official record and harbor office work are kept and transacted, are aged, unsightly, insanitary, *and unaccommodating*, except so far as a landing place

for the boat is concerned. Not only is the lieutenant charged with the maintaining of good order in and around the wharves where an extensive commercial business is carried on, but the maintenance of the channel free from obstruction falls to his lot. The preservation of life and the recovering of drowned bodies is part of his work. The buildings used as a precinct station are one-story frames constructed on a wharf, and have no sleeping quarters or cells for prisoners. Under existing arrangements persons arrested must be transported many squares distant to the nearest station having cells. It would be economy would the District have a suitable wharf with cement foundation constructed, a two-story building to be erected thereon for the officers, quarters for the detail made there, with cells for prisoners, stable and proper facilities for the proper and humane conduct of the duties involved. Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the lieutenant and harbor master, which is included herein.

NORTHERN SUBSTATION.

The advanced improvements and growing population in that section of the District between Brightwood, Brookland, Takoma, and Benning suggests that within the next two years a station house should be established somewhere within the area named. At this time mounted men who patrol thereabouts have long rides to make from their stations within the densely populated districts, and privates assigned to outside posts must reach them by street-car rides without an insurance of promptness in reporting on duty in winter or after late hours at night.

THE ABANDONED MORGUE.

Not far from the new Union Station, in the business section of the city, is located the building formerly occupied as the morgue. It stands upon the lot to the rear of the sixth precinct police station, and, aside from its disappointing appearance, is a place which has long since served its usefulness. It could readily be converted into a stable for the use of the sick horses of the department, with rooms to be used for the storing of bulky property which comes in charge of the police.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

The official staff, which includes 3 inspectors, 10 captains, and 11 lieutenants, together with the sergeants of police, are entitled to small increases of pay which would make the compensation more in keeping with their responsibilities and more consistent with that allowed in other extensive jurisdictions. Aside from the fact that they must be of a high order of intelligence, capable of exercising a wise judgment at all times, they are held strictly accountable for the conduct of their command and proper regulating of the public business within their respective districts. They are required to provide expensive uniforms and to provide every detail that would add to their dignity, respect, and appearance as officers. These items, when considered in connection with the high prices which prevail for living and maintenance, would seem to warrant the recommendation. It is believed

that the inspectors should receive $2,000 a year instead of $1,800, the captains $1,800 rather than $1,500, the lieutenants $1,500 and not $1,320, and the sergeants $1,320, or $120 more a year than the third-class privates.

HARBOR PATROL.

Engineer		$1,140
Assistant engineer		1,080
2 firemen, at	each	720
Watchman		600
2 deck hands, at	each	600

The foregoing estimate is for a small increase in pay and a duplicate crew for the patrol boat.

The salary for the engineer at the present time is $840 a year, and it will be impossible, I am informed, to secure such employee another year without paying the same compensation that is allowed by owners of commercial boats. The Engineers' Association establishes a rate of $900 per annum with board, which is equivalent to $1,200 or thereabouts.

The assistant engineer is to enable the boat to be operated by night. Bridge, railroad, and steamboat accidents occur in the nighttime, as well as fires along the river front, and it is necessary to have a crew on hand these hours, as the day men can not perform extraordinary duty under present restrictions. Under the steamboat-inspection requirements the patrol boat shall not be operated over thirteen hours any day with a single crew. In consequence under emergency calls the services of the boat and single crew can not be had. The firemen and deck hands are necessary to complete the crew, and these are estimated for at economic rates.

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

The attention to duty and general demeanor of the force have been of a high character, the earnest, hard-working members fully appreciating, evidently, the efforts that have been made within the past two or three years to improve their condition by way of remuneration and in the fairness designed in the treatment of cases for discipline. These members appreciate that the organization must enforce rules of conduct and add their influence and actions to that end. Such meritorious support of the department tends to the benefit of all and gains for it that good standing which it enjoys at home and abroad.

The limited force has no time to lose when on active duty, more details to work out than other police forces, and it is expected that omissions and commissions will follow on the part of some of their number. A member of the force is directed to do the best he can—no more should be required—and he may restore confidence for failure and have penalties reduced by meritorious endeavor in many instances where his work has been questioned. With a total force for 1905–6 of 694, there were 149 breaches of discipline disposed of by the board. In 45 cases charges were dismissed, and in 68 fines imposed. With a total force of 719 for 1906 there were 184 cases disposed of, fines imposed in 84 cases, and charges dismissed in 59. The

statistics throughout go to show that the members of the force generally are in the good-conduct grade, which is more fully explained in detail by the following summary:

TRIALS.

Absence without leave	6
Absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Absence without leave and neglect of duty	3
Conduct unbecoming an officer	39
Conduct unbecoming an officer and intoxication	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of section 4, paragraph 49, and paragraph 235 of the manual	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 233 of the manual	1
Disobedience of orders	2
Disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Disobedience of orders, disrespect to superior officer, and gross neglect of duty	2
Disobedience of orders and violation of paragraph 236 of the manual	1
Gross neglect of duty	7
Gross neglect of duty, intoxication, and disobedience of orders	1
Gross neglect of duty, violation of paragraph 232, and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Gross neglect of duty and violation of paragraphs 235 and 236 of the manual	5
Gross neglect of duty and violation of paragraphs 235 and 238 of the manual	2
Inefficiency	1
Intoxication	4
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer	4
Intoxication and inefficiency	1
Intoxication and neglect of duty	4
Intoxication, violation of paragraph 233, and neglect of duty	1
Loss of shield	1
Neglect of duty	27
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	3
Neglect of duty, intoxication, and disobedience of orders	1
Neglect of duty and violation of section 9, paragraph 11 of the manual	1
Neglect of duty and violation of paragraphs 235 and 236 of the manual	5
Neglect of duty and violation of paragraphs 236 and 238 of the manual	1
Nonpayment of a just debt	13
Violation of section B, paragraph 50 of the manual	2
Violation of section 1, paragraph 49 of the manual; conduct unbecoming an officer, and disobedience of orders	1
Violation of section 3, paragraph 49 of the manual	4
Violation of section 3, paragraph 49, and paragraphs 235 and 236 of the manual	1
Violation of section 4, paragraph 49 of the manual	2
Violation of section 4, paragraph 49, and paragraph 235 of the manual	1
Violation of section 6, paragraph 49 of the manual	2
Violation of section 7, paragraph 51 of the manual	2
Violation of section 9, paragraph 51 of the manual	1
Violation of section 14, paragraph 49 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraphs 49, 50, and 233 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 61 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 235 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraphs 235 and 236 of the manual	19
Violation of paragraphs 235 and 236 of the manual and gross neglect of duty	1
Violation of paragraph 236 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 240 of the manual	1
Total	184

DISPOSITION.

Be deprived of 1 day's leave	1
Be deprived of 2 days' leave	2
Be deprived of 4 days' leave	2
Be deprived of 5 days' leave	1
Be deprived of 2 days' leave and cautioned	5
Be deprived of 3 days' leave and cautioned	1
Be deprived of 1 day's leave and warned	3
Cautioned	1
Charges dismissed	59
Fined	47
Fined and warned	37
Fined 2 days' salary	1
Fined 4 days' salary	3
Fined, deprived of 2 days' leave, and transferred	1
Permitted to resign in lieu of removal	3
Removed	8
Required to pay debt	6
Required to pay for shield	1
Warned	2
Total	184

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

Total force June 30, 1906		718
June 30, 1907:		
Resigned	13	
Removed	10	
Died	3	
Pensioned	10	
		36
		682
Increased by act of Congress		13
Vacancies filled		24
Vacancies existing June 30, 1907		12
Total		731
Total appointments		37

VEHICLE TRAFFIC.

The most important problem, next to that of the prevention and detection of crime, that presents itself to the police, in a territory with broad and well-paved streets and avenues, and highly improved outlying roads and attractive drives through miles of parks such as are maintained in the District of Columbia, is that of vehicle traffic and conduct, which includes the running and controlling of street-railway cars.

Not only does the protection of life and limb and property enter into its consideration, but also convenience to the masses and expedition to business.

As has increased the population in this community, so have the means of travel and transportation, not a least part in pleasure vehicles. Street-railway lines have been extended throughout the jurisdiction and into the contiguous States and modern appliances are utilized in the moving of cars—time saving seeming to be an uppermost consideration with those who travel.

In short, within the past dozen years conditions have completely changed and the volume of traffic increased many fold.

To meet these changes regulations having the effect of law, and a statute governing the speed of motor vehicles, have been placed in effect and are under enforcement, yet there remains much to be done to insure that regularity, safety, and all that is desirable for a great city and scores of dependent villages surrounding.

The principal traffic is naturally in the business center and it is quite unfortunate that smoothly-paved thoroughfares like Pennsylvania avenue, F street, and intersecting streets which are likewise provided, should frequently be made the driveway for large loads of hay, in front of and behind which those who drive horses or manipulate motor vehicles can not view ahead. One of these loads will, in fact, occupy the greater portion of a paved street and not infrequently does one overturn to make the obstruction complete. The time will come when this and kindred hauling will have to be done on streets better adapted for such purposes. There should be a regulation requiring all teams to so approach the curb that the right of the vehicle will rest at the curb.

Vehicles of all kinds approaching from the front and rear of the side of street railway cars should be required to stop with the cars until alighting passengers have reached the limit of safety.

Crossings for pedestrians at intersecting streets should be defined, with a view of avoiding confusion at times, and in order to definitely mark the lines where vehicles should slow down.

Vehicles should occupy the right and left side of streets, leaving the center clear for turning.

Approaching circles where several streets intersect, vehicles should keep to the right, except when turning into an intersecting street, when the turn should be made direct, leaving ample space for vehicles approaching from the right in an opposite direction.

Motor vehicles in the business quarter should have no precedence over others, as it leads to confusion and on occasions causes accidents.

On signal from a member of the police force any vehicle should be required to slow down, and to stop when necessary to insure safety.

Business and delivery wagons should be named or numbered that identity may be had promptly in case of accident.

Too brilliant headlights on motor or other vehicles should not be permitted, as they often destroy their value to the approaching vehicle drivers or pedestrians. There should be regularity in their character.

The rear of motor vehicles should carry the District number only when operated in the District, as numerous signs are confusing when identity is required.

Numbers on the rear of motor vehicles should be plainly lighted in the night time.

Signs should be so placed throughout the District as would direct the driver or operator "to the right," "to the left," "go slow," and as to other legal requirements.

License should be required of the drivers of all public hacks and public motor vehicles, and not of the owners as at the present time, and before issuance should be approved by the police department.

These and many other regulations might be suggested, but it matters not how many good regulations may be in force and what the law *may be, without* a sufficient police force to carry the same into effect *the expected good* results will not be forthcoming. At this period

of improvement and life within our business quarter there should be a detail of police adequate in number to bring about at all times a compliance with law. The public have no way of understanding the same except through the channel of enforcement. A limited number of police regulations are issued, but beyond the public vehicle owners little demand is made for them.

Circulars including the rules of the road might be issued to those interested by the police upon being duly authorized, which might in a measure aid in securing the desired ends, but so long as irresponsible men and boys may drive or operate unnumbered, unnamed vehicles, so long will advantage be taken at corners and crossings, and at circles and in the outlying roads in the absence of members of the police force. Should the department be provided with the force to give the miles of roadway ample attention, the streets and avenues will be made more secure with respect to all kinds of travel. The few bicycle men at hand render a valuable service, but their number is insufficient to insure enforcement of the law everywhere at the same time, and in inclement weather the machines can not be used with safety to the riders. In the meantime, in order to keep up with the progress of affairs, it may become necessary to place motor cycles in service, especially along the suburban roads and the streets that are inviting to speeding. It will be in keeping with District improvements in time if certain broad avenues are in part assigned to the use of motor vehicles, but the demand is not sufficient perhaps just now for the establishment of such provision.

The importance of this subject may be more emphatically presented by some facts illustrative of the dangers which attend the movements of vehicles and which could be largely reduced by the presence of a police force more adequate in number to prevent. The reports show, however, that the force, limited as it is, reported many cases where aid was rendered. During the year just closed accidents by bicycle of a serious nature numbered 4, where they were slight an even 50; serious results were chronicled in 5 and 48 in slight cases of injury through the operating of motor vehicles. Sixteen persons were seriously injured in street-car accidents and 337 were slightly injured, while other vehicles were accountable for 126 persons being slightly hurt and 5 seriously. In this statement those cases are reckoned as serious where medical treatment was necessary. Among other causes for accidents there are charged to steam railways 45 slight and 10 serious cases, the latter including the distressing wreck at Terra Cotta, where the police rendered every possible aid at the scene of the disaster and in caring for and removing the dead and injured.

In order that the work of the bicycle corps may be more clearly understood, attention is respectfully invited to the following summary of the practical work accomplished by that detail:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.	Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.
First	1,295	$5,287	Seventh	265	$2,080
Second	601	11,824	Eighth	374	2,957
Third	737	5,387	Ninth	288	1,848
Fourth	870	4,448	Tenth	573	3,886
Fifth	363	2,269			
Sixth	770	4,668	Total	6,136	44,554

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The appeals made for the care and treatment of husbands, fathers, brothers, and wives who suffer from the use of stimulants and drugs are becoming more numerous, and the same unfortunate condition prevails in the District to-day for placing these unfortunates as has for many years. Some of those who make appeals are prepared and willing to pay for proper treatment; others are wholly dependent. That there should be no such institution as an inebriate asylum in the District is unfortunate, to say the least, and this department is prompted to renew the recommendation of former years that such be provided. A prominent authority on the subject says:

> Sufferers from chronic alcoholism are not insane persons within the meaning of the statute, and the hospitals for the mentally unsound are closed to them. While habitual drunkards knowingly enter on the course that brings them to the notice of the authorities, in time they become partially irresponsible and a menace to the peace of the community. Thus the theory that the community should not be burdened with their care because their condition is the result of their own misdeeds will not meet the situation.

Dr. S. T. Armstrong, the general medical superintendent, discussing the same subject, points out that at Bellevue last year 6,583 patients, or 25.2 per cent of the number admitted, were treated for alcoholism in various forms, and says:

> The present method of treating the patients is unsatisfactory, in that it is the aim to relieve the immediate symptoms and discharge the individual as soon as possible. It is likely to create a class of repeaters, or recidivists, and while it has been proposed that such individuals should be committed to the workhouse as habitual drunkards, that measure has proved useless, because it has failed to cure the condition or to deter the individual from resuming his habits when discharged from custody, and thus fails to afford protection to the man or the community. It is open to the serious objection that it leads to further moral degredation and is likely to remove all hope of reformation.

Doctor Armstrong suggests that habitual drunkards should be committed by proper judicial authority to State or municipal institutions, in which they might be restrained and treated scientifically. At present there is no law providing for the establishment of such institution, or for thus depriving alcoholics of their liberty. Legislation would be necessary, and the cost of maintaining the hospitals or colonies would be considerable, but the need of such treatment will not be questioned.

MISDEMEANORS.

In dealing with arrests in this jurisdiction the statistics show, with reference to cases, that one individual may have charged against him several cases, and these represent the work of the police. While the person responsible for the case or cases is restrained, the duty falls on a member of the force who makes the arrest to present and maintain the case or cases against him. Six hundred would, approximately speaking, cover the number of duplications of the term cases. The large number of cases follow upon the strict enforcement of the hundreds of police regulations or rules which apply in the District, but which do not prevail in municipalities throughout the country, all of which, however, go to systematize matters in an extensive territory like the District of Columbia. Statisticians in making comparisons should carefully note the fact that this police jurisdiction

embraces not only a wide area and over eighty-odd cities, towns, villages, and subdivisions, as set forth in detail in the introductory to this report. For the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1907, there were recorded 34,417 cases of arrest, 16,623 against whites and 17,794 against colored. The whites under 16 years of age were represented in 853 cases, the colored in 1,076; under 21 and over 16 years in 1,102 whites and 2,282 colored. The great percentage of arrests was made for minor offenses, these cases aggregating 32,490, 15,944 of which were charged to whites and 16,546 to colored.

That some idea may be had of the offenses reckoned with as misdemeanors, it may be observed that there were 2,692 cases of simple assault, 2,055 cases of cruelty to animals, 9,935 cases of disorderly conduct, 3,819 cases of intoxication, or 18 less than for the preceding year; and in this connection it may be stated that those who become in this wise unfortunate in the District are detained by the police until sober and then released, unless disorder or profanity accompanies the condition. There were 424 cases where habitual drunkards were held by the court, over 100 more than for the year 1906; this largely the result of the enforcement of the law requiring husbands to render support to their families. The vagrancy cases number 1,755, and nonsupport of children was charged in 464 cases. Petit larceny was cause for arrests in 2,226 cases, violation of the health ordinances in 428, of the food law in 309, hack law 128, license law 205, police regulations 3,678, smoke law 65, dog law 73, and other minor infractions, such as fast driving 135, destroying private property 317, creating a nuisance 287, contempt of court 162, made up the remainder. The carrying of concealed weapons did not decrease over the prior year in the number of arrests, there being 252 cases, 207 of which were held by the court, as against 172 the year before. The records show that 91 whites and 161 colored carried dangerous implements in an unlawful manner. Arrests of fugitives from justice were made in 153 cases, from parents in 125, from Reform School 11, and from the Insane Asylum 21. There were 5 convictions for displaying obscene pictures, 91 arrests for conducting gambling houses or tables, and 31 for gambling, and 23 for selling liquor to minors. There was an increase of 3,000 misdemeanor cases during the year over the prior one, sustained by the courts, in a measure due to increased population and activity on the part of the guardians of the public peace.

CRIME.

There has not been an increase of crime in the District in the last year except as to violence—that is, as to character—the records in comparison showing the total number of cases on criminal charges held upon preliminary hearings was 658 as against 662. These arrests included 3 for abortion, while in 1906 there were 4 cases held upon a similar charge. Upon that of assault with intent to kill, last year 8 cases were sustained and the year before 11. The number of cases of assault with dangerous weapon, however, increased in 1907 to 70, being 22 more than for the preceding twelve months. There were 2 convictions for criminal libel in 1906 and only 1 in 1907. The cases of embezzlement reported in 1907 were 36, in 1906 43, while the cases of arrests outnumbered the complaints, 49 arrests having been

held as justified by the court. Out of 335 cases of housebreaking reported the year just closed, 186 arrests were made, the complaints being 5 less than for the prior year. In 1906 95 cases of robbery were reported and 42 were held, while in 1907 105 cases were reported and 55 cases were sustained upon first presentation. Grand larceny affords the largest field for charges, 406 cases having been recorded in 1906 and 420 in 1907. In these cases 186 arrests were had and 137 of them were sustained. It might be well to state that in many cases where there has been but technical violation individuals procure warrants and often in these and other cases where purloining is charged abandon proceedings.

In 1907 the cases of obtaining money or goods under false pretenses where arrests were had numbered 65, while the year before they were 69. Likewise with forgery, 19 cases in 1907 and 31 in 1906. It is quite evident, however, that persons are becoming more careless or that in these prosperous days they put themselves more generally in ownership of something to readily lose, as the statistics present 887 instances where property was lost or mislaid during the year 1906, while in 1907 lost or mislaid articles were reported to the police in 1,832 instances, and as valued at $25,584.38. The estimated value of money and property stolen during the year aggregated $110,819.92 and the amount recovered by the police and returned to the property clerk for disposition $102,323.65. In this particular the police were not as successful as they were the year before; that is, a larger percentage marked the amount of recovery in 1906.

There is no disputing the fact that the District is assuming the proportions of a commercial and busy community. With millions of dollars being expended in extensive improvements, with importations of railroad and other labor and a population of fully 330,000 people, many of the large municipal features incident to growth and changed conditions are yearly coming more in evidence and a lesson to that end is embodied in the record of 18 murders committed during the fiscal year just closed, an increase of 2 over the fiscal year preceding, and the largest number of crimes of that kind known in this territory in modern times. The records show the following:

1884	9	1896	8
1885	9	1897	10
1886	15	1898	15
1887	13	1899	17
1888	15	1900	15
1889	17	1901	8
1890	13	1902	14
1891	7	1903	11
1892	11	1904	11
1893	11	1905	11
1894	10	1906	16
1895	11	1907	18

This does not indicate, however, that the people are becoming more on crime intent, or that there is a general or permanent increase of crime of this kind, for the same extraordinary record followed in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, when murders for these respective years increased in number from 8 to 10, 15, and 17.

By reference to the table of criminal arrests, 910 during the year, it is convincing that conditions in the District with regard to security *to life and property* are exceedingly good, and that most of the dis-

agreeable happenings that are contended with from a police standpoint belong to the petty calendar. The territory is not the abode of professional pickpockets and burglars, and there is thorough cooperation between the courts and police in securing and awarding to any of this class those penalties which permit them to understand that there is no room for them here. A member of the craft visits the District occasionally and the pursuit for his capture is maintained continuously until credit for apprehension may be had. The modern schemer who lives by his wits, and who is looking for those who want something for nothing, occasionally preys upon our unsuspecting citizens, but this character of swindling has largely been reduced through the cooperation of the post-office authorities with the police. The bogus telephone lineman, fraudulent salesman, and the individual who robs the jeweler on pretense of purchase, and is known as the "pennyweighter," are heard from occasionally, but on the whole, and by comparison, the District is free from crimes of greater magnitude and professional criminals. Crime is always and always will be; otherwise there would be no necessity for the police as an organization against it.

THE INSANE.

Various influences operate to bring into this jurisdiction persons suffering from all kinds of hallucinations and delusions, and the police are called upon to give close attention to the unfortunate of this class. Not only are the police frequently called upon to take the initiative, but an agent of the department is charged with preparing all data and papers incident to investigations, hearings and commitments in all of them. Political or other excitement throughout the country has a tendency to bring within the District those who may regard themselves aggrieved or who can offer means for relief. Old soldiers often misled find themselves adrift under lamentable conditions. Disappointment, love, anger and revenge each and all appear as factors at times. The last fiscal year 190 arrests were made by the police upon this charge, and it is gratifying to be able to state that these figures show a decrease of 34 as compared with the year preceding. The department agent investigated in all 469 cases, a decrease of 22 when compared with the prior year, all going to indicate a change for the better.

BALL POOL ROOMS AND CLUBS.

Licenses are granted under the existing law to rooms where ball pool is played, and in the main these are patronized by boys, and youths. The game itself may be harmless, but the congregating of patrons in many cases has been followed by bottle drinking and betting on the games. In this connection persons have within the last two years incorporated so-called clubs, where pool playing may be indulged in without the presence of those who are not members, but who may become such and secure the privilege upon payment of a small fee. Once admitted, they feel that they are immune from the inspection of the public and the authorities, and instances of betting on games have come to the knowledge of the police. By this privilege the proprietors avoid the license cost on pool tables which must be paid by the *proprietor of the* open pool room, and he suffers an injus-

tice and the District a loss of revenue. There should be a law against club pool rooms, and, if such can not be secured, the annual license on pool tables employed in such rooms should be at least $25 a table. In addition, the police should be authorized to make inspections of the same at any and all times.

The law governing pool rooms provides that they shall be closed on Sunday and during the hours that barrooms are required to be closed, but there is no provision that the interior of a pool room shall be exposed to view from the street, and the clubs are open after hours and on Sundays.

In order that a proper supervision may be had by the police and suspicious places accorded a full scrutiny, like provisions should apply to the exposing of these places as maintained in that of barrooms.

On December 14, 1901, this department recommended and the Commissioners approved an amendment to the law licensing pool rooms making it unlawful for the proprietor or proprietors to suffer or permit any minor under 18 years of age to frequent or patronize the same, and that recommendation is respectfully renewed.

BILLBOARDS AND POSTERS.

The attractiveness of any city in a measure is marred by the maintenance of unsightly posters on billboards. For several years efforts have been made to reduce the offensiveness of the displays, with some success. Where posters are submitted to the authorities for criticism, it devolves upon one official to be the judge of such matters for the whole community unless taken to court, where it becomes a question for a jury. Aside from pictures which are along the line of the nude, there is a class of posters made to depict crime, hold ups, and blood-and-thunder shows which are not specially instructive to the growing girl and boy, who not infrequently study them as they would the dime novel. The boy has been known to impersonate the desperado which the poster represents. In fact, the business of placing instructive, attractive, and inoffensive illustrations and high-class mechanical work on the boards has been injured by the cheap and decidedly yellow flaming bills which too often find prominence in the public places. Neatness seems to be at a discount, and the association of billposters, be it to their credit, are not in sympathy with the efforts of advertisers to go beyond the limits of decency, and they have so declared in their conventions.

The law should regulate and relegate the sensational, misleading, and exciting object lessons that deface the billboards, that add no substantial patronage to the houses that employ them.

Portraits should not be included in the category with burglaries, killings, train wreckings, and the attempted portrayal of sensational beauty shows.

BURGLAR TOOLS.

At times when the District is largely patronized by strangers, such as during the inaugural period, the professional crook must be reckoned with, and if an individual is apprehended with burglar tools *in his possession* there is no specific law to cover the case. There *should be one,* as there is in other parts of the country, and the

penalty should be such as to remind these characters that immunity can not be enjoyed here. Often those who have criminal records are found with such tools upon their person or in their keeping.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the heated terms the police force gave special attention to sanitary conditions and under instructions from the Commissioners made a yard and alley inspection and reported upon failures to comply with the regulations. Along these lines the police endeavor to keep sidewalks free from washings of waste and earth, but only in cases where the owners of the abutting property are residents can they succeed effectually in remedying the nuisance. Service of process for court attendance can not be had on nonresidents.

BIRD AND GAME LAW.

No gunning accidents of a serious nature were recorded in the District during the year. Sportsmen availed themselves of the shooting grounds along the Potomac and Anacostia, there being few arrests for encroachment on the protected area. Quail and other wild birds have not been disturbed, although the swan and geese placed in the parks have encountered some hardships and losses through the ravages of dogs and disposition to get beyond the confines of the reservations.

The Audubon Society and Game and Fish Protective Association have been active in educating along the line of protection, and the mounted police have been aided by them in the feeding of quail and other birds during the rigid winter months when snow was on the ground.

OBSTINATE VENDERS.

The regulations provide against the occupancy of congested Pennsylvania avenue at Seventh street by fruit venders. These cartmen have little respect for the law on this subject, and not only detract from the appearance of that historic avenue, but are accountable in a large measure for the banana peels and other leavings which are found deposited in tree boxes and spaces thereabout. These dealers were fully informed on this subject years ago, and told that there was no disposition to deprive them of the privilege of using streets in the less congested localities. Nevertheless, to the disadvantage of the licensed merchants in the market and to the detriment of car passengers and pedestrians in that locality, they defy the police. They care not for small fines imposed, and immediately return to that point to violate the regulations. If the court can not be induced to insure a compliance with the regulations, by the imposition of higher penalties, the regulations promulgated for this point should be abandoned.

STREET PIANOS.

The department has for several years expressed the opinion that organ grinders and street piano players should be required to pay an annual license. While the strains which emanate from these sources

are acceptable to many, principally the children, there comes complaint from the business section. They have been in a measure answered by the police refusing permits for the use of organs and traveling pianos in any other than resident localities, and no permits are granted to women, whom, it was asserted, became solicitors for contributions in barrooms and other places where their presence should not be permitted.

VICIOUS DOGS.

There is a dog law in the District which provides that the owner of a licensed vicious animal may be held responsible for damages which may result when it bites an individual, and in addition the owner may be prosecuted and fined, and after a second conviction, upon the order of the court, the dog may be killed. There have been instances where children and others have undergone the shock and suffering which results from the keeping of biting dogs, but the matter must go before the court before an animal can be done away with, no matter how dangerous and how serious its attack. It seems hardly fair and just that the citizens should be required to wait until the owner's name is learned, a warrant procured, and trial and action of court had in cases where the results following the attack of the dog have been serious, but in such cases more expeditious action seems warranted.

Many complaints are made about barking dogs, but the police can only use moral suasion in such cases. If this does not remedy the annoyance the persons annoyed must proceed against the owners of the dogs.

PHARMACY LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The agent of the department assigned to enforce the pharmacy law made 1,206 official visits to drug stores, physicians, and places where drugs are sold or dispensed during the year, and investigated 99 cases brought to his attention through his own or other efforts. Of the investigations 18 were cases of poisoning with suicidal intent and who recovered, while 19 were with the same intent and fatal. This official made 51 arrests in the course of the year upon various charges under the pharmacy law.

The sale of cocaine has been largely reduced under the operation of the new pharmacy law, but its use continues, and there are many who dispense the drug under cover. The department renews its recommendation that an amendment be made to the pharmacy law making it a violation for anyone other than a licensed druggist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian to have in his or her passession any narcotic drug or drugs except upon the prescription of a licensed physician.

PROTECTION OF THE UNIFORM.

There should be an amendment to the police act whereby a member of the force when under formal suspension from duty for any gross violation of the regulations should be required to lay aside or surrender to his superior any badge, button, ornaments, or other *insignia* of office which he may be wearing or have in his possession. *This is recommended* in view of the fact that the uniform and but-

tons of the department have been worn in one or two instances by parties under suspension to the mortification of other members of the force, and a law could only be made to apply so far as the insignia attached thereto is concerned.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.

The necessity for the passage of a law whereby a fugitive from justice may be legally arrested and held in custody pending arrival of officers from another jurisdiction is more apparent each year. The District may secure the arrest of fugitives in other jurisdictions and have the prisoners held, but it is not so here, and members of the force assume great risk at times in doing the public a service.

There should be a law under which a warrant can be obtained in this District for the arrest and holding of a criminal who may seek refuge here, to be issued to a member of the force upon receipt of an authorized official statement from another jurisdiction that the person wanted has committed a crime there, under which the person may be detained for ten days pending the arrival of requisition and other legal instruments.

EXCISE LAW.

The law and regulations governing the conduct of licensed barrooms are generally observed, but within the last few years clubs charging a nominal membership fee have been maintained, where the privilege comes within the reach of the many, and it has given cause for complaint and police interference. The "speakeasy" and traveling unlicensed dealer is continually in evidence, and many of those engaged in this illegal trade are brought to court in the course of a year. The police have been alert in making cases, but encounter many difficulties incident to irresponsibility of witnesses and their absence at times when wanted in court.

There is a growing tendency toward the increase of the "rushing of the growler" which should be restricted, and barrooms should not be established in the residential quarters.

LIGHTS ON PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

The question of lights being maintained on all vehicles, private as well as public, was brought to the attention of the department during the year and, while the requirement now applies to fast-moving vehicles propelled by steam, gasoline, electricity, and otherwise, and not those pulled by animals, except they be licensed public vehicles for hire, it is reasonable that vehicles hired and used at public functions and where many vehicles may congregate in the nightime should be likewise safeguarded against accident and for the purposes of convenience. Under an opinion rendered by the District legal representative some years ago, however, it is questionable whether such a regulation could be provided as would withstand contention in court. That opinion reads as follows:

A regulation requiring all vehicles running in the public streets, irrespective of the business in which they are engaged, be provided with lamps at night would be unreasonable. The necessity for lamps is not the same as to all vehicles. *Lamps on vehicles* at night are practically necessary in order that

riders may be able to see and avoid such obstructions as would either throw them or injure bicycles. It is unusual to require vehicles in the streets at night to be provided with lamps unless such vehicles are engaged in traffic, such, for example, as hackney carriages or coaches engaged in the transportation of passengers for hire.

This opinion was rendered prior to the use of motor vehicles in the District and only public and private horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles were considered.

NO SNOW LAW.

There is no law which can be effectively enforced against snow on the sidewalk. The great majority of the citizens, however, through pride or for protection, remove snow and ice from their front walks. There are many nonresidents, on the other hand, who own large vacant properties and who make no provision against contingencies of this kind. In some of the public-spirited cities of the West, where snow falls are frequent, business men and residents have portable wooden walks which are placed in position following falls of snow, and the plan possesses much merit.

REGULAR, PARK, AND CROSSING POLICE.

There is no place in the country where the police responsibilities are divided as they are in this jurisdiction. The Government parks and reservations are under private watchmen or park policemen, a force of limited number, and these employees render a commendable support to the Metropolitan organization. The railway intersections are guarded by special policemen paid by the railroad companies, but are under the supervision of the Metropolitan department. These two forces, generally attentive to duty, perform a service similar to that of the regular establishment, except as to the patrol of extended beats and "doing reserve." They are not required to respond as such to fires and in other sudden emergencies, as are the regulars, but police at posts or within limited area. It would be more appropriate, and at times save confusion, were these auxiliaries or organizations included under the law in the Metropolitan police department, upon the same footing and under the same directing agency and regulations.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The carrying of concealed weapons has not diminished. The fact should not be lost sight of that danger always attends the presence of a loaded gun in a thickly populated community, and it is not the fault of the one who shoots and wounds another that murder was not committed. During police investigations difficulty is often experienced by reason of the fact that the cheaper revolvers are not numbered and recorded by the manufacturer under his name and by the party making sales. The law should require that all firearms made for sale, in the District at least, should be distinctly marked and recorded at time of sale, and the name of the purchaser, to be verified before consummation of sale.

It is not unusual for police officers and detectives from outside *jurisdictions to* visit the District of Columbia in pursuit of criminals

or while investigating circumstances surrounding criminal cases on which they may be engaged. These representatives carry arms at times, as do the members of this department when they are sent elsewhere in connection with their employment. In most of the States and municipalities the laws are such as to exempt any member of a police department, sheriff of a county, or other peace officer who may go so armed from arrest or interference on the part of the authorities in the community where they may be temporarily on duty, and the same exemption should prevail in the District of Columbia. It is well known by those who have had experience that there is necessity for such officers being armed at all times, whether at home or abroad, and a technical enforcement of the law here would prove embarrassing to the District officers by retaliation. Therefore I have to recommend that the concealed-weapon law be amended so as to prevent officers of the law from other localities being amenable to its operation.

MANY DUTIES.

In the performance of special miscellaneous work during the fiscal year the police have rendered a good accounting. They reported upon 3,989 accidents, took up 379 estray animals, found 16 abandoned infants and restored them to parents or legal guardians, 37 drowned bodies were cared for, 5,894 dead animals reported for removal, presented 2,577 instances of broken pavements and 2,439 dangerous holes, 214 dangerous buildings, and 20 dangerous bridges. Doors and windows of the citizens' residences were found open and secured in 2,202 cases, and they attended 755 times at fires. They found 1,441 persons sick in the street and rendered assistance, examined 8,049 permits, advised the water department of 584 damaged water mains and 713 water pipes. They entered up nearly 12,000 gas, electric, and naphtha lights not burning, attended inquests, and reported 29 suicides. These include but a part of what furnished material for special reports.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION.

The major and superintendent of this department was elected president of the International Police Association at its annual meeting and feels that in this the District shares the honor, for no agency has been more largely instrumental in bringing about a cooperation among the police authorities of the country, if not the world, than this institution, and all that can be gained through this association beyond a personal acquaintance among its members must redound to the protection of society generally and to those communities in particular which are represented within its membership.

AUTHORIZED GUIDES.

The latter part of the year the District was visited by thousands of tourists en route to or returning from the Jamestown Exposition, and no loss of life or property of consequence among the many visitors was chronicled by the police. On the other hand, the police accorded to the strangers within our gates every civility and protection. In this connection there has come to the notice of the police the fact that

certain persons have represented themselves as "authorized guides." No such authority is or can be conferred by the government and the term used is misleading. It would be to the advantage of all interests if a regulation was promulgated making the wearing of such insignia an offense. The police are instructed to enforce the law as far as it may be done against those of this class who misrepresent themselves in this respect.

OBLIGED FOR COURTESIES.

The department is under obligations to Hon. J. N. Harper, president, and William F. Gude, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who, with the citizens composing that body, extended courtesies to the visiting chiefs of police of the country during their visits to the Capitol on their way to the Jamestown Exposition in June.

The thanks of the department are extended to the United States attorney and his assistants, to the corporation counsel and his representatives, and to the officials of the various Government and District institutions for uniform courtesies and cooperation.

RICH'D SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

Some of the special orders issued and revived.

July 1, 1906.—Relative to use of fireworks July 4, 1906.

July 4, 1906.—Daily inspection to be made of station houses in order that everything is in proper order at all times

July 6, 1906.—Members of the force must comply with the regulation regarding the wearing of black ties and white shirts.

July 6, 1906.—Relative to the failure of members of the force to pay for their uniform as required.

July 13, 1906.—Attention invited to the new law regulating the speed of automobiles and other vehicles in the District of Columbia with direction to enforce the same fairly and intelligently.

July 20, 1906.—Members of the force directed to cooperate with the health authorities in seeing that public and private alleys, back yards, cellars, and areaways are free from insanitary matter.

July 23, 1906.—Give special attention where public playgrounds are located.

July 25, 1906.—Make house to house inspection and report all premises having box privies.

August 8, 1906.—In transmitting telephone messages to the central bureau give details of importance.

August 11, 1906.—Mounted officers directed to be neat and tidy in appearance, avoiding disarrangement of their clothing, bad appearance of equipments, saddles, bridles, etc.

August 19, 1906.—In case juveniles are placed under arrest, or notified to appear in court, have the father or mother, or person having the care and custody of the child, notified to appear in court.

August 24, 1906.—In case the nature of a call from a patrol box can not be ascertained, but where the location of the box is known, the patrol wagon must respond.

August 28, 1906.—See that the game law is strictly enforced.

August 31, 1906.—All officers when on duty to wear their uniforms unless specially detailed in citizen's clothes for emergency work.

September 7, 1906.—Order relative to target practice.

September 10, 1906.—Directions given to enforce spitting regulations.

September 14, 1906.—Members of the force while in the performance of duty must maintain decorum, command of temper, be patient and discreet, and refrain from using harsh, violent, profane, or insolent language.

September 14, 1906.—Special attention to be given the throwing of fruit skins and vegetable matter on the street and sidewalks.

September 15, 1906—Members of the force to be at schoolhouses at recess and opening and closing hours.

October 6, 1906.—Order relative to drill.

October 6, 1906.—Also order regarding the parade of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

October *19, 1906.*—Prevent children from jumping on and off street cars.

October 28, 1906.—Give special attention to the fast running of street cars, especially in the suburban sections.

October 29, 1906.—Halloween order against persons indulging in disorder.

November 1, 1906.—Relative to the failure of members of the force to pay for their uniforms as required.

November 2, 1906.—Police officers have no authority to swear to informations charging violations of the health ordinances.

November 3, 1906.—Annual inspection.

November 5, 1906.—Instructions to the special street railroad crossing policemen regarding their duties.

November 13, 1906.—Particular attention to be given the "hobo" or "tramp" element.

November 16, 1906.—Prevent fast and reckless driving.

November 17, 1906.—Members of the force to make prompt report to families and friends of persons who are injured or are sick and who may be taken to hospitals or other places; this in view of relieving the anxiety of those most interested.

November 18, 1906.—Revival of order that members of the force shall examine windows, doors, and back gates in the nighttime.

November 26, 1906.—Police directed to make thorough investigation into the conduct of employment agencies in order to see that the law is observed both in letter and spirit.

December 4, 1906.—Captains directed to permit patrol wagons to make response to emergency calls made by the public which may be contiguous or immediately across the precinct boundaries.

December 6, 1906.—Revival of order relative to officers being in the vicinity of schools.

December 8, 1906.—Prevent the soliciting of money on the public streets by means of Christmas greetings—no indiscriminate begging on the streets to be permitted.

December 12, 1906.—Enforce the law regarding the speed of motor vehicles.

December 21, 1906.—Order to regulate the conduct of persons in the trade centers during the holiday season.

December 25, 1906.—The greetings of the Major and Superintendent to the members of the force.

January 5, 1907.—Enforce the regulations relative to lights on automobiles.

January 7, 1907.—Prevent children on roller skates hanging on street cars or rear of vehicles drawn by horses.

January 9, 1907.—Require a strict compliance with the regulation pertaining to the throwing of paper and bills, etc., in the streets.

January 20, 1907.—Members of the force having cases in police court shall be present at 9 o'clock.

January 22, 1907.—Revival of order relative to enforcing the spitting regulation.

January 23, 1907.—Enforce the law relative to the protection of buildings where the same are defaced with sticks or metal articles.

January 23, 1907.—Also revival of orders to the special street railroad crossing policemen regarding their duty at the street car intersections.

January 30, 1907.—Collateral to be taken in cases where persons are charged with being engaged in "crap" games.

February 9, 1907.—General orders issued regarding civility and discretion on the part of members of the bicycle detail in enforcing the regulations.

February 25, 1907.—General orders relative to the appearance of the men as to their helmets, clothing, and equipments.

March 15, 1907.—Attention to be given to trees in order to see that they are not damaged.

March 23, 1907.—Members of the force instructed as to the importance of preventing the destruction of birds in the District of Columbia.

March 26, 1907.—Instructions for Easter.

April 6, 1907.—Order relative to the taking of the census.

April 8, 1907.—Regulations to be enforced regarding newsboys crying their papers, especially on Sundays.

April 11, 1907.—Prompt and detailed reports to be made of accidents wherein the District of Columbia may be liable.

April 24, 1907.—Suburban territory to be carefully supervised with a view to punishing those who may kill birds, squirrels, and other animals.

May 17, 1907.—Report to be made of all halls where entertainments are being held, the proprietors of which have not applied for license.

May 20, 1907.—Full understanding of precinct affairs must be had by the superior officers in command.

May 28, 1907.—Protection of decorations on the various statues in the District of Columbia.

June 6, 1907.—Strict neutrality must be observed in the matter of the commissioning of private watchmen.

June 11, 1907.—Enforce the law relative to barber shops being open on Sundays.

June 26, 1907.—Sergeants must not spend too much time patrolling with the privates.

June 30, 1907.—In regard to the use of fireworks on July 4, 1907.

Census, by precincts, taken April 10, 1907.

Precinct	White.							
	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 years to 21.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	77	230	1,159	8,130	9,596	4,968	4,628	9,596
Second	408	1,420	4,691	18,213	24,732	11,335	13,397	24,732
Third	284	984	3,534	14,304	19,106	8,360	10,746	19,106
Fourth	458	1,631	5,327	12,351	19,767	10,135	9,632	19,767
Fifth	712	2,649	9,123	24,587	37,071	19,353	17,718	37,071
Sixth	265	890	3,027	12,519	16,701	8,613	8,088	16,701
Seventh	354	1,387	4,942	10,137	16,820	7,926	8,894	16,820
Eighth	499	1,638	6,127	18,373	26,637	11,942	14,695	26,637
Ninth	684	2,788	10,295	21,766	35,533	17,185	18,348	35,533
Tenth	486	1,814	6,474	18,666	27,440	12,911	14,529	27,440
Grand total, exclusive of transients	4,227	15,431	54,699	159,046	233,403	112,728	120,675	233,403
Total of transients			4	3,492	3,496	2,149	1,347	3,496

Precinct.	Colored.								Children not attending school, 7 years and over and under 15 years.					
									White.			Colored.		
	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 years to 21.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	11	32	150	906	1,099	458	641	1,099	2	....	2	....	2	2
Second	294	1,060	2,921	9,567	13,842	6,219	7,623	13,842	5	4	9	20	25	45
Third	214	789	2,869	10,247	14,119	5,976	8,143	14,119	2	....	2	4	14	18
Fourth	333	1,059	3,259	9,183	13,834	6,548	7,286	13,834	14	17	31	15	12	27
Fifth	234	975	3,126	7,591	11,926	5,797	6,129	11,926	21	29	50	26	12	38
Sixth	82	302	908	3,352	4,734	2,348	2,386	4,734	7	2	9	9	3	12
Seventh	122	401	1,408	3,383	5,314	2,318	2,996	5,314	15	12	27	6	2	8
Eighth	409	1,143	4,185	11,353	17,090	7,515	9,575	17,090	8	8	16	18	16	34
Ninth	215	777	2,667	4,750	8,409	4,000	4,409	8,409	5	6	11	8	9	17
Tenth	117	387	1,624	3,693	5,821	2,341	3,480	5,821	8	11	19	15	20	35
Grand total, exclusive of transients	2,031	6,925	23,207	64,025	96,188	43,520	52,668	96,188	87	89	176	121	115	236
Total of transients			3	35	38	36	2	38						

Census, by precincts, taken April 10, 1907—Continued.

Precinct.	1907.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
First	10,695	12,417	.....	1,722
Second	38,574	38,477	97	.....
Third	33,225	32,371	854	.....
Fourth	33,601	34,630	.....	1,029
Fifth	48,997	48,634	363	.....
Sixth	21,435	24,059	.....	2,624
Seventh	22,134	22,318	.....	184
Eighth	43,727	41,026	2,701	.....
Ninth	43,942	41 453	2,489	.....
Tenth	33,261	31,050	2,211	.....
Total	329,591	326,435	8,715	5,559

Total white (census of 1907)	233,403
Total colored (census of 1907)	96,188
Grand total (census of 1907)	329,591
Grand total (census of 1906)	326,435
Increase	3,156

SUMMARY.

White:	
Males	112,728
Females	120,675
Total	233,403
Colored:	
Males	43,520
Females	52,668
Total	96,188
Males:	
White	112,728
Colored	43,520
Total	156,248
Females:	
White	120,675
Colored	52,668
Total	173,343
Excess of females over males:	
White	7,947
Colored	9,148
Total	17,095
Children not attending school, 7 years and over and under 15 years:	
White—	
Males	87
Females	89
Total	176
Colored—	
Males	121
Females	115
Total	236

Population of numbered squares in city of Washington, exclusive of alleys:	
White	179,087
Colored	63,193
Population of alleys in city of Washington:	
White	1,475
Colored	14,465
Population of county of Washington, exclusive of alleys:	
White	52,841
Colored	18,131
Population of alleys in county of Washington:	
White	0
Colored	399
Total population	329,591

Horses, wagons, vans, and harness in the police department, June 30, 1907.

	Horses.	Wagons.	Vans.	Sets of harness.
First precinct	2	1	.....	2
Second precinct	3	1	.....	2
Third precinct	3	1	.....	2
Fourth precinct	4	1	.....	2
Fifth precinct	2	1	.....	2
Sixth precinct	2	1	.....	2
Seventh precinct	3	1	.....	3
Eighth precinct	2	1	.....	2
Ninth precinct	2	1	.....	2
Tenth precinct	3	1	.....	3
Substation, Anacostia	1	1	.....	1
House of Detention	3	1	1	5
School street stables	5	1	3	6
Harbor precinct	.....	2	.....	2
Extra	.....	4	.....	.....
Major and superintendent	.....	1	.....	1
Total	35	20	4	51

Cost of forage, shoeing, and repairs to harness and wagons.

	Forage.	Shoeing.	Repairs to wagons and harness.
First precinct	$224.01	$63.50	$91 50
Second precinct	301.51	59.25	24.87
Third precinct	206.51	52.00	85.23
Fourth precinct (and two horses at School street stable)	382.62	184.75	111.57
Fifth precinct	231.23	46.00	17.95
Sixth precinct	383.37	87.00	145.52
Seventh precinct	299.99	81.75	26.39
Eighth precinct	244.68	40.75	12.24
Ninth precinct	268.87	36.00	9.77
Tenth precinct	428.68	58.51	13.23
Substation, Anacostia	247.57	33.25	14.80
School street stable, contingent expenses	260.30		
Harbor precinct	108.35	18.00	74.50
School street stable, transportation of prisoners	381.16	109.50	650.39
House of Detention	328.26	79.78	224.27
Morgue	26.04		
Extra wagons, harness, etc			166.90
Total	4,332.15	950.04	1,670.23

Two horses were purchased; cost, $472.

Total cost of shoeing, forage, the purchase of horses, and repairs to wagons and harness, $7,424.42.

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

No. of assessment.	Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
	MEN'S BRANCH.			
268	John P. Hinkel	Anna M. Hinkel	May 18, 1906	$756.00
269	Joseph W. Everly	Margaret T. Everly	May 22, 1906	754.00
270	Adam Stenhouse	Fanny Stenhouse	Aug. 12, 1906	755.00
271	Augustus Brown	Alice V. Brown et al	Nov. 17, 1906	832.00
272	Samuel Wilson	Julianna Wilson	Nov. 20, 1906	831.00
273	Charles R. Vernon	Fannie A. Vernon	Nov. 27, 1906	829.00
274	Samuel A. Groff	Louisa C. Groff	Jan. 7, 1907	829.00
275	Charles Speer	Mary A. Speer	Feb. 3, 1907	827.00
276	Michael J. Flynn	Effie Flynn	Feb. 8, 1907	829.00
277	Francis F. McCathran	Mary E. McCathran	Mar. 13, 1907	823.00
278	Augustus L. Schultze	Caroline M. Schultze	May 16, 1907	828.00
279	Richard O. Prather	Ulysses Prather et al	June 14, 1907	1,000.00
280	John Dailey	Jane Dailey	June 28, 1907	1,000.00
	Total			10,893.00
	WOMEN'S BRANCH.			
60	Catherine C. Steinbraker	Charles H. Steinbraker	June 30, 1906	273.00
61	Henrietta Hackett	Frank W. Hackett	July 1, 1906	272.00
62	Kate Mattingly	Joseph W. Mattingly	Sept. 4, 1906	272.00
63	Margaret J. Riley	William T. Riley	Sept. 21, 1906	271.50
64	Catharine Murphy	Charles H. Murphy	....do.....	272.00
65	Sarah A. Witt	Lee R. Witt	Dec. 15, 1906	281.00
66	Elizabeth Acton	Joseph Acton	Jan. 22, 1907	283.00
67	Jeannette Addison	Charles E. Addison	Mar. 3, 1907	284.50
68	Lena M. Williams	George H. Williams	Apr. 18, 1907	284.00
	Total			2,493.00

IN MEMORIAM.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1907.

CAPTAIN: It is with sincere sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force the death of Private M. J. *Flynn, which occurred* suddenly at his late residence on the 8th instant.

Private Flynn was appointed a member of the force July 1, 1887, and for many years prior to his death was detailed for duty at the police court. He was an honest, conscientious officer and by his genial disposition endeared himself to all those with whom he came in contact. His death will be mourned by his many friends, and his career should be emulated.

In deference to the wishes of his family the usual detail will be omitted.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1907.

It is with profound sorrow that your major and superintendent announces to the members of the force and the department the sad death, after a long illness, of Capt. F. F. McCathran, the commander, at the time of his demise, of the Fifth police precinct.

Captain McCathran was appointed a member of the force May 21, 1868; promoted to sergeant January 13, 1876; advanced to lieutenant January 26, 1891, and became a captain July 1, 1906, under the "reorganization act."

Throughout his thirty-eight years' service in the police department he was held in high esteem by his associates and had the confidence of the public. He was modest, intelligent, and courageous, and his career was marked by many acts of kindness as well as firm devotion to official duty.

Aside from embodying the many good qualities which characterize a fair-minded officer and reputable citizen, he enjoyed the further distinction of having rendered his country service during the civil war.

In respect to his memory, a detail of members of the force consisting of 2 sergeants and 32 privates will be present at his late residence, 511 Tenth street SE., at 2 o'clock, p. m., Friday, March 15, 1907, and there report to Inspector F. E. Cross, who will be assisted by Acting Captain Anderson, and be in attendance upon the funeral and observe the placing of the remains in their final resting place.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1907.

CAPTAIN: The major and superintendent is pained to announce to the members of the force the death of Private L. B. Ray, which occurred on the 22d instant at his late residence.

Private Ray, after a service of some years at headquarters, was appointed a station keeper in the department September 10, 1898, and served with credit to himself and the department up to the time of his death. He was a kind, loving, and attentive father, and his loss will be mourned by them and his many friends.

In obedience to the wishes of the bereaved family, no detail will be ordered.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following communications, selected from many received by the department, testify to the general efficiency of the force and the conduct of the members thereof:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 31, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the police force of the Sixth precinct, through you, for their very prompt and efficient services in responding to the call for assistance at 428 New Jersey avenue NW., when Mr. and Mrs. James Chamberledge were saved from asphyxiation. Within less than five minutes after notice was given, policemen were at the

house and the intelligent and energetic measures which they employed alone saved the aged couple, who are well-known and respected citizens of this locality.

I am very glad to make this acknowledgment of the faithful service performed, and to assure you that the residents of this section appreciate the manly and courteous attention which they always receive at the hands of the Sixth precinct policemen.

Very truly, yours,

Mrs. A. BUEHUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to give you herewith a copy of resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge, International Order of Good Templars of the District of Columbia, at its last session held in this city, December 8, 11, and 12, and to ask that you pardon an unavoidable delay in forwarding this to you.

"*Resolved*, That this grand lodge heartily indorses the action of Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of the police of this District, looking to the enactment, if possible, of a law prohibiting any persons, excepting physicians, from furnishing intoxicating liquors to minors, believing that such a law is necessary to curtail the rapidly growing evil of intemperance among the youth of our city.

"That we further commend Major Sylvester for his stand against billposting in the District, believing that billposting has grown to such an extent as to disfigure the city, to offend the sense of decency of our people, and to taint the morals of the young.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and one also to the chief of police."

Respectfully,

F. D. YOWELL,
Grand Secretary.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Troy, N. Y., February 9, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of your department for 1906, received by me this day. I wish to congratulate you on the excellent showing made by your department and the able and interesting report as presented.

Very truly, yours,

M. E. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief of Police.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
Brookline, Mass., February 10, 1907.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I am in receipt by this morning's mail of a copy of your annual report for the year 1906, for which please accept my thanks.

Many of your valuable recommendations to your Board of Commissioners which I have found in your previous reports, and which are also contained in the present one, I have adopted with benefit in my own department.

Trusting to have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance at the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in June next, and with assurances of my esteemed regard, I am,

Yours, very truly,

ALONZO W. COREY,
Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
Richmond, Ky., February 12, 1907.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your very complete report for 1906, for which please accept my thanks and best wishes.

May you live long enough to send out many more as good, and hoping to meet you at Jamestown during the summer, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES H. ALLMAN,
Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
Cleveland, Ohio, February 15, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR: Your annual report for the year last past at hand, and I beg to advise you that I have looked the same over very carefully, and find many new and interesting features in the construction of your reports which I think will materially assist many other chiefs of police in the construction of their annual reports. I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

FRED KOHLER,
Chief of Police.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
Birmingham, Ala., February 16, 1907.

DEAR SIR: I received your annual report some days ago; however this is the first time I have had an opportunity of thanking you for same. I wish to sincerely congratulate you on the completeness of this report, and the great showing it makes for your excellent department; I always refer to your report from time to time during the year, as it affords such good points for anyone to profit by.

Taking this occasion to wish you a happy and prosperous New Year, I beg to remain,

Yours, very truly,

W. E. WIEB,
Chief of Police.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ga., February 16, 1907.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I have just finished reading your annual report for the year 1906, showing the work accomplished by your police department. Your report is splendidly gotten up and very instructive, covering every detail of police work. Please accept my thanks for the copy and rest assured that your kind remembrance is appreciated.

With kind regards, your friend,

WILEY WILLIAMS,
Chief of Police.

GOOD WORK.

The almost complete elimination of the crime of pocket picking from the District of Columbia constitutes one of the notable achievements of Major Sylvester's administration as chief of police, one which deserves the commendation of every citizen of the national capital. The popularity of this city with tourists, who flock here summer and winter in ever-increasing numbers, would make it a paradise for pickpockets were it not for the efficiency of the police and the stern manner in which a few of the gentry who have been apprehended in this town have been treated in the past.

An average of 24,000 persons visited Mount Vernon during each of the three months of July, August, and September, and it is entirely probable that an equal number of strangers visited Washington, either for sight-seeing or business purposes, who did not get to the historic home of the first President. Despite this fact, however, only an infinitesimal number of pockets were picked, practically no one was swindled by confidence men, and few, if any, strangers within our gates suffered from violations of the law of any description. The showing is a remarkable one, especially when it is reflected that in numbers the police force is far from adequate.

The chief of police has earnestly recommended that his force be increased by 100 men, and the recommendation should be granted. The population of the District is growing rapidly, and the outlying territory converted from farms to suburbs has increased with rapid strides during the last few years. The thinly settled portions of the city call for the exercise of the greatest vigilance on the part of the police, and this growth has entailed much extra work.

The fact that the present force is rendering excellent service in the face of obstacles should not be made the occasion of complacently neglecting the recommendations of Major Sylvester. It is entirely possible to work a willing horse to death, but it is far from good policy, and the services of an efficient chief and a hard-working police force should be rewarded with prompt compliance with the recommendations of that chief, especially when they are of a character which appeals to every observer as based on conservatism and common sense.

POST.

"LET THEM LOOK THE FINEST."

The order of Major Sylvester that members of the police force shall hereafter pay even more attention than heretofore to neatness of attire will touch a sympathetic chord in the breast of every citizen who has pride in the national capital. This should be the show city—the model municipality—of the country, and, in the opinion of many, may be so designated to-day, so that in reference to every detail of our outward appearance it is proper and, indeed, imperative that we should take infinite pains. It is not too much to insist that our sidewalks and driveways should be the smoothest and cleanest—which now they are not—our parks the trimmest, our white wings the whitest, our skies the most smokeless.

In some of these particulars we have made considerable progress, although it must be admitted we are not in all respects, to a startling degree, conspicuous for municipal tidiness.

So far as our police force is concerned, it has for some years presented a praiseworthy appearance from every point of view. Its members are well set up, their uniforms have, as a whole, seemed to fit with something approaching military precision, and in dignity of carriage and alertness of pose they have seemed to just about fill all reasonable requirements.

There was but one item in regard to which they were not absolutely perfect. Their uniforms occasionally lacked the final touch to fit them for the notable social functions in whose neighborhood, during the winter season, it is often the policeman's happy lot to hover. It was in reference to the æsthetic requirements of these occasions that Major Sylvester issued his recent order.

It is well. Already our police were neat enough for ordinary purposes. But now, always prepared for any function, they will inspire further confidence in the public mind. The violet is an insignificant object nestling in timorous beauty by the purling brook. Yet in the view of the strolling lover of nature it fills the forest solitude with living light. Even thus the speckless policeman of the National Capital will enchant the sight-seeing sojourner and fling fresh luster around familiar monuments of national greatness.

HERALD.

"OUR POLICE FORCE."

Major Sylvester, the capital city's efficient and popular chief of police, displays his customary zeal for the good of the service in his order calling attention to a paragraph of the police manual which requires the members of the force to properly attend to their attire. It is not a trivial matter to which the chief alludes when he says that "details to functions and indoor public assemblages have recently been made where members of the force appeared in discolored helmets and coats, collars disarranged, the appearance of these members being in contrast with that of other members of the force." Not only the reputation of the chief and his force, but that of the local government and the community is affected by a display of slovenliness on the part of officers "detailed to functions" or in any of their customary everyday duties. The appearance of the police goes far toward giving a city a good or a bad name. And it is especially important in the one city that belongs to all the people of the United States and in the government of which all the people of all the States participate that the police should make such an appearance as to favorably impress strangers. It is not well to forget or ignore the fact that Washington is the home of the representatives of all foreign nations and is visited by vast numbers of the leading citizens of foreign countries. If we did not owe it as a courtesy to them, it would still be due to our own self-respect to avoid such an exhibition as that which Major Sylvester rebukes. As a rule, however, the appearance of our police is admirable, and their performance of duty worthy of all praise.

POST.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
Newark, N. J., March 6, 1907.

DEAR SIR: Your communication explanatory of the methods employed in your detective bureau, and blanks pertaining thereto, received.

Allow me to thank you and to express my appreciation of same; there are *several of which* I shall make use in this bureau.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. ADAMS, Chief of Police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 7, 1907.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I wish to thank you and the men whom you sent yesterday to do duty as an escort, for the admirable manner in which they performed their work. Notwithstanding the terrific rain, they stuck to their post like true soldiers, and won the good opinion of each and every one interested in the affair. It was an object lesson to our guests.

Sincerely, yours,

SIMON WOLF.

WASHINGTON SÄNGERBUND,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1907.

DEAR MAJOR: We wish to return our thanks for your admirable service during the visit of our guests from Vienna. The bicycle force were in evidence throughout, and, notwithstanding the heavy downpour, did their duty like soldiers. They are a credit to you and the city.

Very sincerely, yours,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
By GEO. W. SPIER, *Chairman.*

NORTHEAST WASHINGTON CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1907.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Your favor of the 8th instant, with census statistics of population of the eastern and northeastern sections of the District, is at hand. The information is just what I desired, and from the care of your officers who were engaged in the enumeration I judge is as nearly correct as possible.

This information will no doubt be of valuable service to the association and to me as its representative, and I desire to express my sincere thanks for your kindness, which I feel sure would be concurred in by the association.

With high personal regards, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

EVAN H. TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 13, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Coachman's Union we beg to thank you for the services of the police on the occasion of our annual ball on May 9 last, and for their and your courtesy on that occasion.

The officers and members deeply appreciate these considerations.

COACHMAN'S UNION,
Aid Association No. 1.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1907.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Permit me to thank you for your courtesy in making arrangements for the order at the White Lot drill yesterday. Everything went splendidly, and I beg that you will express to Captain Boyle and the officers under his command our hearty appreciation of their effective services.

Again thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very respectfully,

P. M. HUGHES,
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me in behalf of the schools to tender to you thanks for your courteous treatment in the competitive drill by furnishing officers for escort and duty on the grounds.

I take this opportunity to beg you to convey to Captain Doyle our thanks for the energy and efficiency displayed by himself and men in maintaining order during the drill.

Very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 30, 1907.*

SIR: Acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, I wish to thank you for the improved conditions on the Bladensburg road.

The officers who have been engaged in apprehending violators of the speed regulations deserve a great deal of credit, and more especially the man who was on duty near the Reform School grounds on the nights of May 21 and 22.

I saw him on several occasions trying to overtake automobiles that were traveling at a high rate of speed, and the fact that he did not catch them was no fault of his, but that they were going at such a terrific rate of speed. All have done excellent service in breaking up the speeding and keeping the frequenters of the resorts beyond the District line within bounds of decency; and not only myself, but all the residents of the Bladensburg road, are truly grateful.

While formerly numerous tramps have stopped at my house, begging for a lunch, my wife informs me that none have stopped there for about two weeks.

Again thanking you for the service that you have rendered, I am,

Very truly,

A. C. CHATFIELD,
2800 Bladensburg Road, District of Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS, BOARD OF CONTROL, MASONIC FAIR,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1907.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to announce to you, and through you to your officers, the thanks of the board of control of the Masonic Fair for the very valuable assistance rendered by you and through your organization, as chief of police, for the safety and comfort of our people who visited the Masonic Fair. We desire in this connection to thank through you Captain Sullivan and the officers in his charge during the many nights of the fair for the courtesy extended to us from them from time to time. We found him ever ready to perform his duty, always pleasant and agreeable and courteous while performing the duty of an officer in the interest of good order and law; still, with it all, it was gratifying to know that any request made by him always came with a pleasant smile.

We found your officers in attendance at the fair agreeable, polite, and courteous, and we therefore desire to thank you personally, and through you to them and with special thanks to brothers Thomas P. Morgan, vice-chairman, and Edwin B. Hesse, secretary.

Again thanking you for your kindness and courtesy, beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

BOARD OF CONTROL, MASONIC FAIR, 1907,
B. F. SMITH, *President.*

GEORGETOWN VISITATION CONVENT,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1907.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: We appreciate your kindness very much, and we want to express our gratitude to the two good officers who watched our academy so faithfully during the commencement exercises.

Very sincerely,

SISTER M DE CHANTAL KEMP,
Of the Visitation B. V. M. D. S. B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: The city of Washington ought to be extremely proud of your being elected for the eighth time as president of your organization. It shows without any doubt in what high esteem you are held away from home as well as in your own city. I want you to accept my congratulations and I want to say that I feel personally proud of your reelection.

With kind regards, yours, sincerely, ISAAC GANS.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1907.

DEAR SIR: The Masonic Temple Association desire to express to you their appreciation of your perfect police arrangements on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the proposed new temple, and it was especially gratifying to the officers of the association to observe that you graced the occasion by your presence.

Fraternally, yours,

THOS. P. MORGAN,
Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1907.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Please accept my hearty congratulations on your eighth election to the presidency of the International Police Chiefs' Association.

Appreciating the fact that this is an honor well merited by yourself, and a distinct honor to the District of Columbia in having one of its citizens at the head of this important organization, I wish you all the success possible in your future administration. I beg to remain,

Sincerely, yours,

WM. F. GUDE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1907.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I want to congratulate you most heartily upon the success of your meeting at Jamestown Exposition and the honors which came to you there. I think you know that no one appreciates all your valuable service and the public recognition of it more than I do.

With kindest regards, sincerely, yours,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 25, 1907.*

DEAR MAJOR: It is with great satisfaction that we learn of your reelection to the office of president of the Association of Police Chiefs of America.

As this honor has been conferred upon you for the eighth time, it speaks for itself as attesting your worth and qualification for the position intrusted to you, in which we wish you much success.

Very truly, yours,

S. KANN, SONS & CO.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1907.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express to you, and through you to your officers, the thanks of the hospital for the good order and quiet preserved in the vicinity of the hospital on July 4. I wish to assure you again of the appreciation of the courtesy extended by your department to the hospital.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. R. PHILLIPS, *Superintendent.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1907.*

DEAR MAJOR: The summer outings committee is very grateful to you and to your department for the cordial, effective assistance which is rendered to Camp Good Will by Officers Owens and Clifford. These men have taken a most cordial interest in the work and have done a great deal to assist the camp workers in caring for the needy children and mothers accommodated at this outing center. Their cooperation has not been perfunctory or limited, but has included many kind acts of generous helpfulness which are earnestly appreciated by all the workers and guests at Camp Good Will and by members of the summer outings committee.

Gratefully, yours,

CHARLES F. WELLER,
General Secretary.
(For Summer Outings Committee.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1907.*

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I received official notice of my increase of pension yesterday, and I do wish to express to you my sincere and earnest appreciation of your kindness in securing this for me. You are truly a friend to the old officers and to the families of those who have passed away, and my daughter joins me in thanking you for this very great kindness.

Believe me, most gratefully, yours, MARGARET A. KENNER.

[Copy of extract from letter dated September 30, 1907. The original has been sent to the Engineer Department.]

* * * * * * *

While highly commending the efficiency of our police force, as at present constituted, still we feel that this particular service has not received in the past sufficient appropriations for the increase of the force to keep pace with our rapidly growing city. Especially is this true of that section of the city wherein the limits of our association are confined, and for that reason we would recommend that the Commissioners use their best efforts to induce Congress to make a largely increased appropriation for this particular service of the District government.

W. P. ARMSTRONG,
President North Washington Citizens' Association.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
September 30, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter answering mine of recent date, in which I inquired as to how the pawn-shop question is dealt with in your city. I am very much obliged for your information, which will be very useful to me in dealing with the question here.

I am, very truly, yours, AUTHUR WOODS,
Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 3, 1907.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I wish to express to you in the warmest terms my sincere and deep gratitude for the perfect arrangements made and carried out for our great service at Mount St. Albans on last Sunday. So far as I have been able to ascertain there was no accident or incident or crime of the pettiest character to mar the order and the beauty of our great day.

I feel that it was your long experience in handling great crowds and in managing great functions and your entire competence for such a position that backed up the ecclesiastical and ceremonial preparations made by myself and my chaplains and their helpers that gave us what many of the bishops are telling me was unquestionably the greatest religious service in American history.

May I ask you to be so kind as to express to those of the police who helped you on this occasion my great appreciation of their courtesy, patience, and efficient service in connection with the many different and unusual duties of last Sunday.

I am sure that our diocese and our city have acquired for themselves great glory and credit for their hospitality and efficiency, and that you by right have a large share in this credit and glory.

It was my wish to have assured you of my appreciation and thanks earlier, but my duties in entertaining the Lord Bishop of London in Washington and the opening of the general convention of our church here in Richmond has scarcely left me a moment to breathe since Sunday.

With my best regards,

Ever faithfully, yours, HENRY H. SATTERLEE,
Bishop of Washington.

OFFICE OF CHIEF POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1907.

SIR: I am pleased to advise you that my bicycle has been recovered through the efforts of the detective bureau of your office.

Thanking you for your prompt and courteous attention, I remain,

Very respectfully,

J. H. LUTHY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: I see where you recommend an inebriate asylum, where persons addicted to drink and drugs can be treated and cured. I have visited the insane asylum and saw many who were addicted to the drink and drug habit placed in with maniacs. That does not seem right, but they say there is no other place for them.

Now, Major, may God bless you and help you to get your recommendation through, for it is sadly needed in this and every other city. Fine men and women could be saved by it.

Very respectfully,

MRS. MARY A. SCHNEIDER.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1907.

DEAR SIR: I wish to extend to you and the officers and men under your command my most sincere thanks for the efficient services rendered this department during the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers, held in this city from October 8 to 11. I would like to make special mention of your detail of mounted officers which led the escort from the Ebbitt House to Odd Fellows Hall on the morning of the 8th instant. Captain Mathews is entitled to commendation for the excellent manner in which he handled the details of his duty and also for the pleasant and able manner in which he responded to the requests made upon him by this department. It was a source of much gratification to me that nothing occurred during the parade that could be found fault with by either the citizens or our visitors.

The services rendered by Captain Byrnes and the members of the Sixth precinct during the entire convention, and especially on the occasion of the fire drill at Seventh street and Lousiana avenue, can not be too highly estimated. The drill was one which had never before been given in any city in the United States and I do not hesitate to say that from five to ten thousand people were congregated at the drill grounds. When it is considered that twenty-three pieces of fire department apparatus responded to the alarm at full speed without the slighest accident or injury to any one among the great mass of people, the work of your department must be regarded as a most remarkable performance.

Again, Major, allow me to thank you most heartily for your kind assistance.

Yours, truly,

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 4, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: It is a pleasure to thank you for the very efficient service rendered us by your department last Saturday evening while our house and outbuildings were burning.

Capt. John C. Daley's officers controlled the situation, awkward as it was, in such a manner as to be a great comfort to us and a credit to him. There was marked evidence of organization and discipline.

Again thanking you and your department, we would ask that you believe us,

Yours, very sincerely,

MR. AND MRS. WM. A. GREER.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing cases 1906–7.

Offense.	1906.	1907.
Embezzlement	43	36
False pretenses	82	91
Forgery	21	11
Grand larceny	406	420
Housebreaking	340	335
Larceny from the United States Government	6	3
Larceny from the District of Columbia Government	1	2
Petit larceny	4,527	3,219
Robbery	96	105
Lost or mislaid	887	1,832

Estimated losses:	
1906	$112,824.41
1907	168,583.83

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First	4,176	1,785	5,961
Second	1,007	2,705	3,712
Third	965	2,236	3,201
Fourth	1,308	2,709	4,017
Fifth	1,448	1,679	3,127
Sixth	2,767	1,568	4,335
Seventh	1,204	1,304	2,508
Eighth	762	1,474	2,236
Ninth	1,252	1,017	2,269
Tenth	869	702	1,571
Harbor	118	73	191
Detectives	747	542	1,289
Total	16,623	17,794	34,417

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First	105	117	267	217	3,804	1,451	5,961
Second	30	85	40	310	937	2,310	3,712
Third	53	140	43	262	869	1,834	3,201
Fourth	119	176	111	359	1,078	2,174	4,017
Fifth	138	109	121	238	1,189	1,332	3,127
Sixth	81	76	57	113	2,629	1,379	4,335
Seventh	44	36	90	160	1,070	1,108	2,508
Eighth	68	131	28	168	666	1,175	2,236
Ninth	102	88	137	178	1,013	751	2,269
Tenth	43	60	73	123	753	519	1,571
Harbor	7	.....	19	9	92	64	191
Detectives	63	58	116	145	568	339	1,289
Total	853	1,076	1,102	2,282	14,668	14,436	34,417

Percentage of whites	0.483
Percentage of colored	.517
Percentage of convictions	.715
Percentage of acquittals	.285

Arrests made by bicycle officers from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.	Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.
First	1,295	$5,237	Seventh	265	$2,080
Second	601	11,824	Eighth	374	2,957
Third	737	5,387	Ninth	288	1,848
Fourth	870	4,448	Tenth	573	3,836
Sixth	363	2,269			
Fifth	770	4,668	Total	6,136	44,554

Arrests and disposition of the same.

	Precinct.											Detectives.	Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Harbor.		
Population	10,695	38,574	33,225	33,601	48,997	21,435	22,134	43,827	43,942	33,261	.....	.....	329,591
Cases	5,961	3,712	3,201	4,017	3,127	4,335	2,508	2,236	2,269	1,571	191	1,289	34,417
Male	5,510	2,998	2,657	3,152	2,716	3,868	2,156	1,902	2,108	1,421	185	1,070	29,743
Female	451	714	544	865	411	467	352	334	161	150	6	219	4,674
White	4,176	1,007	965	1,308	1,448	2,767	1,204	762	1,252	869	118	747	16,623
Colored	1,785	2,705	2,236	2,709	1,679	1,568	1,304	1,474	1,017	702	73	542	17,794
Fined and paid	3,024	1,482	1,405	1,382	1,109	1,372	1,081	985	1,234	744	51	128	13,997
Workhouse	712	719	586	745	410	1,149	319	216	224	179	39	26	5,324
Jail	190	277	172	364	206	206	110	150	91	60	20	245	2,091
Grand jury	42	29	23	35	38	15	26	17	14	19	10	186	454
Bonds	122	216	152	192	165	144	98	131	89	76	1	31	1,417
Nolle prossed	179	147	148	116	183	119	138	107	85	83	14	131	1,450
Dismissed	1,300	705	537	1,019	763	1,082	609	454	424	272	45	219	7,429
Pending	224	46	60	39	121	154	75	60	43	54	2	57	935
Insane asylum	16	17	10	3	27	11	4	17	9	21	...	30	165
Military authorities	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...	2	14
Naval authorities	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	...	2	16
United States marshal	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	32	41
Parents or friends	14	.....	.....	7	11	25	5	.....	15	7	7	38	129
Board of Children's Guardians	82	61	71	84	65	37	19	74	29	33	...	35	590
Reform school	22	11	22	20	18	9	5	23	5	18	...	54	207
Industrial school	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5
Washington Asylum	9	.....	10	3	.....	8	2	.....	.....	4	...	.....	36
Junior Republic	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	6	8
House of the Good Shepherd	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	5
Boys' Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1
Sentence suspended	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	14	14
California authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Italian authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Maryland authorities	7	2	.....	1	3	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	18	40
Massachusetts authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Michigan authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
New York authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	4
New Jersey authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	2
Pennsylvania authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6	6
Tennessee authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Virginia authorities	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	1	13	30
West Virginia authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	2

Total population	329,591	Arrests:	
Total arrests	34,417	White	16,623
Percentage of arrests	0.104+	Colored	17,794
Population:		Percentage of arrests:	
White	233,403	White	0.071+
Colored	96,188	Colored	0.184+

Callings as given by those arrested.

Actress	1	Brewers	4
Awning maker	1	Boiler makers	11
Ash man	1	Brokers	12
Accountants	3	Builders	12
Attorneys	3	Boatmen	16
Actors	4	Bell boys	21
Architects	6	Brakemen	22
Artists	11	Bookbinders	22
Apprentices	74	Barkeepers	27
Agents	338	Bookkeepers	35
Bellman	1	Bootblacks	37
Baggage master	1	Butlers	42
Billposters	2	Bartenders	114
Brickmakers	2	Bakers	125
Bankers	3	Butchers	144

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Blacksmiths	180	Journalist	1
Barbers	250	Jailors	2
Bricklayers	285	Jewelers	7
Chemist	1	Junk dealers	10
Cable man	1	Janitors	75
Cutlers	2	Locksmiths	3
Compositors	2	Letter carriers	3
Cattle dealers	2	Lathers	5
Coppersmiths	3	Linemen	9
Constables	3	Laundrymen	16
Canvassers	4	Liverymen	26
Civil engineers	5	Lawyers	55
Confectioners	9	Laundresses	73
Cigar makers	10	Laborers	13,296
Cabinetmakers	11	Midwife	1
Coopers	13	Mail carrier	1
Caterers	37	Miners	2
Coachmen	49	Milliners	2
Conductors	51	Mediums	2
Collectors	91	Mattress makers	2
Chaffeurs	208	Maids	3
Cooks	217	Model makers	3
Contractors	385	Ministers	6
Carpenters	458	Molders	25
Clerks	1,006	Marines	29
Dyers	4	Mechanics	30
Drummers	5	Musicians	41
Dentists	8	Managers	81
Dressmakers	46	Motormen	112
Druggists	55	Messengers	138
Dairymen	103	Machinists	309
Drivers	2,164	Merchants	1,184
Editors	2	Notaries public	4
Engravers	4	Nurses	31
Elevator boys	11	Newsboys	53
Expressmen	30	None	1,182
Electricians	82	Organ grinders	2
Engineers	193	Operators	51
Fortune teller	1	Presser	1
Fisherman	1	Pool-room keepers	2
Fakirs	2	Pressmen	2
Flagmen	4	Professors	2
Florists	22	Prize fighters	2
Firemen	134	Pattern makers	2
Foremen	178	Policemen	6
Farmers	301	Photographers	10
Glazier	1	Produce dealers	14
Gardeners	33	Pensioners	41
Grocers	157	Peddlers	55
Horse dealers	4	Physicians	62
Hackmen	12	Paper hangers	96
Helpers	13	Porters	169
Horseshoers	14	Prostitutes	194
Harness makers	20	Plumbers	258
Hostlers	25	Printers	263
Hod carriers	27	Plasterers	265
Hotel keepers	69	Painters	430
Hucksters	747	Real-estate dealer	1
Housekeepers	1,149	Ranchmen	2
Iron maker	1	Riggers	4
Icemen	4	Restaurateurs	12
Inspectors	5	Reporters	19
Iron workers	107	Stewards	4
Jockey	1	Special officers	4

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Sailmakers	5	Tool finisher	1
Saddlers	5	Teamsters	8
Switchmen	9	Teachers	10
Seamstresses	9	Telegraphers	20
Superintendents	9	Thieves	27
Solicitors	11	Tile setters	28
Stenographers	14	Tailors	140
Stone masons	16	Tinners	215
Students	31	Undertakers	11
Saloonists	43	Upholsterers	30
Steam fitters	62	Veterinarians	3
Salesmen	70	Well diggers	2
Stonecutters	79	Weavers	3
Shoemakers	97	Wheelwrights	4
Schoolgirls	114	Waitresses	6
Sailors	114	Watchmen	50
Soldiers	303	Waiters	225
Schoolboys	1,106		
Servants	2,625	Total	34,417

Nativity of those arrested.

Assyria	1	Japan	2
Austria	2	Mexico	5
Algiers	3	Nicaragua	1
Australia	13	Norway	6
Arabia	14	Poland	10
Bavaria	1	Prussia	23
Belgium	1	Roumania	2
Bulgaria	2	Russia	232
Cuba	5	Syria	2
Canada	26	Spain	5
China	35	Sicily	3
Denmark	5	Switzerland	14
Egypt	5	Sweden	23
England	109	Scotland	45
France	24	Turkey	7
Germany	339	United States, white	14,528
Greece	393	United States, colored	17,779
Holland	5	West Indies	10
Hungary	12		
Italy	269		
Ireland	456	Total	34,417

Social conditions.

White	16,623	Able to read and write	30,939
Colored	17,794	Unable to read and write	3,478
Total	34,417	Total	34,417
Males	29,743	Males, married	12,063
Females	4,674	Males, single	17,680
Total	34,417	Females, married	2,020
		Females, single	2,654
		Total	34,417

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	13,997
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	5,250
Fined and sent to jail in default	1,880
Sent to—	
Workhouse	74
Jail	211

Sent to—Continued.	
Grand jury	454
Insane asylum	165
Reform school	207
Home Industrial School	5
Washington asylum	36
Personal bonds taken	1,405
Placed under bonds	12
Nolle prossed	1,450
Dismissed	7,429
Not disposed of	935
Sentence suspended	14
Delivered to—	
Military authorities	14
Naval authorities	16
United States marshal	41
Parents or friends	129
Board of Children's Guardians	590
Junior Republic	8
House of the Good Shepherd	5
Boys' Home	1
California authorities	1
Italian authorities	1
Michigan authorities	1
Massachusetts authorities	1
Maryland authorities	40
New Jersey authorities	2
New York authorities	4
Pennsylvania authorities	6
Tennessee authorities	1
Virginia authorities	30
West Virginia authorities	2
Total	34,417

United States cases.

Fines imposed	$85,385.86
Fines paid	18,532.00
To jail in default	60,818.86
Execution suspended	2,635.00
Personal bonds taken	3,400.00
Total	85,385.86

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	$151,784.75
Fines paid	65,205.75
To workhouse in default	83,984.00
Execution suspended	175.00
Personal bonds taken	2,420.00
Total	151,784.75

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated)	$418,945.31
Returned to—	
Owners	93,350.88
Property clerk	90,110.81
Poundmaster	256.50
United States marshal	.16

Taken from prisoners and returned, order of—	
Captain	$146,318.56
Lieutenant	79.90
Collateral turned over to collector at police court	79,786.50
Collateral turned over to collector at juvenile court	42.00
Total	418,945.31

Estimated losses—recovered.

Property stolen	$121,485.03
Reported lost or mislaid	47,098.80
Recovered	192,718.19

Number of larcenies, etc.

Embezzlement	36
False pretenses	91
Forgery	11
Grand larceny	420
Housebreaking	335
Larceny from the United States Government	3
Larceny from the District of Columbia government	2
Petit larceny	3,219
Robbery	105
Lost or mislaid	1,832

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners	19
Superintendent	31
Inspectors	1,261
Sergeant inspectors	665
Police surgeons	356
Visiting officials	238

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents	3,989
Attempts at suicide	58
Animals taken estray	379
Animals delivered to property clerk	47
Animals delivered to poundmaster	22
Abandoned infants found	16
Dead infants found	63
Dead bodies found	60
Drowned bodies found	37
Dead animals	5,894
Dangerous or broken pavements	2,577
Dangerous holes, roadway	2,439
Dangerous buildings	214
Dangerous bridges	20
Doors and windows found open	2,202
Damaged trees and boxes	661
Deaths (coroner notified; no inquest)	487
Fires, times attended	755
False alarms of fire	37
Fast running, automobile	324
Fast running, bicycle	173
Fire plugs damaged	261
Filthy gutters, alleys	98
Fountains damaged	23
Found sick on street	1,441
Glass broken in fire alarm boxes	4
Hydrants damaged	226
Inquests attended	56
Lamps damaged	257

Lamps not lighted—	
Gas	1,812
Electric	9,084
Naphtha	1,447
Lodgers accommodated	12
Pumps damaged	109
Permits examined, building	2,104
Permits examined, miscellaneous	5,945
Sewers, damaged	168
Sewers, filthy	102
Suicides	29
Telephone messages	108,149
Trips made by harbor boat	452
Trips made by harbor wagon	3
Vessels moved by order of harbor master	68
Water mains damaged	584
Water pipes damaged	713

Table of arrests—misdemeanors.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Junior Republic.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Industrial school.	To boys' home.	To Maryland authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray	7	....	5	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Assault	141	22	67	96	60	....	....	7	3	50	3	....	....	38	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	163
Concealed weapons	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cruelty to animals	6	....	1	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Contempt of court	17	6	16	7	....	....	....	4	....	5	....	....	....	12	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Disorderly conduct	306	21	140	187	174	....	....	8	5	85	1	....	....	51	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	327
Destroying private property	66	2	48	20	10	....	....	2	4	33	2	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
Destroying public property	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fast driving	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fornication	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fugitives from—																							
Justice	42	2	20	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	21	10	1	....	2	....	4	5	....	44
Parents	99	7	85	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	104	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	106
Reform school	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Industrial school	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Intoxication	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Incorrigibility	96	37	48	85	....	....	....	4	5	27	6	....	2	69	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	133
Indecent exposure	22	....	15	7	14	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Indecent assault	3	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Insanity	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Petit larceny	451	32	165	318	57	....	....	9	14	87	10	....	....	202	92	6	4	1	....	....	....	1	483
Profanity	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Threats	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Vagrancy	43	31	24	50	....	....	....	1	1	8	1	....	1	55	5	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	74
Violation of—																							
District of Columbia Code	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Game law	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Health ordinances	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Police regulations	305	7	156	156	205	....	....	4	1	60	4	....	....	37	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	312
School law	15	....	4	11	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Weights and measures law	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Other District of Columbia ordinances	10	....	8	2	6	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Witnesses	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	1,651	170	819	1,002	538	4	1	43	33	373	29	1	107	525	139	8	5	4	1	4	5	1	1,821

Table of arrests—Misdemeanors—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Males.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To industrial school.	To Washington Asylum.	To Maryland authorities.	To Michigan authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Tennessee authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray	15	4	6	13	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Assault	243	69	62	250	111	2	87	...	6	7	...	40	42	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Assault and battery	4	2	1	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Attempt at larceny	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt at housebreaking	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Concealed weapons	31	2	8	25	2	9	7	...	...	1	...	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Cruelty to animals	84	...	28	56	66	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Contempt of court	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Disorderly conduct	931	323	355	899	748	312	3	1	...	45	...	28	94	9	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254
Destroying private property	37	5	23	19	9	13	1	...	...	4	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Destroying public property	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Desertion	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Exhibiting obscene pictures	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fast driving	13	...	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fornication	9	21	5	25	7	4	10	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fugitives from—																													
Justice	21	8	18	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	...	...	10	1	1	1	1	2	...	29
Parents	9	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Reform School	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Habitual drunkards	4	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Intoxication	50	8	27	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Incorrigibility	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Indecent exposure	28	...	8	20	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Insanity	7	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Keeping—																													
Disorderly house	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gambling house or table	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous dog	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unlicensed bar	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nonsupport of children	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Petit larceny	338	75	107	306	58	2	173	1	31	12	...	26	44	18	...	...	...	...	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	413
Profanity	10	3	3	10	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sodomy	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Selling liquor to minors	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Taking property without consent	11	----	8	3	1	4	1	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11
Trespass	2	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Threats	9	----	2	7	----	----	1	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9
Vagrancy	72	38	38	72	15	44	----	----	14	4	27	3	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	110
Violation of—																												
Boarding-house law	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Dog law	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Fish law	2	----	2	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Game law	4	----	4	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Hack law	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Health ordinances	10	1	2	9	4	----	----	----	6	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11
License law	1	1	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Militia law	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Police regulations	437	6	219	224	386	17	----	----	5	8	18	7	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	443
Pharmacy law	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Plumbing regulations	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Weights and measures law	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Other District of Columbia ordinances	11	----	7	4	6	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11
Witnesses	3	2	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	5
Total	2,447	584	988	2,043	1,472	446	295	6	39	99	1	136	319	73	7	4	2	19	43	46	1	1	11	1	1	1	3	4	3,031

Table of arrests—Misdemeanors—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To California authorities.	To Italian authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To West Virginia authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray	151	9	78	82	90	6	19	...	7	...	6	...	9	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Adultery	28	18	15	31	4	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	12	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Assault	1,863	354	600	1,617	725	12	717	...	41	1	43	1	268	322	85	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,217
Assault and battery	38	5	10	33	11	1	15	...	2	...	1	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Attempt at larceny	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attempt at housebreaking	14	...	7	7	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Concealed weapons	206	10	82	134	33	73	47	...	4	...	7	...	10	26	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	216
Cruelty to animals	1,946	19	1,216	749	1,831	49	...	...	...	...	11	...	21	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,965
Contempt of court	123	11	48	86	12	3	9	9	2	...	44	1	15	30	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Creating nuisance	208	79	177	110	73	6	...	...	...	...	79	...	38	47	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
Disorderly conduct	6,623	1,731	3,109	5,245	4,613	2,768	11	4	...	...	288	...	83	552	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,354
Destroying private property	179	28	86	121	76	64	1	...	...	4	4	...	18	34	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Destroying public property	11	...	7	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Desertion	20	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Exhibiting obscene pictures	6	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Enticing prostitution	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Employing unlicensed engineer	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fast driving	119	2	67	54	112	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Fornication	84	74	47	111	59	17	41	...	7	...	1	...	14	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Forcible entry	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fugitives from—																																
Justice	77	3	44	36	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	23	1	2	3	5	21	2	...	80
Reform school	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insane asylum	16	5	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Gift enterprise	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Habitual drunkard	413	25	341	97	80	322	1	1	...	...	14	...	4	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Intoxication	3,521	236	2,870	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,757
Indecent exposure	292	3	160	135	149	119	6	...	2	...	6	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Insanity	132	55	123	64	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	131	...	1	...	3	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187

Keeping—																																	
Disorderly house	49	43	18	74	19	4	12	1			25		10	15	6																		92
Gambling house or table	85	4	47	42	57	5	8		1				3	6	9																		89
Dangerous dog	17	3	12	8	3						3		6	5	3																		20
Bawdy house	1	18	6	13	15						1		1	1	1																		19
Unlicensed bar	99	45	17	127	6	56	4				3		3	18	54																		144
Open bar Sunday	23	1	21	3	6								1	2	15																		24
Open after hours	3		2	1									1		2																		3
Larceny by a trick	2		1	1	1								1																				2
Nonsupport of children	458	2	177	283	5	6	13	11	2	1	292		36	55	37				1													1	460
Petit larceny	1,100	230	427	903	239	4	562	6	77		26		152	212	44				1													7	1,330
Profanity	129	20	55	94	108	35					4		1	1																			149
Selling liquor to minors	21	1	17	5	2	3		1					1	3	12																		22
Taking property without consent	30	1	10	21	2	11	7		1				3	5	2																		31
Trespass	44	2	24	22	34	8					2			1	1																		46
Threats	188	27	85	130	1	2	29		4		72	4	54	36	12	1																	215
Vagrancy	1,137	434	946	625	239	1,036	6	27			88		23	135	14	1						2											1,571
Violations of—																																	
Building regulations	40	2	32	10	12	1					3		12	2	12																		42
Boarding-house law	26	1	24	3	1	1	4				2		14	3	1				1														27
Barber shop law	27		18	9	16									7	4																		27
Excise law	3		3											1	2																		3
Dog law	59	13	24	48	31	2					25		9	4	1																		72
District of Columbia code	3		3								1		1		1																		3
Fish law	15		13	2	11	2	1								1																		15
Food law	289	20	287	22	295	1					3		5	3	2																		309
Game law	4		4		4																												4
Gambling law	30	1	24	7	12		2			2			2	2	11																		31
Hack law	127		67	60	105						1		9	7	5																		127
Health ordinances	341	75	252	164	160	9					71		27	41	108																		416
Cigarette law	1	1	2		2																												2
Eight-hour law	4		4							1					3																		4
Liquor law	4	2	1	5		3							2		1																		6
License law	186	17	134	69	63	9		2			17	1	64	19	28																		203
Militia law	1		1				1																										1
Police regulations	2,847	76	1,888	1,035	2,410	141	3				79		119	113	58																		2,923
Pharmacy law	43	5	32	16	18	8	7						2	5	8																		48
Plumbing regulations	37	4	37	4	11	2					7		8	1	12																		41
Revised Statutes	1	1		2	1									1																			2
School law	6	3	4	5	2	1					4			2																			9
Smoke law	65		65		42						1		1	1	20																		65
Shipping law	4			4															4														4
Weights and measures law	79	1	62	18	73								1	2	4																		80
Water law	2		2												2																		2
Other District of Columbia ordinances	153	7	127	33	79	2	2				12		32	6	27																		160
Witnesses	46	5	28	23	3								4	44																			51
Total	23,911	3,732	14,137	13,506	11,964	4,799	1,546	68	160	9	1,249	7	1,118	5,641	772	157	14	10	20	3	1	39	1	1	24	1	2	3	5	22	2	9	27,643

Table of arrests—Crime.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Sent to grand jury.	Nolle prossed	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Board of Children's Guardians.	Reform School.	Total.
Assault with dangerous weapon	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Depredation on property	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
False pretenses	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Grand larceny	3	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Housebreaking	33	....	7	26	.....	2	5	.....	15	11	33
Murder	2	....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Rape	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Robbery	7	....	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	7
Seduction	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	50	1	14	37	1	2	9	1	20	18	51

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Jail, default.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	Total.
Abandoning infant	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Assault, intent to kill	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon	5	....	....	5	....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	....	1	5
Attempt at robbery	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempt at rape	2	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age	6	....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Criminal negligence	2	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Depredation on property	2	....	2	....	1	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Embezzlement	5	....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	....	1	.....	.....	5
False pretenses	4	4	6	2	....	3	1	....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8
Forgery	3	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Grand larceny	28	10	17	21	....	2	....	22	....	5	6	....	2	1	38
Housebreaking	47	3	25	25	.....	.....	.....	35	1	7	4	2	....	1	50
Indecent assault	6	....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6
Larceny from the United States	3	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Murder	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rape	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Robbery	9	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	11
Receiving stolen goods	4	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Seduction	7	....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	7
Total	137	20	67	90	3	7	3	80	3	28	17	11	2	3	157

Table of arrests—Crime—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Maryland authorities.	Total.
Abortion	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3
Abandoning infant	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Abduction	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Assault with intent to kill	8	1	3	6	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	9
Assault with dangerous weapon	74	5	20	59	4	8	....	2	36	1	....	12	3	12	....	1	79
Attempt at robbery	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Attempt at rape	7	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	7
Attempt at arson	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Blackmailing	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Bigamy	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
Criminal libel	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Conspiracy	9	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	10
Cohabitating with female child under 16 years of age	9	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	9
Cruelty to children	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Depredation on property	9	....	4	5	....	1	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Embezzlement	70	2	49	23	1	1	....	1	34	....	....	24	2	6	3	....	72
False pretenses	85	5	68	22	11	14	....	3	9	4	....	22	9	10	8	....	90
Forgery	12	7	17	2	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	19
Grand larceny	75	17	45	47	....	....	....	....	61	....	....	16	12	2	1	....	92
Housebreaking	102	1	36	67	....	1	....	....	66	....	....	21	10	5	....	....	103
Indecent assault	9	1	8	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	10
Kidnapping	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Larceny from the United States	16	....	4	12	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	16
Larceny from the District of Columbia	12	....	2	10	....	2	....	....	7	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	12
Murder	13	2	9	6	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Manslaughter	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Perjury	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rape	7	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Robbery	73	1	29	45	1	....	....	1	39	....	....	14	15	3	1	....	74
Receiving stolen goods	15	....	10	5	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	15
Seduction	11	....	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	4	1	....	11
Sodomy	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Violation of policy law	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Violation of postal law	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	647	48	348	347	20	32	1	9	363	8	1	131	61	49	19	1	695

Summary—Table of arrests—Misdemeanors.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed	Cases held, 1907.	Cases held, 1906.
Affray	186	89	97	9	20	157	169
Adultery	46	15	31	12	9	25	22
Assault	2,692	729	1,963	311	414	1,967	2,007
Assault and battery	49	11	38	8	3	38	128
Attempt at larceny	4	3	1	....	2	2	3
Attempt at housebreaking	18	9	9	1	2	15	....
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia	6	2	4	4	....	2	....
Concealed weapons	252	91	161	13	32	207	172
Cruelty to animals	2,055	1,245	810	22	28	2,005	1,815
Contempt of court	162	67	95	17	35	110	17
Creating nuisance	287	177	110	38	47	202	265
Disorderly conduct	9,935	3,604	6,331	116	731	9,088	6,486
Destroying private property	317	157	160	29	72	216	67
Destroying public property	14	7	7	2	3	9	18
Desertion	24	21	3	....	....	24	40
Exhibiting obscene pictures	7	7	....	2	....	5	....
Enticing prostitution	1	1	....	....	....	1	3
Employing unlicensed engineer	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Fast driving	135	74	61	1	2	132	169
Fornication	189	52	137	16	11	162	102
Forcible entry	1	....	1	1	....	....	2
Fugitive from—							
Justice	153	82	71	2	4	147	187
Parents	125	104	21	....	1	124	124
Reform school	11	6	5	....	....	11	14
Industrial school	2	2	....	....	....	2	5
Insane asylum	21	17	4	....	....	21	11
Gift enterprise	1	1	....	....	....	1	....
Habitual drunkenness	442	343	99	4	14	424	279
Intoxication	3,819	2,901	918	....	3,819	....	....
Incorrigibility	138	30	86	5	27	106	102
Indecent exposure	345	183	162	2	10	333	330
Insanity	198	127	71	....	19	179	208
Keeping—							
Disorderly house	94	18	76	10	16	68	86
Gambling house or table	91	47	44	3	6	82	82
Dangerous dog	21	12	9	6	5	10	11
Bawdy house	19	6	13	1	1	17	15
Unlicensed bar	149	17	132	3	19	127	55
Open bar Sunday	24	21	3	1	2	21	14
Open after hours	3	2	1	1	....	2	1
Larceny by trick	2	1	1	1	....	1	11
Nonsupport of children	464	[illegible]	396	37	57	370	139
Petit larceny	2,226	699	1,527	192	343	1,691	1,680
Profanity	163	59	104	2	2	159	201
Selling liquor to minors	23	17	6	1	3	19	2
Taking property without consent	42	18	24	6	6	30	20
Trespass	48	35	13	....	1	47	36
Threats	225	88	137	57	36	132	160
Vagrancy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	170	1,557	1,726
Violations of—							
Building regulations	42	12	30	12	2	28	67
Boarding-house law	28	25	3	15	3	10	12
Barber-shop law	27	24	3	....	7	20	....
Cigarette law	2	2	....	....	....	2	....
District of Columbia Code	5	3	2	1	2	2	10
Dog law	73	28	45	9	4	60	25
Excise law	3	3	....	....	1	2	....
Eight-hour law	4	4	....	....	....	4	....
Fish law	17	15	2	....	....	17	3
Food law	309	[illegible]	22	5	3	301	426
Game law	9	9	....	....	3	6	....
Gambling law	31	24	7	2	2	27	1
Health ordinances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	41	380	436
Hack law	128	96	32	9	7	112	147
Lunacy law	6	3	3	2	....	4	....
License law	205	[illegible]	49	64	19	122	74
Milk law	2	2	....	....	1	1	....
Police regulations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	128	191	3,350	3,256
Pharmacy law	49	33	16	2	5	42	9
Plumbing regulations	42	38	4	5	1	33	6
School law	24	6	18	....	6	15	....
Smoke law	65	65	....	1	1	63	63
Weights and measures law	82	74	[illegible]	1	2	79	65
Water law	2	2	....	....	....	2	....
Revised Statutes of the United States	2	....	2	....	1	1	1
Shipping law	4	....	4	....	....	4	....
Other District regulations	178	20	158	33	5	140	224
Witnesses	56	18	38	4	48	4	8
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,332	28,871	[illegible]

Summary—Table of arrests—Crime.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Cases held 1907.	Cases held 1906.
Abortion	3	2	1			3	4
Abandoning infant	3		3			3	1
Abduction	1		1			1	1
Arson	2		2	2			3
Assault with intent to kill	10	3	7	1	1	8	11
Assault with dangerous weapon	85	21	64	12	3	70	48
Attempt at robbery	3	1	2		1	2	1
Attempt at rape	9	3	6	2		7	8
Attempt at arson	3	3				3	
Blackmailing	2	2		2			1
Bigamy	4	2	2			4	1
Criminal libel	1	1				1	2
Conspiracy	10	10				10	18
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age	15	7	8	5	1	9	8
Criminal negligence	2	1	1			2	2
Cruelty to children	2		2			2	1
Depredation on property	13	8	5			13	33
Embezzlement	77	52	25	26	2	49	64
False pretenses	99	75	24	22	11	65	69
Forgery	22	19	3	2	1	19	31
Grand larceny	133	63	70	21	18	94	90
Housebreaking	186	68	118	30	19	137	148
Indecent assault	19	12	7	1	2	16	2
Kidnaping	1	1		1			
Larceny from United States	19	5	14	5	3	11	14
Larceny from District of Columbia	12	2	10	1	2	9	5
Murder	18	10	8	1	1	16	16
Manslaughter	4	4				4	6
Perjury	3	1	2			3	1
Rape	9	5	4			9	5
Robbery	92	33	59	18	19	55	42
Receiving stolen goods	20	10	10	2	4	14	10
Seduction	18	8	10	8	1	9	7
Sodomy	3		3			3	1
Violation of—							
Policy law	6		6			6	4
Postal law	1	1				1	4
Total	910	437	473	163	89	658	662

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers	23	Persons taken to—	
Wagons	13	Juvenile court	24
Horses	25	Places of abode	101
Reports from boxes by officers	1,254,004	Depots	47
Messages sent and received	9,128	Gallery	104
Calls for wagons by—		Asylums	17
Officers	12,253	Several homes	11
Citizens	269	Dead bodies removed	48
Messenger or telephone	1,294	Children restored to homes	43
Persons taken to—		Accidents attended	273
Headquarters	463	Injured removed to homes	46
Police court	544	Sick removed to homes	83
Jail	18	Number of times reserves to fires	715
Workhouse	11	Miscellaneous runs	1,963
Hospitals	1,726	Total number of runs made	19,727

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Number of arrests for the year ended June 30, 1907.

	Arrests.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Nol-prossed.	Pending.
Barbee, W. J	29	21	5	2	1
Baur, Frank	75	47	11	14	3
Berman, J. C	45	35	4	3	3
Burlingame, G. E	79	56	16	7	.....
Cornwell, F. M	75	55	11	7	2
Evans, C. A	43	26	10	5	2
Flather, C. E. E	37	22	11	2	2
Grant, C. L	80	59	8	9	4
Hartigan, T. P	63	36	13	13	1
Helan, F. M	37	24	5	3	5
Horne, Edward	41	26	7	6	2
Howlett, Robert	50	25	6	9	10
McNamee, T. B	46	30	9	6	1
Muller, M. R	18	12	2	3	1
O'Brien, Patrick	93	69	14	6	4
O'Dea, L. A	76	53	16	5	2
Parham, A. W	93	71	13	7	2
Pratt, H. G	59	36	12	6	5
Trumbo, L. C	75	55	17	2	1
Warren, H. R	78	55	13	6	4
Estes, C. C	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Weedon, R. E	81	56	13	10	2
Mullen, Charles	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Phillips, E. L	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sears, J. E	4	3	1	.....	.....
Total	1,289	884	217	131	57

Amount of property recovered during the year ended June 30, 1907.

Barbee, W. J	$823.69	McNamee, T. B	$1,609.09
Baur, Frank	3,559.82	Muller, M. R	1,014.73
Berman, J. C	1,058.96	O'Brien, Patrick	3,676.08
Burlingame, G. E	2,908.16	O'Dea, L. A	2,219.78
Cornwell, F. M	2,360.40	Parham, A. W	3,676.11
Evans, C. A	1,365.10	Pratt, H. G	2,391.28
Flathers, C. E. E	5,077.89	Trumbo, L. C	2,796.83
Grant, C. L	2,357.46	Warren, H. R	2,219.80
Hartigan, T. P	3,567.10	Weedon, R. E	2,908.16
Helan, F. M	1,609.09	Mullen, Charles	10.00
Horne, Edward	5,374.90		
Howlett, Robert	2,391.27	Total	54,975.70

Summary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Total number of arrests	1,289
Total number of convictions	884
Total number of dismissed cases	217
Total number of nolle prossed cases	131
Total number of cases pending	57
Amount of property reported stolen to this service	$110,818.92
Amount of property reported lost to this service	$45,584.38
Amount of property reported recovered by this service	$54,975.70

Respectfully,

R. H. BOARDMAN,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following tabular statement of the financial and property transactions of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as taken from the books and records:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimants on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1906.					
July	$4,175.59	$510.00	$186.00	$237.99	$5,109.58
August	7,691.65	1,246.50	741.02	217.90	9,897.07
September	8,906.89	1,075.50	52.00	609.20	10,643.59
October	4,856.20	539.00	150.00	522.49	6,067.69
November	9,414.20	280.00	23.95	371.24	10,089.39
December	10,307.29	1,635.51	100.00	738.45	12,781.25
1907.					
January	4,316.55	385.00	3,386.66	590.58	8,678.79
February	4,171.87	238.00	11.81	327.99	4,749.67
March	5,634.72	2,535.75	.....	2,891.32	11,061.79
April	4,076.58	1,664.25	3.38	797.05	6,541.26
May	7,942.96	435.00	936.52	1,565.34	10,879.82
June	4,034.08	369.00	450.00	970.67	5,823.75
Total	75,528.58	10,913.51	6,041.34	9,840.22	102,323.65

During the year the police recovered 656 bicycles which had been stolen from or abandoned temporarily by their owners.

EDWIN B. HESSE.
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the work appertaining to the sanitary office during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907.

Four hundred and sixty-nine cases of alleged insanity were investigated, a decrease of 22 as compared with the preceding year. Of that number 361 were certified by the examining physicians to be of unsound mind, 11 of whom were admitted on duplicate permits, a decrease of 16 cases as compared with the preceding year. Twenty-two independent or pay patients were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The number of persons arrested upon a charge of insanity was 190, a decrease of 34 as compared with the preceding year. Of these 82 were certified by the police surgeons to be of unsound mind, and were committed to the insane asylum on temporary permits, pending a judicial hearing in the lunacy court; 81 were committed to the Washington Asylum Hospital for further observation; 27 were released because the symptoms of insanity were not sufficient to justify further detention.

Of the 361 persons committed to the insane asylum, a jury adjudged 22 not insane; 29 were discharged by the superintendent of the asylum, some of whom were nonresidents, who were transported to their homes by the Board of Charities; 10 died previous to their hearing in court; 16 were dismissed by the presiding justice; 11 cases were admitted on duplicate permits; 272 patients were tried and legally committed to the hospital for the insane for curative treatment, and 1 case stands continued.

During the year 68 transient or nonresident insane were admitted to the asylum, a number of whom were subsequently returned to their homes by the Board of Charities.

CLASSIFICATION.

Acute confusional insanity	4	Mania	1
Acute morphinism	1	Manic depressive insanity	36
Alcoholic psychosis	1	Melancholia	18
Chronic delusional insanity	1	Not classified	78
Continued case	1	Paranoia	1
Delusional insanity	50	Paresis	18
Dementia	9	Presenile dementia	2
Dementia præcox	43	Recurrent insanity	9
Dipsomania	1	Secondary dementia	1
Emotional insanity	1	Senile dementia	44
Epileptic insanity	10	Toxic psychosis	7
Exhaustive psyhcosis	3	Tromatic psychosis	1
Idiocy	1		
Imbecility	16	Total	361
Korsakow	3		

NATIVITY.

Canada	1	Roumania	1
England	4	Russia	5
France	3	Scotland	1
Germany	9	United States	327
Ireland	8		
Italy	1	Total	361
Poland	1		

COLOR AND SEX.

White	249	Female	182
Colored	112	Male	179
Total	361	Total	361

The average age of those admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane was 43 years.

In my opinion, there should be an inebriate asylum established in the District of Columbia for the care and treatment of a class of unfortunates who are considered by alienists to be not of unsound mind, yet who are deemed incapable of properly caring for themselves or for their families, owing to their craving for liquor or drugs. I have numerous appeals from relatives and friends of the class above cited (the last described frequently being females, who have acquired the habit) asking if there is not some institution in the District of Columbia where those in whom they are interested could be treated for this ungovernable desire for stimulants. These inquiries are usually made by the wives or mothers of the enmeshed slaves, whose circumstances are so reduced as to make it impossible for them to pay for proper treatment in a private sanitarium. In many instances a weeping wife, accompanied by two or three ragged, half-starved little children, comes imploring assistance in order that the husband and father may be saved from destruction.

While the foregoing treats of the indigent class, there are also numerous appeals of the same character from persons who are able and willing to pay for the care and treatment of relatives and friends who have become addicted to the use of narcotics.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for your kindly advice and support in performing the work of this office.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. SEOUFE,
Sanitary Officer.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Vehicles licensed	398
Licenses transferred	5
Vehicles inspected	398
Vehicles condemned	16
Vehicles, minor repairs ordered for	42
Number of hack stands	36
Number of hacks which hack stands will accommodate	250

Cases of arrest during the year.

	Disposition of cases.						
	Dismissed.	Fined and paid.	Nol-prossed.	Collateral forfeited.	Dismissed for want of prosecution.	Total number of cases.	Total amount of fines paid.
Charging excessive rates	....	3	....	....	1	4	$12.00
Drivers of hotel buses carrying passengers to hotel other than one they represent	....	....	1	....	.....	1	.....
Failing to turn in property found in vehicle	....	....	....	1	.....	1	3.00
Failing to display rate cards	....	1	....	25	.....	26	55.00
Failing to keep lamp lighted	....	....	....	4	.....	4	8.00
Failing to wear license badge	....	....	....	7	.....	7	14.00
Failing to have receptacle for rate cards	....	....	....	5	.....	5	10.00
Failing to have license number on lamps	....	....	....	9	.....	9	18.00
Failing to have license number on rate cards	....	....	....	7	.....	7	14.00
Failing to remain within 5 feet of hack	....	....	....	4	.....	4	12.00
Loitering on street	....	2	....	16	.....	18	66.00
Occupying hack stand on Sunday	....	....	....	1	.....	1	2.00
Occupying stand other than a hack stand	3	2	....	2	.....	7	45.00
Using unlicensed vehicle	....	2	1	5	.....	8	57.00
Total	3	10	2	86	1	102	316.00

Complaints relative to hacks and hackmen investigated	4
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses	$2,237.00
Recovered from hackmen lost articles valued at	$156.00

While attending to my duties as hack inspector it became necessary to make arrests for other offenses, as follows:

Driving on wrong side of street	1
Express wagons occupying stands in excess of permissible number	2

While a large majority of the men engaged in driving public vehicles in this city are honest and industrious, at the same time there are some whose morals are not of the best, yet are sufficiently shrewd to avoid appearing in court to answer for their shortcomings. The cab service would be comparatively free from criticism could the class just mentioned be prohibited from practicing deception at the expense of and to the discomfort of strangers employing them; but under existing regulations about the only penalty that can be inflicted is a *small fine which* the culprit is nearly always able to pay, thus leaving him at

liberty to repeat the offense when the next opportunity presents itself. In my opinion the proper solution of the problem would be to require all drivers of public hacks to show by indubitable proof they are in every way thoroughly reliable, whereupon a license should be issued them, revocable for reasons clearly specified, the revocation of the license serving as a bar to their employment in similar capacities.

As the neatest and showiest vehicles are given the preference by prospective patrons, a great preponderance of owners are constantly striving, as far as their means will permit, to secure better horses, carriages, etc.; and it is extremely doubtful if any other city in this country can make a more creditable showing with reference to its cab service.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. CATTS,
Hack Inspector.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT AS TO PHYSICIANS, PHARMACISTS, DENTISTS, ET AL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit for your information my annual report of work done, together with a statistical statement of the respective professions under my supervision for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Official visits:	
Drug stores	813
Physicians	108
Dentists	32
Paint, art supply, grocery, department and agriculture stores, relating to the sale of poison	253
Total	1,206
Investigations made:	
Persons poisoned—	
With suicidal intent, recovered	18
With suicidal intent, fatal	10
Accident	3
Medical cases	25
Druggists	17
Dentists	5
Midwifery	10
Obscene pictures	2
Miscellaneous	9
Total	99
Arrests:	
Unlicensed—	
Physicians (convicted, 4; dismissed, 1)	5
Dentists (nolle prossed)	1
Midwives (convicted, 3; personal bonds, 2; pending, 1)	6
Violating pharmacy law (convicted, 31; dismissed, 1)	32
Larceny by trick (convicted, 3; dismissed, 1)	4
Larceny, petit (convicted)	1
False pretense (convicted)	1
Assault (convicted)	1
Total	51
Fines:	
Imposed	$1,905
Paid	625
Sentence suspended	50
Sent to jail and workhouse in default	1,230

(Aggregate jail and workhouse sentence without fines, four years and six months.)

Physicians:	
Licensed during the fiscal year	63
Total number now practicing (approximated)	1,290
Druggists:	
Total number of persons registered to practice pharmacy	552
Drug stores in the District	199
Proprietors—	
Registered	184
Not registered	15

Druggists—Continued.	
Clerks—	
Registered	168
Not registered	32
Relief work	45
Apprentices	108
Total number proprietors, clerks, and apprentices	552
Dentists:	
Dental offices	295
Dentists practicing in the District	310
Registered during fiscal year	16
Midwifery:	
Total number practicing (approximated)	112
Licensed to practice during fiscal year	3
Permits to sell poison:	
Number of permits issued under the new pharmacy act	28

The use of cocaine has been greatly reduced under the operation of the new pharmacy law, but there are some who have only been driven to cover and are continuing the business. To more effectually stamp out the degrading habit, I again recommend that Congress be urged to pass the amendment to the pharmacy law, making it a violation of law for anyone, other than a licensed druggist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian, to have in his or her possession any narcotic drugs, except upon a prescription of a licensed physician.

Arrests for selling cocaine are listed under the head of violations of the pharmacy law. In all, 19 cases, 18 were convicted and 1 dismissed.

J. W. VANZANT,
Private, Metropolitan Police, detailed as Inspector of Medicine, Pharmacy, etc.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report of the work of the police department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Number of cards issued	1,442
Number of house visits	1,630
Number of office visits	3,512
Number of alleged insane examined	190
Sent to Washington Asylum Hospital	81
Sent to the insane asylum	82
Released	27
Number of applicants examined	400
Number of applicants accepted	96

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. WALL, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT AS TO LOCAL BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: I respectfully submit for your information the following statement of work done in connection with my detail in charge of the local bureau of identification: There are several thousand photographs in the gallery, of which many are foreign. During the year which ended June 30, 1907, 231 local and 204 foreign photographs were added to the gallery, and 52 without measurements were palced in detective office gallery. Twenty records and photographs were sent to other cities in response to requests therefor; 760 photographs mounted on Bertillon cards were sent to other jurisdictions for identification; 11 of the photographs sent to this department for identification were recognized, and 4 local prisoners were identified through the measurements taken in this office. I have also kept consolidated information as to 22 murders, 125 accidental deaths, 192 sudden deaths (in bed, on street, etc.), 187 assault cases, 48 suicides (by gas, hanging, shooting, etc.), 10 deaths by burning, 36 drowned, 6 criminal assaults and attempts, 3 attempts at murder, 11 suicides or accidental deaths, 1 criminal operation, 1 death from fright; a total of 642 cases.

I have also clipped from six outside and our local newspapers police news, that pertaining to local cases being filed in jackets containing photograph and measurements of the prisoners, while the clippings from the other papers are so arranged as to be accessible if needed.

I have also addressed envelopes, folded circulars, and performed such clerical work in the detective bureau as was assigned to me by my official superiors.

Very respectfully,

E. L. PHILLIPS.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

REPORT OF PHOTOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work executed by me as official photographer of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Prisoners photographed and measured	231
Photographs copied	81
Bodies of unknown dead photographed for identification	10
Bodies photographed for evidences of crime	10
Scenes of crime photographed	6
Scenes of fatal accidents photographed	6

I also photographed two lots of unclaimed jewelry found in possession of criminals. A total of 3,562 photographs of the regular size and 51 of the large size were made.

During the month of August, 1906, I received instruction in the finger-print system of identification, which system was installed in the department the following October, since which time I have taken the finger impressions of every prisoner, photographed, classified, and filed the same.

In addition to the above work I have folded circulars and addressed envelopes when required to do so.

Very respectfully,

FRED SANDBERG,
Private, Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its seventh annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Two changes have occurred in the membership of the Board since our last report. Mr. Simon Wolf, after nearly seven years' service, resigned; and later in the year, Prof. George W. Cook, who also had been a member of the Board since its organization, resigned to take up the work of superintendent of the newly established Industrial Home School for Colored Children. The Board desires to record its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Wolf and Mr. Cook. The President appointed to the vacancies created by the above-mentioned resignations, Mr. Myer Cohen and Prof. George M. Lightfoot. The present membership of the Board is as follows:

	Term expires—
George M. Lightfoot	June 30, 1910
John Joy Edson	June 30, 1909
George M. Kober	June 30, 1909
Charles P. Neill	June 30, 1908
Myer Cohen	June 30, 1908

Officers.

John Joy Edson	President.
Charles P. Neill	Vice-President.
George S. Wilson	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities	George M. Kober, chairman. Charles P. Neill.
On child-caring work	George M. Lightfoot, chairman. George M. Kober.
On reformatories and correctional institutions	Myer Cohen, chairman. John Joy Edson.
On miscellaneous institutions	Charles P. Neill, chairman. George M. Kober.

The president of the board is an ex-officio member of all standing committees.

The text of this report is devoted mainly to general considerations of policy regarding charitable and correctional work as a whole in the District of Columbia, and the setting forth of certain definite recommendations as to future development. The subject is considered under four general divisions, each of which has been given special consideration by the appropriate standing committee. They are taken up in the following order: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions, (2) medical charities, (3) child-caring institutions, (4) miscellaneous institutions.

(1) Reformatories and Correctional Institutions.

WORKHOUSE.

The workhouse has always been a department of the institutition known as the "Washington Asylum," comprising, up to last year, almshouse, workhouse, and hospital. Last year the almshouse department was discontinued and the inmates transferred to the new Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains. It is the earnest desire of the board that the hospital department of this institution should be discontinued as soon as possible, except in so far as it is necessary to provide hospital care for sick prisoners. This subject is referred to more specifically under the heading of "Medical charities."

The second wing of the workhouse for males was completed a few months ago and is now occupied. The total number of cells now available in the two wings is 334, 12 of which are special cells set apart, either as punishment cells or for purposes of isolation, leaving 322 cells regularly available for housing prisoners. On several occasions during the past year the number of prisoners exceeded this total number of cells, and the number would have been still greater but for the fact that the workhouse was so congested it was deemed necessary by the superintendent to advise the judges of the police court of the conditions, and prisoners were sentenced to the jail who otherwise would have come to the workhouse. It is the policy of the judges, and we think properly so, to send short-term prisoners to the workhouse rather than to the jail, because employment is afforded them at the former institution, whereas the jail has no regular means of employment.

In view of the congested conditions as above set forth, we urgently renew our recommendation that an additional wing be erected at the workhouse for males, and have submitted an estimate of $110,000 for the purpose.

Plans for the administration building authorized by Congress last year have progressed satisfactorily and the building will be erected as promptly as possible.

The total number of commitments to the workhouse during the year was 5,118, as compared with 4,949 the preceding year. The daily average number of prisoners in the institution during the year was 373, as compared with 335 in the preceding year.

PUNISHMENT OF MEN WHO NEGLECT THEIR FAMILIES.

July 1, 1906, the "nonsupport law" became operative. This law provides that men who neglect to provide for their families, when able to do so, may be committed to the workhouse for hard labor, and 50 cents per day paid to the family of the man thus committed. The appropriation available for this purpose for the past year was only $200, and a deficiency of about $400 was created. The law is now fully in operation, and the experience of the first four months of the second year indicates that a much larger amount than has heretofore been appropriated will be needed for the current year. We regard it as important that this law should be given a fair test and have recommended an appropriation of $2,400 for the coming year to pay to the families of men sentenced for nonsupport.

PROBATION FOR ADULT OFFENDERS.

It is recommended that a law be passed authorizing the judges to suspend sentence in the case of first offenders who are now committed to the workhouse. This would avoid the necessity of sending to the workhouse a number of accidental offenders, who would thus have avoided the stigma of prison and the danger of contamination likely to result from intercourse with habitual offenders. First offenders could very frequently be placed on probation, with advantage both to themselves and the community, and it is recommended that this subject receive consideration in connection with any general system of probation for adult offenders. This subject is now receiving consideration, and legislation concerning it will probably be asked in the near future.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The daily average number of boys present in this school during the year was 248. Of this number, the number of those from the District was 198. The new buildings authorized by Congress at this institution, to take the place of those destroyed by fire in December, 1905, are now being erected, and when completed will add greatly to the facilities of the school. Extensive and needed improvements have been made to the laundry and to the steam heating plant. An appropriation was made for appliances necessary to increase industries, including brickmaking and blacksmithing. These facilities will greatly increase the value of the school for industrial training.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The daily average number of girls at this school was 83, as compared with 85 during the preceding year. The board of trustees reports a general and marked improvement on the part of the inmates at this institution. A larger number of girls have been placed out during the year than has been customary in former years. The building for male employees, appropriated for in 1904, has been erected and will soon be occupied. Estimates are submitted to provide for a filtration plant for the water used at this institution, because the water is taken from the mains before it reaches the filtration plant and is frequently in a condition practically unfit for use. An appropriation is also recommended for an electric motor and pump to be used for pumping water at times when it is unnecessary for other purposes to keep steam in the boilers. At present all the water is pumped by steam, and it is necessary to maintain steam in the boilers continually, because in case of fire there would be no water available if the pumps could not be put to work immediately. This school is crowded, and additional accommodations will be required if the population should materially increase. No estimate is submitted for an additional building at this time because it is felt that the work of the juvenile court and probation officers may affect somewhat the population of both the Boys' Reform School and the Girls' Reform School.

PROBATION AND PLACING OUT.

It is important that boys and girls in the reform schools should be placed out in homes as soon as they are fitted for such placement. To do this work intelligently and efficiently it is necessary to have some placing officers who can at frequent intervals visit the homes in which placements are made. It is suggested by the board of trustees of the Reform School for Girls that if the number of probation officers under the juvenile court were increased, arrangements might be made whereby such officers could supervise the girls placed out on parole by that school.

The Board of Charities reiterates its opinion heretofore expressed that these reform schools, now conducted under the direction of the Department of Justice, should be under the government of the District of Columbia. The work of these schools could then be fully coordinated with the other reformatory and correctional work of the District.

(2) MEDICAL CHARITIES.

The Board is gratified to record the fact that there has been a marked improvement in the domestic management and in the general sanitary condition of the hospitals for the past year. This is evidenced by a higher degree of cleanliness, attention to details as regards light, air, and ventilation, and the more cheerful and homelike aspect of all these institutions. There appears to be ample room in most of the hospitals, and overcrowding is rarely observed except at the Washington Asylum Hospital, which institution must, and does, receive all general chronic and objectionable cases which are denied admission at other institutions.

DUPLICATION OF HOSPITAL WARDS FOR CHILDREN.

The Board has been impressed with, and deems it a duty to call attention to, the fact that several hospitals in this city have recently established special wards for children. As a result, the average number of inmates at the Children's Hospital, which was specially erected and equipped for that purpose, has been considerably reduced. It is evident that every attempt to build up rival services for which there is no need is a vicious duplication of agencies, which must impair the welfare of already existing institutions. Moreover, like the care of children in general, the management of sick children must be conducted on special principles, largely because of the peculiarities of their organism and diseases, and for this reason it was deemed desirable long ago, instead of setting apart special wards in a general hospital, to establish hospitals exclusively for children. The hospitals which have recently established special wards for children have evidently been actuated by the most charitable impulses, but in doing so have ignored well-established principles and are probably not aware that the Children's Hospital has a capacity of 100 beds, and that there have never been over 80 patients at any one time, and that there are now nearly 50 vacent beds at that hospital. All such efforts should be deprecated, especially when there is plenty of opportunity for a noble work in the expansion of the facilities for *the care of adult* patients.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of erection of the hospital for indigent tuberculous patients appropriated for last year. The building is now under roof and will be ready for the reception of patients in the early spring. The plans for this building, which is unique in character, were prepared under the immediate direction of the chairman of the committee on medical charities of this board. The building and equipment complete are to cost $100,000. The hospital will have accommodations for 120 patients, 60 advanced and 60 incipient cases. The advanced cases will be cared for in wards having large casement windows, which will admit the largest possible amount of sunlight and air. The incipient cases will be cared for in roof gardens above the wards. These roof gardens have solid walls with windows on the north side, and will be entirely open on the other sides. The main walls of the hospital building extend about 3 feet above the floors of the roof gardens. The roof is supported on brick piers, and canvass roller curtains will be provided between the piers to be lowered only in case of severe rain storms. The roof garden feature, as a permanent arrangement for the care of incipient tuberculous patients, is a new and distinctive feature in hospital construction. It originated with the chairman of the committee on medical charities of the Board of Charities, who believed that the roof garden was a better place than shacks on the ground for the treatment of incipient patients. The air is purer and freer from dust at this elevation. Besides, it was possible to effect a great economy in plumbing and administrative arrangements by providing for these patients on the roof of the same building in which the advanced cases are treated.

The plans for this hospital have been examined by a number of experts in the treatment of tuberculosis, and they have been pronounced by all as eminently satisfactory for the purpose indicated.

The Board of Charities believes that this hospital and other public buildings generally should be of fireproof construction, and it regrets the fact that it was impossible with the funds available to erect a fireproof building in this instance. Aside from the fact that the building is not fireproof, the board believes that it will be found admirably suited for the purpose for which it is designed. The fact that it provides accommodations, including domestic service, nursing, heating, and all administrative arrangements for 120 patients proves that it is one of the most economically planned hospital buildings ever erected.

HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC CASES.

The board regards as the most pressing need in hospital work at present the erection of a suitable building for the care and treatment of that class of the destitute poor now cared for in buildings at the Washington Asylum grounds. The daily average of such patients is now about 120, and the buildings in which they are cared for were characterized by hospital experts in 1897 as "wholly unsuitable for the purposes of the sick." Apart from structural defects, our sick poor should not be treated in the same institution with prisoners from the jail and workhouse. Moreover, the very extension of the workhouse buildings involves the destruction of several of the small frame buildings now used for hospital purposes. The patients cared for at

the Washington Asylum are almost entirely patients that can not secure admission at other institutions. They are general chronic, or otherwise objectionable cases, and can only be provided for in public wards. We have submitted, therefore, an estimate for an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of a hospital for the treatment of chronic and convalescent patients, said hospital to be located and erected on the hospital site now owned by the District. We most earnestly recommend that this appropriation be made.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM SENILE DEMENTIA.

When the buildings thus estimated for have been provided, and the sick and poor who are not prisoners have been removed from the Washington Asylum, the accommodations for sick prisoners at this institution will be ample and satisfactory for a number of years to come. It may be found practicable also to devote one of the best buildings at the Washington Asylum, for a time, to the care of persons suffering from senile dementia. Such persons simply require good institutional care. About 160 such persons are now being maintained at the Government Hospital for the Insane at a cost to the District of $220 per capita per year, when they could be cared for suitably in a chronic hospital at a very considerably reduced cost.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG HABITS.

The $3,000 appropriated last year for the repair of the brick building, formerly the almshouse building, on the grounds of the Washington Asylum, has been wisely expended, and the building will soon be ready for occupancy for hospital purposes. A great deal has been accomplished in this building with a very small appropriation, because much of the work was done by prisoners in the workhouse. It is the purpose of the Board in this building to provide for the public care of inebriates and drug habitués, unable to pay for treatment in a private hospital. The building will also be used in part, until better provision is made elsewhere, for the temporary detention of insane patients pending their commitment to the Government Hospital for the Insane. It is evident, of course, that this experiment will not constitute an ideal inebriate hospital. It would be much better if such a building could be located in the country away from the environments of penal institutions and affording opportunity for employment in the open air. But as the District of Columbia has many pressing needs in its charitable and correctional work, it is felt by the Board of Charities that for the time being this building will furnish a reasonably satisfactory place for an experiment in the care and treatment of this class of patients.

DETENTION WARDS FOR INSANE PERSONS.

The Board of Charities desires to particularly emphasize its recommendation that provision should be made at an early day for suitable wards for the temporary detention and treatment of all insane patients. Insane persons are patients in every sense of the term, and recourse to the police station or their detention in or near penal institutions is neither humane nor justifiable. A number of cities of about

the size of Washington, both in this country and abroad, have long since provided suitable pavilions known as psychopathic wards for the reception of all insane persons, where they are detained and treated for a sufficient length of time to determine the real nature of their illness. It has been found that fully 25 per cent of all such cases have permanently recovered and have been spared the stigma of a formal commitment to an insane asylum. The subject is now being investigated by a special committee of medical men appointed by the Commissioners, and as soon as their labors shall have been completed a special report will be submitted by the Board of Charities. While the present system of detention of the insane at the Washington Asylum is an improvement upon the former custom of confinement in a police station or jail, it is still far from satisfactory, and facilities for humane and scientific treatment of insane persons should be provided at a place wholly divorced from penal institutions. The same argument does not apply with equal force to the habitués of the alcoholic and drug habits, because such persons require detention for probably a year or more, with more or less legal restraint and opportunities for doing useful work.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

The board invites attention to the estimates of the directors of the Columbia Hospital for repairs, and the erection of a new building at an estimated cost of $300,000. The estimates for repairs are approved, but the board, in its advisory capacity to the committees in Congress, strongly recommends against the expenditure of $300,000 for a new buiding on the present site, and will, in the course of two years, urge the erection of a building on the site owned by the District of Columbia, with a capacity of 150 patients, at a cost not to exceed $150,000. This would save the Government $150,000 in buildings and a site of an estimated value of $500,000, not to mention a very large annual saving in administrative expenses. Moreover, the buildings suggested by the board of charities would be devoted exclusively to the care of indigent patients. As the building proposed by the trustees of Columbia Hospital would include a provision for 50 pay patients, it would afford accommodations for only 100 indigent patients, as against 150 that could be provided for in the plan outlined by the board of charities.

The board is of the opinion that its recommendations in reference to this hospital are based on principles of sound public policy, and that the sentimental reasons for the perpetuation of a hospital exclusively for women are not sufficiently strong to warrant the expenditure for a new hospital partly for the use of private pay patients, since nearly all of the hospitals in this city have accommodations for patients able to pay from $1 per day to $50 and $75 per week. These accommodations are open to all classes of patients and their attending physicians, whether connected with the staff of the hospital or not; and as the members of the attending staff of the Columbia Hospital are also connected with other institutions, it is to be presumed that their skill is available wherever called for.

The board maintains that there is no good reason why the Government should in any way make provisions for patients able to pay, and since ample provisions for the classes of pay patients cared for

at Columbia Hospital exist in seven of the local hospitals, it will be a useless and extravagant duplication of agencies, and the amount asked for by Columbia Hospital for Women for this purpose would supply other immediate and more urgent needs for the really dependent classes.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOSPITALS.

1. The board reiterates the imperative need of hospital accommodations for 120 public patients now treated at the Washington Asylum within the shadow and environment of the workhouse and jail. As pointed out above, all suitable buildings at the Washington Asylum, after the removal of these patients from that institution, will be used for the treatment of sick prisoners and for the care of inebriates and drug habitués and cases of senile dementia.

2. In connection with the above, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the board earnestly urges an appropriation for the erection of a central power and heating plant, laundry, kitchen, and domestic service building, at an estimated cost of $100,000. This building will be sufficiently large to provide for the installation of additional boilers which may be needed for future buildings.

3. The board will urge next year the erection of suitable detention wards for insane patients, at a cost of $100,000, for the reason that this class of patients is entitled to the utmost consideration, and should never be subjected to treatment in or near a penal institution, nor should they ever be legally committed to an asylum until the nature of the case has been satisfactorily determined. Since the experience of other cities has shown that 25 per cent of the apparently insane recover in so-called psychopathic wards, and are thus spared the stigma of lunacy proceedings, it is clearly the duty of the board, both in the interests of humanity and economy, to urge suitable provisions for this unfortunate class of patients.

4. The board realizes that even now the Columbia Hospital should be replaced by the erection of a maternity hospital for public patients upon the District's property on Brightwood avenue, but in view of the more pressing needs defers such a recommendation until two years hence, when the sum of $150,000 will be asked for instead of the $300,000 proposed by the trustees of that institution.

If Congress should adopt the recommendations of the Board of Charities, it will have provided in the course of six years for the accommodation of 500 patients at an expense of $550,000, which, so far as the board is able to foresee, will meet all reasonable demands for the next ten to fifteen years to come.

The board desires to invite attention to the fact that although Congress in the last six years has appropriated over half a million of dollars for the erection of new buildings and the reconstruction of old buildings in private hospitals, that practically no increase in the number of beds available for indigent patients has been made. The expenditure of this money has somewhat improved the facilities now enjoyed by indigent patients in these hospitals, but by far the greater part of it has been devoted to providing administration buildings, magnificent operating rooms, and luxurious accommodations for *private patients* able to pay.

It is the policy of the board in no way to interfere with the usefulness of existing private hospitals. These institutions are doing good work and have ample and adequate facilities for the care of all acute cases for the next ten or fifteen years. When, however, the natural growth of the city demands increased accommodations for the treatment of public patients, it is the opinion of this board that all such buildings should be placed on the grounds now owned by the District, where there can be no question as to ownership and management. By concentration of administrative expenses, a decided saving of public funds would result, and this branch of Government charity could be more wisely and correctly administered.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the District hospital site is flanked by two car lines, the Fourteenth street and the Brightwood avenue, and can be reached in thirty minutes' ride from the Capitol, and since the center of growth of the city will be naturally in a northerly direction, the advantages of the location and the accessibility of the site are already apparent.

In thus indicating what it is believed would be the wise development in hospital construction during the next few years, it is not the purpose of the board to endeavor to commit Congress to the approval of any special project for the future, but it is realized that certain urgent needs must soon be provided for, and unless some suitable plan is outlined in providing for these needs, a great lack of economy and efficiency will be the result.

(3) Child-Caring.

A most important new agency dealing with the work of caring for dependent children in the District of Columbia was established by the creation of the juvenile court, which was organized July 1, 1906. This court is given very large powers with reference to the matter of dependent and delinquent children. It has jurisdiction over parents who fail to properly provide for their children when able to do so, and it has jurisdiction over adults who may contribute to the delinquency of children. The court is given the oversight of the entire field of child-caring work, and no child can be received as a public dependent in any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds, until such child has been declared a dependent by said court. There is thus introduced for the first time a uniform method of determining the matter of dependency of children sought to be maintained at public expense. The experience of the first year's work at the juvenile court indicates that it is destined to be a far-reaching and all-important agency in the work of caring for delinquent and dependent children. It is too soon yet to speak in detail of the results of the work of this new court, but the experience of other communities with similar courts warrants the belief that such a court wisely conducted should prove one of the most beneficent governmental agencies in the community.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Attention is invited to the interesting and comprehensive report of the Board of Children's Guardians herewith submitted. This report gives much valuable and interesting information in reference

to the whole subject of child-caring in the District of Columbia. It contains important recommendations that are worthy of careful consideration. The report shows that 1,390 children were under the guardianship of the board on June 30, 1907, as compared with 1,364 at the close of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of 26. This is a less increase in numbers than was the case for many preceding years. It indicates that probably the time has now arrived when the number of children passing from guardianship because of reaching the age of maturity will in considerable degree offset the number of new wards committed. This board has continued to be active in the matter of finding free homes for children, and at the close of the fiscal year, of the 1,390 children under the guardianship of the board, 1,140 were in free homes and only 250 on expense. The number on expense at the close of 1907 was 37 less than the number on expense at the close of the preceding year, notwithstanding an increase of 26 in the total number under guardianship.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

The Industrial Home School for Colored Children at Blue Plains, authorized by Congress two years ago, has been organized, and was opened for the reception of children in August, 1907. The school has a capacity of 80 children. It is believed that this school will provide a helpful training place for a large class of children in the District of Columbia, for whose industrial training no adequate facilities have heretofore been available.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

This school is crowded, and some of the buildings occupied are very poorly adapted for the purposes of the school. Many substantial improvements are necessary, but the board has hesitated to recommend any outlay for permanent improvements at this institution, because of the fact that most of the school buildings are located within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle, as established by law; and presumably the Federal Government will, in the near future, take for the uses of the Naval Observatory that portion of the school property lying within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle. All the other ground within that circle has been purchased, and a bill for the acquirement by the Navy Department of the Industrial Home School property within the circle has been introduced in Congress, but has not yet received consideration. It is respectfully urged that action be taken by Congress on this matter at an early date, because many needed improvements at this school have been postponed in the belief that the school would soon be moved to a new site. It is important, also, that early action should be taken, because it would now be possible to secure a considerable tract of land in another location for the uses of the school, but it is becoming every year more and more difficult to secure in the District of Columbia tracts of land at reasonable prices for institution purposes.

RECOMMENDATION FOR A HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The board has heretofore called attention to the difficulty of securing proper care for feeble-minded colored children. These children were formerly cared for in institutions outside the District of Columbia, but for several years it has been found impossible to secure the admission of colored children to any suitable institution. The white feeble-minded children are still cared for in outside institutions, under contract with the Board of Children's Guardians; but during the past year difficulty has been experienced in securing proper care for the white children also. The institution at Elwyn, Pa., which has heretofore received white children from the District of Columbia, being crowded, was unwilling to receive additional children, and it was necessary to make arrangements for their care at the school for feeble-minded at Vineland, N. J. These outside institutions may at any time refuse to receive children, or even refuse to keep those they now have, because the demand upon such institutions in every State is increasing more rapidly than provision is being made.

The need for the segregation of the feeble-minded is constantly emphasized by the experience of this board in finding care for the dependent classes. The public wards of the maternity hospitals especially furnish examples of the great menace to the community of allowing the feeble-minded to reproduce their kind. Girls of this unfortunate class are peculiarly liable to become the victims of unscrupulous men. We can not too strongly emphasize the importance of the permanent segregation of this class.

We recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made to purchase a site and to provide plans for a school for the feeble-minded, both white and colored, in the District of Columbia.

NEED OF UNIFICATION IN CHILD-CARING AGENCIES.

There is still great diversity of control in the institutions engaged in public child-caring work in the District of Columbia. As indicated above, the establishment of the juvenile court has provided for a uniform method of determining dependency, but there is still great diversity of control in the matter of administration. There are still some five or six different public agencies engaged in providing for dependent children in the District, and those agencies are not yet satisfactorily coordinated in their relations to one another, nor is there any distinct line of demarcation of the different services rendered by each. It is the purpose of the board to make a careful study of the entire field of child-caring work in the District of Columbia during the present year, and to submit a report with such recommendations as it deems proper.

(4) Miscellaneous Institutions.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The new Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains was opened in October, 1906. The board is pleased to report that the first year's experience in the new institution has been satisfactory. The inmates have been comfortably and humanely provided for. They have enjoyed the increased opportunities for sunlight and fresh air, which

were not possible in the old building at Washington Asylum. The health of the inmates has been good. Notwithstanding the fact that there was much preliminary work to be done during the first year, a large amount of produce was raised on the farm. This made it possible to provide for the inmates at a less cost, and to furnish a variety of fresh vegetables for their diet, which could not have been purchased from the available appropriation. Much of the land at Blue Plains is good farming land and well adapted for institutional purposes. It is very evident, in the light of the past year's experience, that the Commissioners acted wisely in purchasing the tract of land at this place. This tract of about 260 acres was purchased at a price of about $160 per acre. Land could not now be secured any place in the District of Columbia at such a low price.

In this connection, the board would respectfully urge the importance of acquiring additional land for institutional purposes at the earliest possible day. There are comparatively few tracts of land of sufficient size for public institutions in the District of Columbia that can be purchased at anything like a reasonable cost. It is improbable that the District will ever again be able to purchase land as cheaply as the tract at Blue Plains was purchased, but land could be purchased now at a much less price than is probable a few years hence. We urge, therefore, in the interests of economy, the importance of the District's securing at least several hundred acres more land as soon as possible, with a view to adequately providing for future institutional needs.

TEMPORARY HOMES.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

The number of lodgings furnished at the Municipal Lodging House during the year was 5,706, which is 27 less than the number furnished during the preceding year. This institution furnishes lodgings and meals in return for labor performed by homeless men. As indicated by the figures just given, there is little change in the number of homeless persons cared for during the past year as compared with the preceding year. There is indication, however, that there will be a considerable increase in the current year, because there have been many more applicants during October and November than was the case a year ago.

The building occupied by the lodging house is an old structure, owned by the Night Lodging House Association and used by the District at a nominal rental, the income of which is devoted to the purpose of keeping the building in repairs. The sanitary conditions are not satisfactory, but several changes have been made in the plumbing system, and the building is in better condition than it was heretofore. It is kept thoroughly clean, and there has usually been a fair allowance of air space in the sleeping quarters, because, for several years past, the building has seldom been filled. If, however, the number of homeless men should increase and the building be crowded, the sanitary conditions would be far from satisfactory. Nothing less than a new building would satisfactorily meet the needs of this institution; but in view of other urgent needs, and in consideration of the fact that this institution has not been greatly crowded in recent years, the board has hesitated to request an appropriation *for a new building.*

TEMPORARY HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

This institution provides for soldiers and sailors who come to Washington on account of business with the Pension Office or other Departments of the Federal Government. The Home is strictly a temporary home, and provides only for nonresidents of the District, who are in Washington temporarily and unable to pay for accommodations. The average number of men cared for during the past year was 33.75, as compared with the average number of 42 during the preceding year. It is probable that the number of inmates of this institution will continue to decrease as the veterans of the civil war pass away, although veterans of the Spanish war are now admitted to the Home.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

This institution has continued to render most helpful service in providing for unfortunate young women. The home provides care and medical attention during confinement, and keeps the mothers with their babies until they are able to go to suitable places of employment. It has been very successful in finding places of employment for mothers with children, and this has been the means of enabling many women to keep their babies with them, and at the same time earn support for themselves and their children. This institution has been very helpful to the Board in dealing with a peculiarly difficult class of cases.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The daily average number of insane persons from the District of Columbia cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year was 1,259.86, as compared with a daily average of 1,230.98 during the preceding year, an increase of 28.88. This increase in numbers is just about what might be considered a normal increase, corresponding to the increase in population. The Board has given much attention to the subject of the care and treatment of the indigent insane of the District and, as indicated under the heading of "Medical charities," the subject is being investigated by a special committee of physicians, appointed by the Commissioners, and as soon as their investigation has been completed, it is the purpose of the Board of Charities to submit a special report to the Commissioners. In the meantime, it is proper to state here that the indigent insane are being cared for in a very adequate manner in one of the best institutions of the country. The District pays to the Government Hospital for the Insane a per capita rate of $220 per annum, which, though a high rate, is probably not exorbitant in consideration of the fact that the District pays no part of the cost of erection or maintenance of buildings.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

The board has continued its activity in the matter of investigating questions of residence and the ability of the person or estate to pay for treatment in cases of persons committed to the insane asylum.

During the year 66 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia as the result of our investigations, 62 of these being nonresident patients, who were returned to their homes or the places of their legal residence, one being returned to Germany by the Bureau of Immigration.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1909 are submitted herewith, together with the report of the secretary containing sundry information and statistical tables, and the reports submitted by the various institutions subject to our supervision.

The board acknowledges uniform courtesy and cooperation on the part of the officers and representatives of the various institutions under our supervision. It expresses its appreciation of the cooperation and cordial support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. JOY EDSON,
CHAS. P. NEILL,
MYER COHEN,
GEORGE M. KOBER,
GEORGE M. LIGHTFOOT,
Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That an appropriaion be made for the erection of an additional wing for the workhouse for males. (See p. 4.)
2. That the probation system be extended to adults. (See p. 5.)
3. That the Reform School for Boys and the Reform School for Girls be placed under the control and management of the District of Columbia. (See p. 6.)
4. That hospital wards for chronic cases be erected on the hospital site on Brightwood avenue to provide for the patients now cared for at the Washington Asylum Hospital. (See p. 8.)
5. That a central power and heating plant, including laundry and domestic service, be erected on the hospital site on Brightwood avenue. (See p. 10.)
6. That the Industrial Home School for White Children be moved from its present location near the city to a site in the country, where a larger tract of land can be secured. (See p. 12.)
7. That a school be established for the care and education of feeble-minded children. (See p. 13.)
8. That additional land for institutional purposes be acquired as soon as possible. (See p. 14.)

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1908.	Estimated 1909.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.		
Board of Charities:		
For secretary	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
Clerk	1,200.00	1,200.00
Stenographer	1,200.00	1,200.00
Messenger	600.00	600.00
1 inspector	900.00	1,200.00
6 inspectors, at $720 each	4,320.00	.....
2 inspectors, at $1,000 each	.....	2,000.00
2 inspectors, at $900 each	.....	1,800.00
2 inspectors, at $840 each	.....	1,680.00
1 driver	660.00	780.00
3 drivers, at $600 each	1,800.00	.....
3 drivers, at $720 each	.....	2,160.00
Hostler	540.00	540.00
Traveling expenses	400.00	400.00
Total for Board of Charities	14,620.00	16,560.00
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Asylum:		
For superintendent	1,500.00	1,800.00
Visiting physician	1,080.00	1,080.00
Resident physician	480.00	480.00
Clerk	840.00	840.00
Property clerk	1,000.00	1,000.00
Baker	600.00	600.00
Principal overseer	1,400.00	1,400.00
15 overseers, at $660 each	9,900.00	.....
15 overseers, at $720 each	.....	10,800.00
Engineer	720.00	720.00
Assistant engineer	480.00	480.00
Second assistant engineer	480.00	480.00
Engineer at hospital for seven and one-half months, at $50 per month	375.00	375.00
Engineer at new workhouse for seven and one-half months, at $50 per month	375.00	375.00
2 watchmen, at $480 each	960.00	960.00
2 night watchmen, at $548 each	1,096.00	1,096.00
Blacksmith and woodworker	500.00	500.00
Carpenter	500.00	500.00
Driver for dead wagon	365.00	365.00
Hostler and driver	240.00	240.00
Keeper at female workhouse	300.00	300.00
Keeper at female workhouse	180.00	180.00
Hospital cook	600.00	600.00
Chief cook for workhouse	600.00	600.00
4 assistant cooks, at $180 each	720.00	720.00
Trained nurse who shall act as superintendent of nursing	600.00	900.00
2 graduate nurses, at $365 each	730.00	.....
Graduate nurse for receiving ward	365.00	.....
2 nurses for tuberculosis wards, at $480 each	960.00	.....
For pay of nurses	.....	9,000.00
6 orderlies, at $300 each	1,800	.....
7 orderlies, at $300 each	.....	2,100.00
Pupil nurses not less than 20 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed $96 per annum during first year of service and not to exceed $120 per annum during second year of service) [a]	2,100.00	.....
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk	720.00	720.00
Gardener	540.00	540.00
Herdsman	365.00	365.00
Florist	300.00	300.00
Tailor	180.00	180.00
Housekeeper	300.00	300.00
Laundryman	600.00	600.00
Temporary labor not to exceed	2,400.00	2,400.00
Total for salaries, Washington Asylum	37,251.00	43,896.00

[a] The hospital has heretofore been largely dependent upon pupil nurses. For several years past it has been becoming more and more difficult to secure pupils. Other hospitals have difficulty in securing the required number of pupils, and pupils will not likely come to this hospital when they can secure admission at others, because the work of the nurses is more arduous and disagreeable at this hospital than at any other in the city. This is because of the class of patients received. This hospital is obliged to care for all objectionable cases that are denied admission at other institutions in the city. It has been impossible during the past year to secure a sufficient number of nurses. As a result, the nurses on duty have been greatly overworked, several have broken down in health, and others have left the institution, and it has been impossible to give proper attention to patients. The hospital will continue to use pupil nurses if it is possible to secure them, but the board has estimated a sufficient amount to pay for the services of a sufficient number of nurses to do the work of the hospital, if it fails to secure pupil nurses. If it is possible to secure pupils, a balance of the appropriation would revert to the Treasury, the amount of this balance being dependent upon the number of pupils secured.

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1908.	Estimated 1909.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Washington Asylum—Continued.		
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items	$48,000.00	$55,000.00
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus	2,000.00	2,000.00
For payment to the beneficiaries named in section three of "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved March 23, 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District	200.00	2,400.00
For erection of administration building for the workhouse for males	85,000.00	.....
For erection of north wing for the workhouse for males	.....	110,000.00
For repairing the main almshouse building, including painting, brickwork, carpenter work, plumbing, heating, and other necessary items and repairs	3,000.00	.....
For cost of removing disinfecting station on Reservation 13 to another site on said reservation more to the north and convenient to the group of buildings under the control of the health department	.....	1,000.00
Total for Washington Asylum	175,451.00	214,296.00
Home for the Aged and Infirm:		
Superintendent	1,200.00	1,200.00
Matron	600.00	600.00
Clerk	900.00	900.00
Baker	420.00	420.00
2 female attendants, at $300 each	600.00	600.00
Chief cook	600.00	600.00
2 male attendants, at $360 each	720.00	720.00
Chief engineer	720.00	900.00
Assistant engineer	.....	720.00
Assistant engineer	480.00	480.00
1 fireman	300.00	.....
3 firemen, at $300 each	.....	900.00
Physician and pharmacist	480.00	480.00
1 nurse	360.00	.....
2 nurses, at $360 each	.....	720.00
2 assistant cooks, at $180 each	360.00	360.00
Blacksmith and woodworker	.....	540.00
Farmer	540.00	540.00
2 farm hands, at $300 each	720.00	720.00
Tailor	240.00	240.00
Seamstress	240.00	240.00
Laundryman	540.00	540.00
Hostler and driver	240.00	240.00
1 servant	144.00	.....
3 servants, at $144 each	.....	432.00
Temporary labor	600.00	1,000.00
Total for salaries, Home for the Aged and Infirm	11,004.00	14,092.00
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items	20,000.00	26,000.00
For beds, bedding, furniture and carpets, to be immediately available	1,500.00	.....
For grading, road making, purchase of farm implements, stock, tools, seed, e[illegible]	1,750.00	.....
For inst[illegible] refrigerating plant, including erection of building, to be [illegible] available	2,500.00	.....
[illegible]nal steam boiler, including foundations, piping, and neces[illegible]ses of installation, to be immediately available	1,900.00	.....
[illegible] and improvements to buildings and grounds	1,000.00	3,000.00
[illegible], including erection of four fire escapes, necessary piping connections, and laying [illegible] immediately available	.....	3,000.00
at the Home for the Aged and Infirm [illegible] g an artesian well, deep well [illegible] steam and water connections available	.....	6,500.00
.....	39,654.00	52,592.00

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1908.	Estimated 1909.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Reform School:		
For care and maintenance of boys committed to the Reform School by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said Reform School.... or so much thereof as may be necessary.	$20,000.00	$22,000.00
Reform School for Girls:		
Superintendent	1,200.00	1,200.00
Treasurer	600.00	600.00
Matron	600.00	600.00
2 teachers, at $600 each	1,200.00	.....
3 teachers, at $600 each	.....	1,800.00
Overseer	720.00	720.00
7 teachers of industries, at $480 each	3,360.00	.....
6 teachers of industries, at $480 each	.....	2,880.00
Engineer	600.00	600.00
Assistant engineer	420.00	420.00
Night watchman	365.00	365.00
Laborer	300.00	.....
2 laborers, at $300 each	.....	600.00
Total for salaries, Reform School for Girls	9,365.00	9,785.00
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences repairs, and other necessary items	12,000.00	12,000.00
For furnishing and erecting one eight-rack and one ten-rack clothes drier, complete with stoves in the laundries	.....	462.00
For furnishing and erecting two filters and tank of 10,000 gallons capacity for filtered water	.....	2,000.00
For furnishing and erecting 1 motor driven 5 by 8 single-acting triplex pump, 10 horsepower; 60-cycle single-phase motor, and all necessary accessories	.....	1,080.00
Total for Reform School for Girls	21,365.00	25,327.00
Transportation of prisoners: [a]		
For conveying prisoners to the workhouse, including salary of driver, not to exceed $720, and the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons and harness	2,000.00	2,000.00
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
For the care and treatment of the indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum by the Board of Charities or so much thereof as may be necessary.	25,500.00	25,500.00
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	20,000.00	20,000.00
For repairs to Columbia Hospital	2,000.00	4,520.00
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	14,000.00	14,000.00
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	8,000.00	8,500.00
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities	15,000.00	15,000.00
For repairs and equipment, Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	4,000.00	.....
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with the Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities	[b] 4,000.00	6,000.00
For the Women's Clinic, maintenance	750.00	500.00
For Washington Home for Incurables, maintenance	4,000.00	4,000.00
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities	3,000.00	3,000.00
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities	3,000.00	3,000.00

[a] This estimate is submitted by the board because the item appears in this section of the bill for the current year, but the work of conveying prisoners to the workhouse is not carried on under the supervision of this board, and this estimate should be included in another section of the bill, probably either under the police department or the police court.

[b] $2,000 for the Eastern Dispensary was carried in the deficiency bill. The District of Columbia appropriation bill carries only $2,000.

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1908.	Estimated 1909.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Tuberculosis Hospital:		
Superintendent	$1,200.00	$1,200.00
Resident physician	480.00	480.00
Pharmacist and clerk	720.00	720.00
Superintendent of nurses	600.00	600.00
Matron	600.00	600.00
4 graduate nurses, at $365 each	1,460.00	1,460.00
10 pupil nurses, at $96 each	960.00	960.00
Chief cook	480.00	600.00
2 assistant cooks, at $180 each	360.00	360.00
Engineer	720.00	720.00
Assistant engineer	600.00	600.00
2 firemen, at $300 each	600.00	600.00
Elevator conductor	300.00	300.00
Laundryman	480.00	600.00
Gardener	.....	600.00
Laborer	360.00	360.00
Night watchman	360.00	360.00
2 orderlies, at $300 each	600.00	.....
4 orderlies, at $300 each	.....	1,200.00
4 servants, at $180 each	720.00	720.00
Total for salaries, Tuberculosis Hospital	11,600.00	13,040.00
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs, and medical supplies, furniture, and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items	15,000.00	25,000.00
For furniture, beds, bedding, cooking utensils, and other necessary hospital furnishings	7,500.00	.....
Total for Tuberculosis Hospital	34,100.00	38,040.00
For erection of a hospital for the treatment of chronic and convalescent patients, said hospital to be located and erected on the site heretofore acquired for a municipal hospital	.....	100,000.00
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients:[a]		
For the support and medical treatment of 95 medical and surgical patients who are destitute in the city of Washington under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army	19,000.00	.....
one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	.....	19,000.00
To reimburse the Providence Hospital, in the District of Columbia, for expenses incurred in the reconstruction of the Providence Hospital buildings, in square numbered 764, in the District of Columbia	130,629.67	.....
one half to be paid by the United States and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if the said property be sold or diverted from use expressed in the act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate Providence Hospital, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia," approved April 18, 1864, all money advanced by the United States and the District of Columbia on account of the reconstruction of any of the buildings on said square shall be first paid out of the proceeds thereof into the United States Treasury to reimburse the sums heretofore appropriated and hereby appropriated. This appropriation is made upon the express understanding that it is in full of all just claims against the United States and the District of Columbia on account of the reconstruction of said hospital, and that neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall hereafter be called upon to pay any further sum on account of such reconstruction or debts incurred in connection therewith.		
Garfield Memorial Hospital:		
For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, under a contract to be made with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia	19,000.00	19,000.00
For renewal of plumbing	6,500.00	.....

[a] The items for Garfield and Providence hospitals, while new items in this bill, are not new appropriations. These items have been carried in the sundry civil bill, and the appropriations were paid wholly from the United States Treasury. Now these appropriations are paid on the half-and-half basis, and these institutions are by law placed under the supervision of the District authorities. Hence these items are inserted in the estimates for the District bill instead of in the sundry civil bill, as heretofore.

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1908.	Estimated 1909.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.		
Board of Children's Guardians:		
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely—		
For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses	$3,100.00	$3,100.00
For agent	1,800.00	1,800.00
Executive clerk	1,080.00	1,080.00
Placing officer	900.00	900.00
Placing officer	720.00	720.00
Investigating clerk	720.00	900.00
Record clerk	660.00	660.00
Visiting inspector	480.00	480.00
1 clerk	600.00	600.00
Messenger	360.00	360.00
Total for salaries, Board of Children's Guardians	7,320.00	7,500.00
For maintenance of feeble-minded children	16,000.00	16,000.00
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than $1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than $300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board	54,000.00	44,000.00
The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed $200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.		
Total for Board of Children's Guardians	80,420.00	70,600.00
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:		
For superintendent	1,200.00	1,200.00
Matron of school	480.00	480.00
2 matrons, at $360 each	720.00	720.00
2 assistant matrons, at $300 each	600.00	600.00
2 teachers, at $480 each	960.00	960.00
Sewing teacher	360.00	360.00
Manual-training teacher	480.00	480.00
Farmer	600.00	600.00
Watchman	240.00	300.00
Cook	240.00	240.00
Laundress	240.00	240.00
For temporary labor, not to exceed	.....	500.00
Total for salaries, Industrial Home School for Colored Children	6,120.00	6,680.00
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness	5,000.00	8,000.00
For necessary furniture and equipment, to be immediately available	4,000.00	.....
For necessary furniture and equipment, including farming implements, live stock, and tools, to be immediately available	.....	2,000.00
For erection and equipment of stable	1,500.00	.....
For grading, draining, making roads, including necessary tiling and pipes	.....	1,000.00
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	.....	1,000.00
Total for Industrial Home School for Colored Children	16,620.00	18,680.00
For the Industrial Home School:		
For superintendent	1,200.00	1,200.00
Matron	480.00	480.00
2 matrons, at $360 each	720.00	720.00
2 assistant matrons, at $300 each	600.00	600.00
Housekeeper	360.00	360.00
Sewing teacher	360.00	360.00
Nurse	300.00	300.00
Manual-training teacher	600.00	600.00
Florist	720.00	720.00
Engineer	600.00	600.00
Farmer	480.00	480.00
Cook	240.00	240.00
Laundress	240.00	240.00
2 housemaids, at $144 each	288.00	288.00
Temporary labor, not to exceed	400.00	400.00
Total for salaries, Industrial Home School	7,588.00	7,588.00

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1909—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1908.	Estimated 1909.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
For the Industrial Home School—Continued.		
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, wagon, and harness	$9,412.00	$9,412.00
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	3,000.00	2,000.00
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage	550.00	550.00
Total for Industrial Home School	20,550.00	19,550.00
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	9,900.00	9,900.00
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the Board of Charities	5,400.00	5,400.00
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Charities	5,400.00	5,400.00
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	900.00	600.00
TEMPORARY HOMES.		
For municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard, namely:		
For superintendent	1,200.00	1,200.00
Cook	360.00	360.00
Laborer	360.00	360.00
Total for salaries, Municipal Lodging House	1,920.00	1,920.00
Maintenance, including rent	1,780.00	1,780.00
Total for Municipal Lodging House	3,700.00	3,700.00
For Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, namely:		
For superintendent	1,200.00	1,200.00
Janitor	360.00	360.00
Cook	360.00	360.00
Total for salaries, Home for Soldiers and Sailors	1,920.00	1,920.00
Maintenance	3,580.00	3,580.00
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and ex-soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war shall also be admitted to the Home.		
Total for Home for Soldiers and Sailors	5,500.00	5,500.00
For the care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance	2,000.00	2,000.00
Hospital for the Insane:		
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided by law	272,800.00	294,800.00
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved Jaunary 31, 1899	3,000.00	3,000.00
That in expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require of said secretary, sums of money not exceeding $300 at one time, to be used only for deportation from the District of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia.		
Relief of the poor:		
For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding one dollar per day each, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the health officer	12,300.00	12,300.00
Transportation of paupers:		
For transportation of paupers	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total	1,027,059.67	1,067,265.00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1907, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year and the number of families represented; also a table showing the various diseases treated by these physicians, and an additional table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives and friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of nonresident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(*a*) *Finances.*—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(*b*) *Movement of population.*—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(*c*) *Comparative population table.*—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1901 up to the present year.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1907.

CASUALTY.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July	26	3	16	5	50	5.48
August	32	3	21	7	63	5.16
September	31	4	20	10	65	6.96
October	20	4	16	6	46	10.54
November	30	3	14	7	54	8.80
December	38	3	22	6	69	7.51
January	35	6	13	9	63	6.77
February	25	5	14	7	51	6.89
March	17	4	18	3	42	4.96
April	9	1	11	3	24	3.73
May	33	7	13	1	54	4.74
June	31	4	23	1	59	4.13
Total	327	47	201	65	640	6.30

CHILDREN'S.

July	21	15	14	12	62	60.83
August	13	16	20	12	61	61.00
September	15	11	20	14	60	49.56
October	14	15	12	12	53	56.41
November	6	3	8	13	30	50.10
December	3	7	11	9	30	42.12
January	12	16	13	9	50	47.19
February	12	7	9	8	36	52.28
March	6	16	10	7	39	51.96
April	18	10	19	8	55	52.06
May	9	11	13	12	45	56.58
June	11	7	9	8	35	50.70
Total	140	134	158	124	556	52.56

COLUMBIA.

July	5	31	11	39	86	64.29
August	3	31	12	34	80	57.41
September	4	21	10	38	73	53.56
October	2	16	9	38	65	50.12
November	0	8	12	28	48	40.30
December	0	16	8	37	61	44.03
January	3	16	5	43	67	41.64
February	1	14	8	39	62	50.50
March	2	15	13	44	74	54.19
April	0	9	10	41	60	44.60
May	3	15	13	43	74	54.61
June	1	22	8	45	76	63.26
Total	24	214	119	409	826	51.54

EMERGENCY.

July	52	8	34	12	106	15.06
August	46	9	41	12	108	15.83
September	38	7	26	20	91	14.30
October	33	8	31	10	82	15.00
November	41	8	23	8	80	15.70
December	42	6	24	9	81	14.96
January	39	6	22	5	72	14.70
February	26	7	24	8	65	18.32
March	29	8	25	4	66	17.45
April	17	6	20	6	49	15.86
May	16	3	20	7	46	13.96
June	24	5	19	7	55	9.60
Total	403	81	309	108	901	15.06

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1907—Continued.

FREEDMEN'S.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July	19	5	102	103	229	137.10
August	11	1	96	116	224	137.58
September	14	3	109	108	234	142.36
October	17	1	83	101	202	133.12
November	7	2	88	87	184	128.40
December	19	5	91	88	203	133.03
January	13	4	101	104	222	150.77
February	17	1	79	99	196	155.92
March	16	3	96	101	216	153.06
April	17	5	95	105	222	163.16
May	11	0	98	101	210	162.90
June	10	1	103	114	228	150.76
Total	171	31	1,141	1,227	2,570	145.68

GARFIELD.

July	17	13	14	16	60	51.90
August	29	22	12	11	74	50.77
September	23	15	19	18	75	51.13
October	19	13	14	20	66	57.03
November	14	19	7	17	57	53.40
December	19	12	23	12	66	48.54
January	19	22	11	16	68	51.12
February	16	13	14	15	58	55.35
March	14	15	17	21	67	51.51
April	14	10	25	18	67	53.06
May	20	12	13	20	65	51.06
June	12	10	17	14	53	50.80
Total	216	176	186	198	776	52.13

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

July	5	3	2	4	14	7.66
August	1	5	7	4	17	10.90
September	4	6	2	5	17	12.56
October	3	5	5	6	19	13.00
November	5	3	2	4	14	10.80
December	3	3	4	3	13	9.83
January	3	5	5	3	16	14.39
February	10	3	1	7	21	16.53
March	2	3	2	2	9	11.80
April	2	1	1	2	6	6.90
May	2	6	0	4	12	8.45
June	3	3	2	4	12	11.40
Total	43	46	33	48	170	11.18

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

July	0	9			9	2.54
August	2	7			9	7.58
September	2	6			8	4.60
October	9	10			19	15.32
November	7	10			17	14.73
December	6	10			16	14.09
January	6	8			14	13.09
February	5	2			7	11.06
March	2	4			6	7.09
April	3	5			8	7.40
May	4	4			8	8.16
June	2	3			5	6.50
Total	48	78			126	9.35

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1907—Continued.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July	4	5	3	13	25	20.77
August	10	13	4	14	41	20.38
September	5	12	9	32	58	30.76
October	8	5	6	20	39	23.09
November	7	11	3	26	47	20.96
December	4	5	5	27	41	20.90
January	7	11	5	23	46	22.87
February	7	9	2	19	37	29.03
March	3	4	5	35	47	24.03
April	7	10	3	18	38	20.33
May	8	11	7	27	53	23.87
June	7	6	6	15	34	18.30
Total	77	102	58	269	506	22.94

PROVIDENCE.

July	54	14	10	9	87	94.06
August	40	14	8	6	68	92.22
September	45	19	9	13	86	87.53
October	42	12	12	9	75	91.38
November	44	19	12	9	84	93.46
December	46	18	10	5	79	93.00
January	45	22	7	11	85	92.93
February	41	21	10	8	80	92.92
March	52	17	8	4	81	88.38
April	56	28	10	8	102	85.63
May	50	23	9	9	91	96.87
June	42	21	12	13	88	96.00
Total	557	228	117	104	1,006	92.03

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July	69	22	42	51	184	112.96
August	55	21	71	52	199	136.58
September	66	24	56	50	196	138.86
October	61	17	34	46	158	122.38
November	46	17	62	49	174	121.20
December	64	13	60	38	175	136.61
January	73	17	63	46	199	133.25
February	61	15	54	39	169	153.71
March	59	18	42	52	171	141.41
April	52	12	53	21	138	110.83
May	67	10	55	34	166	123.06
June	64	16	39	28	147	139.90
Total	737	202	631	506	2,076	130.89

SUMMARY.

Institution.	Number of admissions.				Total.	Average daily number in hospital.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty	327	47	201	65	640	6.30	3.59
Children's	140	134	158	124	556	52.56	34.50
Columbia	24	214	119	469	826	51.54	22.77
Emergency	403	81	309	108	901	15.06	6.10
Freedmen's	171	31	1,141	1,227	2,570	145.68	20.68
Garfield	216	176	186	198	776	52.13	24.51
Georgetown University	43	46	33	48	170	11.18	24.00
George Washington	48	78	.....	.....	126	9.35	29.42
Homeopathic	77	102	58	269	506	22.94	16.54
Providence	557	228	117	104	1,006	92.03	33.39
Washington Asylum	737	202	631	506	2,076	130.89	23.01
Total	2,743	1,339	2,953	3,118	10,153	589.66	19.87

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 5,215 persons, as against 5,426 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them, through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

A sufficient supply of ice was again available for free distribution to the indigent sick. The ice was furnished by the benevolence of a private individual and was distributed by the visiting nurses.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:	
White	1,413
Colored	3,802
Total	5,215
Number of families represented in above list:	
White	946
Colored	2,237
Total	3,183

Physicians to the poor, 1907.

Month.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicine furnished.[a]
July	846	9	$671.00	$87.40
August	1,011	9	682.00	79.50
September	936	21	659.00	68.65
October	623	17	682.00	68.00
November	608	14	660.00	75.50
December	719	23	682.00	69.45
January	998	23	682.00	101.75
February	1,045	12	616.00	135.85
March	1,042	10	682.00	92.80
April	614	12	660.00	75.95
May	769	13	682.00	63.25
June	731	10	665.00	127.55
Total	9,942	173	8,023.00	1,045.65
Materials furnished:				
Antitoxin				75.00
Nurses supplies[b]				316.75
Homeopathic medicines				288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc				27.40
Printing, etc				58.64
Total				765.79

[a] Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.
[b] Nurses are employed and paid by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The District furnishes supplies for use in nursing indigent patients.

Diseases treated by physicans to the poor during year ending June 30, 1907.

Abscess	45
Ischio-rectal	9
Adenitis	42
Asthma	49
Anæmia	18
Aortic stenosis	5
Arthritis:	
Knee	7
Wrist	8
Amenorrhœa	10
Appendicitis	3
Abortion	25
Threatened	7
Apoplexy	30
Alcoholism	40
Angina pectoris	1
Ascaris lumbricoides	13
Bronchitis	705
Burns	7
Bites:	
Dog	2
Insect	7
Human	1
Brain, concussion	3
Clubfoot	1
Cystitis	35
Coryza	81
Convulsions, infantile	17
Conjunctivitis	19
Purulent	5
Chicken pox	30
Chorea	7
Cancer:	
Uterus	4
Breast	3
Cocaine habit	3
Chilblains	10
Constipation	120
Cholera morbus	4
Cholera infantum	2
Cephalgia	23
Cardiac disease	43
Dermatitis	7
Diphtheria	17
Dysentery	20
Diarrhea	82
Debility	35
Dentition	25
Dementia	9
Dysmenorrhea	64
Dislocation:	
Hill	1
Shoulder	1
Endocarditis	1
Eczema	16
Erysipelas	8
Epididymitis	22
Endometritis	17
Entero-colitis	210
Enteralgia	12
Epilepsy	15
Furunculosis	30
Fistula in ano	
Fractures:	
Rib	2
Leg	4

Gastritis	320
Gastralgia	29
Goiter, exophthalmic	4
Gonorrhea	31
Gallstones	2
Gout	2
Hysteria	19
Hemorrhoids	7
Heat:	
Exhaustion	7
Stroke	1
Hernia:	
Inguinal	9
Umbilical	1
Hip disease	1
Herpes	6
Hydrocele	3
Hiccough	7
Injuries, slight	150
Impetigo	4
Intestinal indigestion	142
Incontinence of urine	7
Influenza	280
Locomotor ataxia	2
Lead poisoning	1
Lumbago	20
Labor	40
Laryngitis	22
Liver, congestion	26
Measles	172
Menopause	
Malingerer	5
Mitral regurgitation	24
Menorrhagia	21
Marasmus	76
Morphinism	9
Malaria	195
Mastitis	7
Melancholia	10
Myalgia	76
Meningitis, cerebral	3
Neuralgia:	
Facial	59
Intercostal	15
Nephritis	40
Neurasthenia	4
Otitis media:	
Acute	4
Chronic	13
Osteomyelitis, femur	1
Peritonitis	19
Phimosis	4
Parturition	7
Pregnancy	90
Paralysis	20
Psoriasis	2
Pleurisy	15
Pneumonia	90
Parotitis	8
Pharyngitis	33
Pertussis	106
Rheumatism	260
Rachitis	17
Scurvy	4
Sciatica	14
Stomatitis	8
Stillbirths	

Septicæmia	7
Scarlet fever	4
Stricture, rectum	2
Synovitis, knee	42
Syphilis	95
Scabies	18
Sprains	24
Senility	40
Tumor	17
Tuberculosis	249
Typhoid fever	92
Toothache	25
Tonsillitis	145
Uterine disease	60
Urticaria	25
Ulcers, leg	84
Undiagnosed	150
Vaccination	45
Varicose veins	20
Referred to family physician	55

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Month.	To hospitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, police stations, etc.	To almshouse.	To railroad stations.	To private homes.	When no service was rendered	Total.
July	244	24	8	3	2	12	33	326
August	257	24	7	3	1	15	36	343
September	248	12	4	6	2	12	37	321
October	220	13	3	4	1	13	26	280
November	234	15	5	6	1	15	25	301
December	233	21	4	6	2	11	34	311
January	243	19	7	8	2	14	46	339
February	254	22	6	4	0	20	43	349
March	224	10	5	4	4	27	35	309
April	235	20	5	2	0	9	20	296
May	206	22	5	2	0	10	24	269
June	197	26	6	4	1	10	23	267
Total	2,795	228	65	52	16	168	382	3,711

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Male white	144
Female white	59
Male colored	39
Female colored	34
Total	276
Number sent free	221
Where part or all was paid	55
Total	276

The reason why transportation is issued through this office in cases where the cost of such transportation is not borne by the office is the disposition of the transportation companies to regard the Board of Charities as the central agency for the investigation of cases of this character. For this reason, frequently when representatives of charitable organizations and benevolent individuals apply to the railroads for charity rates they are referred to the Board of Charities, and this office, if satisfied of the genuineness of the case in question, collects the usual charity rate and issues the necessary voucher for the transportation requested.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The following table shows the number of persons chargeable to the District of Columbia cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the past fiscal year:

Number on hospital roll July 1, 1906:		
Patients in the hospital	1,244	
Patients out on visit	34	
Patients out on elopement	5	
		1,283
Number of admissions	338	
Readmissions included in this number	11	
Actual number of patients admitted		327
Total		1,610
Number of discharges	214	
Readmitted of this number during the year	11	
Actual number of persons discharged		203
Died		103
Number out on visit June 30, 1907	9	
Number out on elopement June 30, 1907	1	
Number of patients in the hospital	1,294	
Total number on hospital roll June 30, 1907		1,304
Total		1,610

Daily average number in the hospital during the year, 1,259.86.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

An agent of the Board has devoted almost his entire time to the work of investigating cases of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane as indigent patients chargeable to the District of Columbia. There continues to be a very large number of nonresident persons committed to this institution, and a large part of the

time of this agent is devoted to the work of investigating these cases in order to determine the place of legal residence and in returning such persons to the place of their legal residence when it has been determined. In some instances it is found upon investigation that persons committed to the hospital as being indigent have considerable property, or have well-to-do relatives who should pay for their maintenance. Sometimes persons are committed as indigents chargeable to the District of Columbia who are properly United States cases because of their service in the Army or Navy.

During the year ending June 30, 1907, as a result of our investigations, 66 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number, 62 were nonresidents who were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 1 was transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 3 were returned to friends.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
RECEIPTS.			
Appropriations for—			
Salaries	$34,681.00	$17,980.00	$9,365.00
Support of inmates	54,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Repairs	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
Workhouse, cooking department	2,818.80	.....	.....
Installing new baths	2,500.00	.....	.....
Payment to beneficiaries of act making it a misdemeanor to neglect to provide for wife or children	200.00	.....	.....
New buildings	.....	22,900.00	6,000.00
Transportation	.....	1,500.00	.....
Support of District of Columbia inmates	.....	20,000.00	.....
From labor of inmates	.....	1,418.77	.....
Total	96,199.80	76,798.77	30,365.00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries and extra services	33,135.43	18,832.33	9,448.03
Medicines, surgical supplies, and instruments	1,830.81	260.07	.....
Current repairs to maintain property	1,982.57	1,870.61	2,999.18
Transportation	.....	990.55	.....
Contingent expenses	51,665.79	29,308.20	10,606.29
Extraordinary repairs and improvements	2,628.27	2,099.45	830.50
Payment to beneficiaries of act making it a misdemeanor to neglect to provide for wife or children	200.00	.....	.....
New buildings	.....	15,812.00	5,980.71
Paid into United States Treasury	.....	1,418.77	.....
Total	91,442.87	70,591.98	29,864.71
Unexpended	4,756.93	6,206.79	500.29
Daily average number of inmates	504	[a] 248	83
Cost per capita	$175.82	$200.98	$277.75

[a] Includes both United States and District of Columbia boys. Daily average number of District of Columbia boys was 198.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	National Homeopathic Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.a	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables	Woman's Clinic.	Women's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.														
Balance from last year		$1.97	$1,802.41		$193.02			$465.17	$717.73	$800.93	$964.17	$529.71	$28.77	
From pay patients		14,456.13	34,802.93		12,535.60	$32,684.77		1,325.82	9,958.22	3,927.32	3,274.39			
From legacies or endowments					800.00			10,000.00						
From nurses					806.50					70.00				
From interest			500.00		265.00			4,762.64				53.45		
From boards of lady visitors					2,201.00	3,857.60		3,693.57	1,075.86	1,202.68				
From rent					200.00			203.01						
From dispensary		224.11										637.34		
From loans					1,100.00				6,380.25	2,052.00				
From refund									58.65					
From sale of property								2.80		3.75				
From ambulance										118.00				
From all other private sources			.40		1,308.36	20.00		1,332.00	523.00	43.15	6,544.59	68.54	324.43	
From appropriation under contract	$25,500.00	18,493.20	19,000.00	$19,000.00	8,142.80	3,104.60	$3,000.00	12,490.40	10,712.50	4,083.95				
From appropriation for maintenance	27,500.00										7,000.00	750.00	b 400.00	
From appropriation for repairs or improvements		2,000.00												
Total	53,000.00	35,175.41	56,105.74		27,552.28	39,666.97		34,275.41	29,426.21	12,301.78	17,783.15	2,039.04	753.20	
DISBURSEMENTS.														
Salaries		11,692.53	15,183.92		7,218.67			7,025.66	8,091.91	2,711.86	4,139.62	192.00	120.00	
Medicines, surgical supplies, and instruments		2,576.83	3,581.14		2,510.99			1,086.35	1,934.26	2,335.22	371.61	404.69	150.13	
Rent		525.00											300.00	
Interest			3,875.00		900.00			800.00	910.17	686.50		200.00		
Current repairs		2,259.93	1,848.47		477.79			1,429.50	619.34		1,417.22	138.91		
Other items of current expense		18,120.08	24,345.45		15,639.87	43,670.19		12,506.34	12,375.12	6,544.26	6,883.09	283.00	100.75	
Extraordinary repairs and improvements											3,020.00			

a Report is for year ending Aug. 31, 1907.

b Allotment from appropriation for relief of poor.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	National Homeopathic Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Woman's Clinic.	Women's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.														
Purchase of property					$600.00			$252.82				$661.20		
Payment of claim								500.00						
Investment								10,100.00						
Payment on debt									$500.00					
Refund										$8.00				
Total		$35,174.37	$48,833.98		27,347.32	$43,670.19		33,700.67	24,430.80	12,285.84	$15,831.54	1,879.80	$670.88	
Balance		1.04	7,271.76		204.96	[a] 4,003.22		574.74	4,995.41	15.94	1,951.61	159.24	82.32	
Percentage of private income, exclusive of legacies		41.74	65.01		68.02	92.17		47.54	51.90	56.76	58.38	50.31	44.78	
Percentage of public income	$100.00	58.26	34.99		31.98	7.83		52.46	48.10	43.24	41.62	49.69	55.22	
Daily average number of patients	[b] 146	70	90		44	56	62	65	26	11	41			131
Cost per capita	$363.01	$502.49	$542.60		$607.89	779.82		$351.50			$312.48			$236.58
Whole amount paid under contract	$25,500.00	$18,823.20	$19,000.00	$19,000.00	$8,000.00	$2,974.60	$3,000.00	$12,386.40	$10,500.00	$4,000.00				
Daily average number of free patients	[b] 146	52	52	92	23	24		53	15	6				131
Contract rate per capita				$200.00					$438.00	$438.00				
Adults	$401.50	$438.00	$401.50		$401.50	$365.00	$365.00							
Babies	$146.00	$146.00	$146.00		$146.00	$146.00	$146.00							
Children	$237.25							$237.25						

[a] Deficit advanced by the University Corporation.

[b] 96 of these are cared for under contract with the District of Columbia.

III. CHILD CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Industrial Home School.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Working Boy's Home and Children's Aid Association.	Washington Hospital for Foundlings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	German Orphan Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year	.....	$3,532.84	$7,030.66	$901.17	$105.31	$176.97	$1,318.22
From board of inmates	.....	1,067.29	110.00	1,705.93	.....	.....	298.00
From labor of inmates	.....	2,772.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From ladies' aid societies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,867.89
From legacies or endowments	.....	.....	19.55	.....	.....	1,034.00	.....
From interest	.....	.....	1,017.33	.....	10.25	.....	500.00
From sale of products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.00
From all other private sources	.....	.....	11.00	3,015.70	2,476.77	3,628.61	1,770.66
From appropriation for fire escape	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Board of Children's Guardians	.....	3,531.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From appropriation for maintenance	$79,820.00	18,694.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....
From appropriation under contract	.....	.....	9,900.00	.....	4,193.15	5,400.00	1,200.00
Total	.....	29,798,11	18,068.54	6,122.80	6,785.48	10,239.58	7,070.77
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Rent	540.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries	6,720.00	7,419.82	3,502.80	1,671.04	2,912.27	.....	1,802.52
Medicine	.....	.....	45.40	13.15	.....	.....	17.75
Current repairs	.....	1,000.00	484.79	254.21	.....	494.97	275.00
Material to be used in industries	.....	733.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.00
Interest	.....	.....	57.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other items of current expense	52,852.07	18,683.56	6,204.07	2,928.20	3,575.21	7,826.61	3,218.08
Extraordinary repairs and improvements	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,668.00	926.00
Street improvements	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Invested	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	60,112.07	28,036.92	15,544.96	4,866.60	6,487.48	9,989.58	6,364.35
Balance	.....	1,553.71	2,543.58	1,256.20	298.00	250.00	706.42
Returned to Treasury	19,707.93	207.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of private income (exclusive of legacies)	.....	.....	10.31	90.43	37.23	40.19	79.14
Percentage of public income	.....	.....	89.69	9.57	62.77	59.81	20.86
Daily average number	1,471	132	99	30	26	131	54
Cost per capita	$40.86	$189.88	$103.99	$162.22	$249.52	$63.52	$100.71
Whole amount paid under contract	.....	.....	$9,900.00	.....	$4,193.15	$5,400.00	$1,200.00

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporar Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.
RECEIPTS.					
Balance from last year					$538.28
From board of inmates					86.33
From rent					285.00
From refund					10.00
From National Florence Crittenton Mission				$1,475.00	
From labor of inmates	$384.00				316.12
From all other private sources				10,004.67	2,005.31
From appropriation under contract				1,782.75	[a]600.00
From appropriation for maintenance	3,700.00	$5,500.00	$29,480.00		
From appropriation for grading			5,000.00		
From appropriation for furniture and equipment			8,000.00		
From appropriation for laundry plant			4,000.00		
From endowment					300.00
Total	4,084.00	5,500.00	46,480.00	13,262.42	4,141.04
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Deficit from last year				38.22	
For rent	60.00	600.00			
For salaries	1,920.00	1,920.00	7,999.34	2,084.00	
For medicine		38.75	227.16	273.04	
For interest				180.00	322.50
For current repairs to maintain property				340.75	69.90
For materials to be used in industries					244.55
For other items of current expense	1,659.03	2,868.37	19,737.84	8,292.14	1,885.98
For extraordinary repairs and improvements		49.40	16,739.78		
Paid over to collector of taxes	384.00				
For payment on debt				2,000.00	903.00
Certified checks					50.00
Total	4,023.03	5,476.52	44,704.12	13,208.15	3,475.93
Balance				54.27	665.11
Unexpended appropriation	60.97	23.48	1,775.88		
Percentage of private income				86.56	81.78
Percentage of public income	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.44	18.22
Average number of inmates	15	34	209	84	11
Cost per capita		161.07	133.80	132.98	200.62
Whole amount paid under contract				1,922.14	600.00

[a] Allotment from fund for relief of poor.

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.		Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
	Workhouse.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1906	344	108	235	90
Received during the year	5,118	2,023	178	18
Recaptured	1		2	
Readmitted			1	3
Births		54		
Total	5,463	2,185	416	111
Discharged during year	5,088	1,715	135	40
Escaped	2		15	
Died	7	329	1	
Number of inmates June 30, 1907	366	141	265	71
Total	5,463	2,185	416	111
Daily average number of inmates	373	131	248	83
Cost per capita	$151.31	$244.85	$200.98	$277.75

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	National Homeopathic Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Women's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1906	153	78	79	[a] 96	42	48	.....	[a] 61	20	6	44	.....	108
Admitted during year	2,366	856	1,429	1,007	794	1,207	.....	556	1,374	781	23	.....	2,023
Births	204	366	74	.....	110	79	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	54
Total	2,723	1,300	1,582	1,103	946	1,334	.....	617	1,394	793	67	.....	2,185
Discharged during year	2,299	1,142	1,402	931	858	1,183	.....	504	1,302	750	10	.....	1,715
Deaths	270	[b] 84	84	77	50	98	.....	65	74	32	15	.....	329
Remaining June 30, 1907	154	74	96	95	38	53	.....	48	18	11	42	.....	141
Total	2,723	1,300	1,582	1,103	946	1,334	.....	617	1,394	793	67	.....	2,185
Number of emergency cases	816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	10,317	1,905	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of patients treated in hospital	146	70	90	.....	44	56	62	65	26	11	41	.....	.....
Daily average number of free patients treated in hospital	146	52	52	92	23	24	.....	53	15	6	.....	.....	131
Number of cases treated in dispensary	4,631	2,277	790	.....	.....	3,447	5,464	3,689	.....	1,545	.....	3,361	.....
Number of new cases treated in dispensary	.....	.....	767	.....	3,399	936	1,991	.....	5,736	.....	.....	1,925	.....
Number of visits to dispensary by patients during the year	.....	.....	2,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,242	18,087	5,981	.....	.....	.....
Number of prescriptions compounded	.....	3,021	1,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,835	14,167	5,116	.....	3,413	.....

[a] Including charity patients only.

[b] Including 32 stillbirths.

III. CHILD CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home School.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Hospital for Foundlings.	German Orphan Asylum.
	Permanent wards.	Temporary care.	Feeble-minded.						
Number under care June 30, 1906	1,364	19	54	139	106	26	127	34	53
New inmates or wards received	147	173	13	98	11	30	73	29	6
Former inmates or wards returned	.....	.....	.....	26	6	13	.....	4	.....
Total	1,511	192	67	263	123	69	200	67	59
Discharged	110	71	7	128	20	48	29	23	4
Committed to permanent wardship	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committed to reformatory	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Absconded	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....
Number under care June 30, 1907	1,390	84	60	131	103	21	145	32	55
Total	1,511	192	67	263	123	69	200	67	59
Daily average number cared for	1,389	26	56	132	99	30	131	26	54

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for the Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.
Number of inmates June 30, 1906	.....	30	213	85	10
Admitted during the year	.....	570	228	540	1
Born in institution	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Total	5,706	600	441	665	11
Discharged during year	.....	575	230	561	.....
Died	.....	.....	24	9	.....
Number of inmates June 30, 1907	.....	25	187	95	11
Total	5,706	600	441	665	11
Daily average number cared for	15	34	209	84	11

Daily average number of persons cared for during seven years, 1901–1907.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.							
Workhouse	260	295	357	323	324	335	373
Reform School for Boys	220	234	257	275	304	260	248
Reform School for Girls	30	55	67	80	.....	85	83
MEDICAL CHARITIES.							
Freedmen's Hospital	146	138	139	134	136	142	146
Columbia Hospital	53	58	58	56	58	53	52
Garfield Hospital	49	49	55	53	50	54	52
George Washington University Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Georgetown University Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Providence Hospital	112	129	117	108	98	95	92
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	.....	15	15	16	16	15	15
Children's Hospital	59	70	72	65	62	57	53
Homeopathic Hospital	18	23	24	24	24	21	23
Eastern Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	6
Home for Incurables	38	37	40	41	40	43	41
Washington Asylum Hospital	93	95	103	119	113	116	131
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.							
Board of Children's Guardians	761	995	1,171	1,255	1,373	1,471	1,471
Industrial Home School	119	123	124	123	127	127	132
National Association for Colored Women and Children	103	107	108	98	93	99	99
Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association	25	25	29	36	37	34	30
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	36	33	36	40	35	36	26
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	128	104	113	126	131	125	131
German Orphan Asylum	46	48	46	47	45	50	54
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.							
Almshouse	237	237	230	219	233	242	209
Municipal Lodging House	9	8	6	15	16	14	15
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors	18	21	29	43	43	42	34
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission	59	79	92	124	118	96	84
Aid Association for the Blind	.....	.....	10	10	11	11	11
Government Hospital for the Insane—D. C. patients	1,035	1,094	1,107	1,138	1,205	1,231	1,260

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D., *Visiting Physician.*
L. M. BRENNAN, M. D., *Resident Physician.*
W. G. LADD, *Principal Overseer.*
A. MCCONNELL, *Record Clerk.*
GEORGE MARTIN, *Property Clerk.*
Miss M. E. P. DAVIS, *Superintendent of Nurses and Training School.*
W. A. MESS, M. D., *Pharmacist and Clerk.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Washington Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

It is difficult to determine just how long it will take to completely separate the different departments of the Washington Asylum, but unquestionably every effort should be made to hasten the day when the workhouse, the municipal hospital, and the potters field should all be apart, in different places, and under separate management. To continue them as now under the same management, makes it difficult to produce the best results in any of them.

The removal of the almshouse to Blue Plains has already demonstrated the wisdom of that change. The building of the new tuberculosis hospital, which will probably be ready for occupancy within the present year, will be of great benefit, in the better care it will afford the consumptives, and the more ample accommodations it will give to many dependent sick for whom where is no present provision. And now that this is the first movement in the occupancy of the new municipal hospital site, it gives added emphasis to the oft-repeated argument that a new municipal hospital for the indigent sick should without further delay have an appropriation made available, to provide adequate buildings and appointments to meet the growing needs of the District of Columbia, and forever do away with the old reproach that the poor, who are sick, must be cared for in a hospital which is part and parcel of the workhouse.

It was planned to remove the almshouse inmates at the Washington Asylum to the new institution at Blue Plains not later than July 1, 1906, but because of unforeseen delays in construction and equipment the transfer was not effected until about three months later.

A number of acres of the reservation occupied by the Washington Asylum have been from time to time set apart for the potters field. In the last fiscal year 746 unclaimed bodies were buried therein, and there is practically no ground left for extending the potters field without encroaching on the grounds very near the workhouse buildings, or taking more of the very limited acreage now available for cultivation. The new crematorium is now in course of construction *on our reservation*, facing B street, east of the District jail. When

finished, it will probably take charge of most of the bodies of the pauper dead.

The present potters field should be closed without delay, and provision be made at once to bury the indigent dead in the new potters field provided at Blue Plains.

I must again emphasize my recommendation made in previous reports, that the District nursery should be entirely removed from the reservation, and that the disinfecting plant should be transferred from its present site to a point between the smallpox and detention hospitals. The ground now in the service of the District nursery would add about 50 per cent to the area now under cultivation by us. We need all of this, and much more.

There are at least 100 acres of marsh land directly east of the reservation, which might be redeemed in a few years and added to the asylum grounds for pasturage and truck farming. With a temporary bridge over the channel, not more than 200 feet in length, the marsh could be made accessible, and the labor of many prisoners be used in filling it up with dirt from elevated points near at hand, and the work of filling up could be hastened by using it as a public dump. To use the labor of prisoners for this kind of work would in my judgment be much better than sending many of them 5 or 6 miles away from the institution, where they can only do a short day's work on account of the time consumed in transportation and because of the risk of possible escape.

The second wing of the new workhouse will probably be ready for service by about October 1 of the present year. There have been many tedious delays in its construction. The work was started nearly two years ago. An appropriation has been made available for the administration building. It is unfortunate that this was not constructed simultaneously with the wings, because, while it is being built it will be very difficult to get prisoners in and out of the wings, as the administration building will go directly against the wing walls where we have our only means of exit. For this very reason the construction of the building should be pushed in record time. During the next session of Congress an appropriation should also be made available for the third wing.

The two new wings will have 334 cells. Of these, 12 will be set apart for special uses, leaving 322 cells available for the safe-keeping of prisoners. During the past year on a number of occasions our male population exceeded 330, and would have gone much beyond this, if the courts had not, out of consideration for our congested condition transferred a number of prisoners to the District jail until we were somewhat relieved. With the growing population of the District of Columbia, the number of prisoners will increase in proportion, and we are in need of more room. Some of the judges preferably commit many prisoners to the workhouse because they are put to work; and the judge of the juvenile court constantly has from 10 to 16 cases in our custody who are convicted for nonsupport of wife or children. The old workhouse building, still in use, and constantly overcrowded, can not and should not be used much longer. It can not be made modern, safe, or sanitary, and its demolition should be accomplished as soon as the liberality of Congress will provide the third wing.

HOSPITAL.

The almshouse annex, which was vacated last October, has been added to the hospital wards. It was put in thorough repair, and has since been occupied by the consumptive patients. There is room for 40 beds, but during the winter months the wards were at times greatly overcrowded. The building has answered its purpose admirably, because, with its many windows and large porches, it practically gave outdoor treatment, while at the same time it gave comforts which the patients could not have in the pavilions.

Three thousand dollars were made available on July 1 of the present year to repair the north wing of the almshouse and fit it up to care for mental cases and sick prisoners. It is not an ideal building for a detention hospital, but it will greatly relieve the congestion in the receiving ward, where this class of patients has hitherto been treated. During the past year we have had under observation and treatment 147 mental cases, of whom 92 were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, against 140 mental cases in the preceding year, of whom 73 were transferred. It is of the utmost importance that the mental cases should have better accommodations than we have been able to give them, and it will be necessary for improved service to add to the number of our nurses and orderlies who shall look after this class of patients when the detention hospital is ready for service.

In 1907 the number of prisoners committed to the workhouse exceeded those committed the previous year by 139, and the average number of prisoners in 1907 was 38 more than in 1906. In the hospital the average increase over the preceding year was 4. The average cost per capita in 1907 was $124.25.

On account of the unforeseen increase in the population in the last year it was soon found that the appropriation for contingent expenses, amounting to $46,000, would not be sufficient to run us through the year. A deficiency appropriation of $8,000 was asked for and received.

On July 1, 1906, the "nonsupport law" became operative, and $200 were appropriated by Congress to pay dependent wives and children the amounts earned by hard labor by delinquent husbands and fathers. During the first six months of the fiscal year the juvenile court committed but very few offenders, but after the New Year's holidays their numbers increased so rapidly that the appropriation was soon exhausted and a deficiency created amounting to $400. The appropriation of $200 made for the new year was exhausted in six weeks, and from present indications it will require at least $1,800 additional to pay the earnings of the prisoners under the nonsupport law.

By order of the Commissioners the herd of Jersey cattle at the Washington Asylum was tested for tuberculosis several months ago. Out of a total of 28 head of cattle, 4 cows and 2 heifers were condemned and slaughtered.

The new baths installed in the workhouse buildings have been satisfactory in every way.

I must again refer to the present pay roll of the Washington Asylum and respectfully urge an increase of pay for many of the employees. With but few exceptions they are underpaid. The superintendent's

salary should be increased by at least $300. It is difficult for the overseers to support their families on their present compensation of $550 per annum. The guards at the District jail for shorter hours receive at the rate of $90 per month. Our graduate nurses too should be better paid. It is difficult for us to secure and retain competent women at $30 per month. Two of our graduate nurses were increased to $40, but this amount, at least, should be paid to all of them. Recently we lost our superintendent of nurses on account of the small pay of $600 per annum. She was an exceptionally competent woman and another hospital was glad to secure her services at $1,200 per annum. The superintendent of nurses should receive at least $900.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Under the law sentences to the workhouse are limited to a period not exceeding six months. An exception is made in cases of men convicted of "nonsupport." They may be committed for a year. I would recommend that the law be so changed that the latter class of offenders too shall be committed for a period not exceeding six months. This recommendation is made because of the great risk involved in putting men with long terms at "hard labor" in gangs outside of the prison walls.

I would recommend that every effort be made to secure an appropriation for the new municipal hospital, and would suggest that the present hospital buildings would, when vacated, be suitable for the purposes of an inebriate asylum for the District of Columbia. Such an institution is greatly needed. The workhouse constantly has a number of inebriates who are committed again and again, who are proper subjects for an inebriate asylum, and who might, under an indefinite sentence and proper treatment be greatly benefited.

I would also recommend the passage of a law under which the courts could suspend sentence in the case of first offenders. The juvenile court already has this power, and it should be extended to the other courts, so that a number of accidental offenders may avoid the stigma of the prison, and the contamination which might result from contact with hardened offenders.

The following live stock is accounted for on the farm: Seventeen horses, 1 mule, 1 bull, 19 cows, 2 heifers, 1 calf, 71 hogs, 21 shoats, 39 pigs, and 1 boar.

The farm furnished for food of inmates and officers during the year 2,961 pounds of beef, 11,935 pounds of pork, and 1,078 pounds of veal.

Seven hundred and forty-six burials were made in the potter's field during the fiscal year—an increase of 32 over the preceding year. The coffins furnished in nearly all of these cases were made at the workhouse, and the graves were dug by the prisoners.

In closing, I report with great appreciation the earnest devotion of many religious workers, both Protestant and Catholic, who have interested themselves in the moral and spiritual uplifting of the prisoners; and also to thank the visitors to the hospital who have cheered the sick not only with sympathy, but with a profusion of delicacies to eat, and with good reading matter.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN,
Superintendent.

Daily average number of inmates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse	129	15	157	72	373
Hospital	38	15	39	38	130
Total	167	30	196	110	503
Employees					81
Grand total					584

Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries	$108.51
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees	145.89

Amount expended from contingent expenses for the different departments of the institution.

For Hospital	$16,433.96
Cost per capita for 164 persons including 34 employees	100.21
For workhouse	37,062.64
Cost per capita for 420 persons including 47 employees	88.24
Daily average number of persons supported in the workhouse, including 47 employees	420
Increase in number of inmates	169
Daily average number of patients in hospital, including 47 employees	164
Increase in number of patients	4

Appropriations for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Appropriation for 1907, contingent expenses	$46,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	8,000.00
Total	54,000.00
Bills received, expended	53,496.60
Unexpended	503.40
For salaries	31,681.00
Expended	30,245.68
Unexpended	1,435.32
For temporary labor	3,000.00
Expended	2,889.75
Unexpended	110.25
For repairs to buildings	2,000.00
Expended	1,982.57
Unexpended	17.43
For the relief of the poor	400.00
Expended	387.24
Unexpended	12.76
For the establishment of a workhouse cooking department, dining room for officers, dining room for female prisoners, buildings and fixtures	2,818.80
Expended	562.00
Unexpended	2,256.80

For installing new baths in workhouse buildings	$2,500.00
Expended	2,066.27
Unexpended	433.73
For payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of an act of March 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor to neglect to provide for support of wife or minor children	200.00
Expended	200.00
Due in excess of appropriation (deficiency)	400.50

Amounts expended from appropriation for contingent expenses for items purchased during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Drugs and medical supplies	$1,830.81
Dry goods	4,716.07
Flour and meal	3,824.79
Forage	4,371.84
Furniture and bedding	260.08
Fuel (coal and wood)	6,924.92
Gas, illuminating	2,404.70
Groceries	15,597.94
Hardware	978.16
Ice	1,023.77
Kitchen utensils	68.87
Meats, fresh	7,368.27
Shoes	1,632.07
Miscellaneous	2,494.31
Total	53,496.60

Salaries.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
L. F. Zinkhan	Superintendent	$1,500.00	Martha Williams	Cook	$96.50
D. P. Hickling	Visiting physician	1,080.00	Enna Dickson	do	113.00
Richard F. Tobin	Resident physician	141.33	Laura Fortune	do	8.50
W. J. Kennedy	do	277.34	Eliza Hollins	do	60.50
A. F. Mulvanity	do	61.33	Johanna Quill	do	9.00
Ernest N. Bales	Pharmacist	358.00	Katherine Armstrong.	Graduate nurse	365.00
Wm. A. Mess	do	264.00	Ethel L. Chisholm.	do	37.51
Geo. Martin	Property clerk	840.00	Sarah A. Sheldon	do	37.51
A. McConnell	Clerk	840.00	Anna Burger	do	365.00
S. C. Francis	Superintendent of nurses.	516.67	Jesse R. Chisholm.	do	172.36
Mabel L. Chase	do	71.67	Lulu B. Anderson.	do	23.32
M. E. P. Davis	do	8.33	Blanche A. White	do	150.05
W. G. Ladd	Principal overseer	1,200.00	Gertrude H. Hall	do	192.64
C. C. Bury	Overseer	600.00	Anna L. Doolittle.	do	121.66
A. Youst	do	600.00	Anna C. Zimmer	do	152.08
C. J. Mahoney	do	600.00	Mildred R. Spencer.	do	30.42
W. H. Arnold	do	600.00	Martha Vessels	Pupil nurse	25.00
H. E. Brockson	do	600.00	M. Louise Potter	do	35.00
W. Erskine	do	600.00	Louise M. Miller	do	35.00
M. J. Brown	do	600.00	Edna M. Nudd	do	52.50
F. W. Wenzel	do	600.00	Eleanor Hiser	do	60.00
J. J. Donavan	do	228.83	Catherine O'Brien.	do	2.33
J. T. Kengla	do	600.00	Elsie M. Engle	do	60.00
T. J. Dawson	do	600.00	Edith Sigafoose	do	60.00
E. B. McDowell	do	600.00	Edith G. Brown	do	7.50
J. B. Dike	do	600.00	Elizabeth King	do	7.50
J. A. Smith	do	600.00	B. Ballauff	do	10.00
S. B. Garratt	do	600.00	J. Bronaugh	do	10.50
T. J. Lerch	do	250.00	Mary P. Martin	do	7.66
R. L. Talbert	do	75.00	Bessie Perkinson	do	52.56
E. Wallingsford	Night watchman	548.00	Bessie Bertalette	do	51.33
C. L. Lockwood	do	548.00	Jennie L. Fisher	do	47.66
B. C. Sears	Engineer	540.00	Anna M. Ryan	do	24.50
P. McCrink	do	180.00	L. Witte	do	20.50
G. R. Simms	Assistant engineer	480.00	Elizabeth Southall.	do	1.83
P. McCrink	do	104.00	Loretta E. Davison.	do	2.00
T. J. Mahoney	do	47.00	Wanda Smith	do	40.00
G. Fitzgerald	do	195.00	Anna S. Morrant	do	3.33
P. McCrink	Engineer at hospital	276.67	Evelyn L. Williams.	do	27.50
C. F. Ault	do	40.00	Sadie G. Jones	do	27.50
John W. Major	Engineer at workhouse.	300.00	Elia A. Harness	do	4.83
Ernst Maringer	Carpenter	500.00	Sarah L. Burney	do	10.00
R. Ratherdale	Blacksmith	500.00	Lillian M. Boyer	do	5.00
G. Ratherdale	Driver for dead wagon.	212.92	Edna M. Leopold	do	5.00
H. C. Mohler	do	152.08	E. Smith	Orderly	300.00
J. Silas	Hostler	240.00	S. Tolliver	do	228.27
E. Brockson	Watchman	480.00	Isaiah Cuttler	do	255.83
J. P. Costello	do	480.00	C. Angerer	do	25.00
L. L. Kemp	Keeper female workhouse.	300.00	W. W. Montgomery.	do	50.00
Elva McNamara	do	60.00	P. A. Jackson	do	50.00
Fannie Simms	do	55.00	H. Riley	do	108.00
Anna H. Moor	do	10.00	S. J. Trotter	do	245.84
Bessie James	do	25.00	W. T. Beebe	do	71.67
Geo. Erskine	Gardener	540.00	W. T. Holliday	do	174.17
Geo. Webster	Herdsman	365.00	Pat Dillon	do	60.00
Fritz Els	Florist	300.00	Chas. Easton	do	142.50
J. N. Ehret	Tailor	120.00	C. L. Mellon	do	35.83
John Geiger	Baker	600.00			
Ernest Seaman	Chief cook	600.00			
Essa B. Lucas	Hospital cook	600.00			
Adeline Tiedeman	do	393.33			
Fannie Jenifer	Cook	45.00			
Mary Wells	do	36.00			
C. E. Selby	do	180.00			

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees July, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
S. B. Garratt	Overseer	July 1,1905	
J. P. Costello	Watchman	do	
B. C. Sears	Engineer	do	Mar. 31,1907
Mary Wells	Cook	do	Sept. 30,1906
Edith G. Brown	Pupil nurse	July 16,1905	
Elizabeth King	do	do	
Frances E. Moore	Graduate nurse	July 14,1905	Aug. 19,1906
Ernest N. Bales	Pharmacist	Aug. 2,1906	Feb. 4,1907
Loulie B. Anderson	Graduate nurse	Aug. 8,1906	Aug. 31,1906
Bessie Perkinson	Pupil nurse	Aug. 15,1906	
Harry Riley	Orderly	Aug. 21,1906	Dec. 31,1906
Bessie Bertalette	Pupil nurse	Aug. 23,1906	
Violet L. Page	Graduate nurse	Aug. 26,1906	Oct. 12,1906
Alice Collins	do	Sept. 1,1906	Oct. 31,1906
Catherine I. Cobb	do	Sept. 3,1906	Do.
Blanche A. White	do	do	Jan. 31,1907
S. J. Trotter	Orderly	Sept. 5,1905	
W. T. Beebe	do	do	Nov. 30,1906
Annie M. Ryan	Pupil nurse	Sept. 5,1906	Feb. 6,1907
Jennie L. Fisher	do	Sept. 15,1906	
Martha Matthews	Cook	Sept. 23,1906	Mar. 15,1907
John W. Major	Engineer, new workhouse	Oct. 1,1906	Mar. 31,1907
Eliza Hollins	Cook	do	Feb. 19,1907
Peter McCrink	Engineer at hospital	Oct. 15,1906	Mar. 31,1907
Lila Witte	Pupil nurse	Oct. 5,1906	Feb. 7,1907
G. Fitzgerald	Assistant engineer	Oct. 15,1906	Apr. 29,1907
Walter J. Kennedy	Resident physician	Oct. 17,1906	May 14,1907
F. B. Burke	Interne	do	
Enna Dickson	Cook	Oct. 15,1906	May 31,1907
Anna L. Hayes	Graduate nurse	Nov. 1,1906	Dec. 17,1906
Elizabeth W. Southall	Pupil nurse	do	Nov. 11,1906
Loretta E. Davison	do	do	Nov. 12,1906
Wanda Smith	do	do	
Fannie Simms	Keeper, female workhouse	Nov. 2,1906	Feb. 21,1907
Adeline Tiedeman	Hospital cook	Nov. 5,1906	
R. L. Talbert	Overseer	Nov. 21,1906	Jan. 31,1907
G. B. Read	Laundryman	Nov. 22,1906	June 30,1907
Wm Holliday	Orderly	Dec. 1,1906	Jan. 31,1907
Annie S. Morrant	Pupil nurse	Dec. 11,1906	Dec. 31,1906
Patrick Dillon	Orderly	do	Feb. 22,1907
Annie C. Zimmer	Graduate nurse	Dec 18,1906	Feb. 1,1907
Gertrude H. Hall	do	Dec. 21,1906	
Chas. Easton	Orderly	Jan. 9,1907	
Evelyn L. Williams	Pupil nurse	Jan. 16,1907	
Sadie G. Jones	do	do	
T. J. Lerch	Overseer	Feb. 1,1907	
Geo. Ratherdale	Watchman	do	
Annie L. Doolittle	Graduate nurse	do	May 31,1907
Mildred R. Spenser	do	do	Do.
Wm. A. Mess	Pharmacist	Feb. 18,1907	
L. M. Drennan	Interne	Feb. 9,1907	
H. C. Mohler	Driver for dead-wagon	Feb. 1,1907	
Geo. M. Sternberg	Medical board Washington Asylum Hospital.	do	
S. Tolliver	Orderly	Feb. 25,1907	
Ella A. Harness	Pupil nurse	Mar. 2,1907	Mar. 31,1907
A. H. Moor	Keeper female workhouse	Mar. 25,1907	Apr. 4,1907
Peter McCrink	Engineer	Apr. 1,1907	
Chas. F. Ault	Engineer at hospital	Apr. 20,1907	May 13,1907
Sarah L. Burney	Pupil nurse	May 1,1907	
Mabel L. Chase	Superintendent of nurses	May 13,1907	June 25,1907
Bessie James	Keeper female workhouse	May 11,1907	
A. F. Mulvanity	Resident physician	May 15,1907	
Paul B. Johnson	Interne	do	
Thos. J. Mahoney	Assistant engineer	May 14,1907	
C. L. Mellon	Orderly	May 18,1907	
Thos. A. Fuss	Painter	May 20,1907	
Lillian M Boyer	Pupil nurse	June 1,1907	
Edna M. Leopold	do	do	
Laura Fortune	Cook	June 14,1907	
Johanna Quilt	do	June 13,1907	
Mary A. Roche	Graduate nurse	June 14,1907	
M. E. P. Davis	Superintendent of nurses	June 26,1907	

Statistical tables (workhouse).

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1906		344
Prisoners committed	5,118	
Prisoners recaptured	1	
		5,119
Total		5,463
Prisoners discharged	5,088	
Prisoners eloped	2	
Prisoners died	7	
		5,097
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1907		366

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	1,783
White females	134
Colored males	2,164
Colored females	1,037
Total	5,118

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.
White males	1,391	394	1,785
White females	84	50	134
Colored males	1,408	756	2,164
Colored females	582	453	1,035
Total	3,465	1,653	5,118

READ AND WRITE.

Color and sex.	Can.	Can not.	Total.
White males	1,724	61	1,785
White females	114	20	134
Colored males	1,744	419	2,163
Colored females	640	396	1,036
Total	4,222	896	5,118

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
From 16 to 20 years	27	1	176	69	273
20 years and over	1,758	133	1,987	967	4,845
Total	1,785	134	2,163	1,036	5,118

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

COMMITMENTS.

Number of times committed.	White male.		White female.		Colored male.		Colored female.	
	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.
Once	906	906	94	94	1,267	1,267	517	517
Twice	183	366	14	28	206	412	118	236
Three times	68	204	4	12	63	189	33	99
Four times	19	76	1	4	26	104	23	92
Five times	21	105	1	5	9	45	5	25
Six times	13	78	.....	.....	7	42	4	24
Seven times	3	21	.....	.....	2	14	2	14
Eight times	2	16	.....	.....	1	8	2	16
Nine times	3	27	.....	.....	3	27	1	9
Ten times	1	10	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Sixteen times	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....
Total	1,219	1,809	114	143	1,586	2,134	705	1,032

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
NATIVE.		NATIVE—continued.	
Alabama	8	Wisconsin	1
Connecticut	8	Pennsylvania	125
California	2	Rhode Island	26
Colorado	4	South Carolina	45
Delaware	13	Tennessee	21
District of Columbia	2,442		
Florida	8	FOREIGN.	
Georgia	28		
Illinois	17	Austria	2
Indiana	9	Canada	19
Indian Territory	4	China	1
Iowa	10	England	31
Kansas	1	France	5
Kentucky	16	Finland	1
West Virginia	29	Germany	34
North Carolina	77	Holland	1
Ohio	37	Haiti	1
Oklahoma	1	Ireland	171
Oregon	1	Italy	9
Louisiana	3	India	4
Maine	1	Jamaica	2
Maryland	677	Mexico	1
Massachusetts	45	New Brunswick	1
Michigan	6	Nova Scotia	1
Mississippi	9	Norway	1
Missouri	7	Poland	2
Minnesota	5	Russia	5
New Jersey	12	Scotland	7
New York	120	Switzerland	3
New Mexico	1	Venezuela	1
New Hampshire	3	West Indies	1
Texas	7		
Virginia	984	Total	5,118
Vermont	1		

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

CHARGES.

Charge.	Number.	Charge.	Number.
Affray	7	Laundry without permit	1
Assault	67	Maintaining a nuisance	7
Assault and destroying private property	1	Nonsupport of family	1
Assault, idle, and disorderly	3	Nonsupport of children	22
Attempt false pretense	1	Nonsupport of wife and children	21
Carrying away property of another	17	Nonsupport of wife	1
Carrying away property of another and cruelty to animals	2	Profanity and disorderly	2
Concealed weapons	64	Petty larceny	1
Contempt of court	1	Robbery	5
Cruelty to animals	43	Refusing to connect with sewer	1
Defacing Washington Monument	1	Refusing to pay hack hire	2
Disorderly conduct	3,609	Refusing to pay board bill	1
Disorderly and indecent exposure	3	Throwing missiles	7
Destroying private property	35	Throwing missiles and disorderly	1
Disorderly and destroying private property	20	Threats	4
Disorderly and profanity	2	Trespass on parking	6
Disorderly and indecent exposure	2	Unlicensed dog	7
Depredation of private property	8	Unlicensed dog and disorderly	1
Disorderly house	2	Unlicensed bar	61
Driving through barricade	1	Unlicensed physician	1
Disorderly and dangerous weapon	6	Unlicensed midwife	1
Drunk in streets and alleys	5	Unlicensed peddler	1
Embezzlement	6	Violating police regulations	73
Evil life and fame	280	Vagrancy	122
Evil life and fame and disorderly	1	Violating speed law	9
Evil life and fame and violating police regulations	1	Violating pharmacy law	6
False pretenses	3	Violating dog law	1
False fire alarm	2	Violating weights and measure law	4
Failure to connect sewer	1	Violating act of Congress of Feb. 10, 1891	1
Fast driving and violating speed law	1	Violating plumbing law	2
Fornication	11	Violating health regulations	2
Furnishing intoxicating liquor to minors	7	Violation of gaming law	1
Grand larceny	6	Violating barber-shop law	1
Housebreaking	7	Violating act of July 7, 1898	1
Habitual drunkenness and idle and disorderly	1	Violating section 7867 District of Columbia Code	1
Housebreaking and larceny	1	Violating section 814 District of Columbia Code	1
Habitual drunkenness	104	Violation police regulations	7
Indecent exposure	101	Violation police regulations and cruelty to animals	2
Idle and disorderly	149	Violating liquor law	1
Idle and disorderly and concealed weapons	4	Violating compulsory-education law	1
Indecent exposure and concealed weapons	1	Violating speed law and taking property of another	1
Keeping dangerous dog	1	Violating law of vital statistics	1
Larceny	64	Violating police regulations and destroying property	1
Larceny and failing to pay board bill	1	Total	5,118
Larceny and carrying away the property of another	1		

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Attorney	1	Machinist	23
Awning hanger	2	Marble setter	2
Baker	40	Mat maker	1
Barber	21	Metal worker	1
Billposter	1	Metal layer	1
Blacksmith	19	Meat cutter	1
Bottler	1	Messenger	1
Boiler maker	3	Miner	1
Bookbinder	5	Motorman	1
Brass finisher	1	Molder	5
Broom maker	1	Musician	1
Butcher	12	News dealer	1
Butler	5	Operator	4
Brakeman	4	Packer	1
Bricklayer	42	Painter	113
Carpenter	69	Paper maker	1
Calker	1	Paper hanger	21
Cement worker	6	Paver	4
Chauffeur	1	Peddler	3
Clerk	147	Pilot	2
Cooper	1	Pipe fitter	2
Cook	18	Plasterer	46
Coachman	5	Plumber	34
Constructor	1	Printer	36
Cornice worker	4	Pressman	1
Doctor	4	Porter	8
Domestic	462	Powder maker	1
Doorman	1	Policeman	1
Draftsman	2	Railroader	2
Driver	13	Rigger	2
Electrician	3	Roofer	2
Engineer	15	Sailor	19
Farrier	6	Sailmaker	1
Fireman	74	Salesman	1
Gardener	2	Sausage maker	1
Glass blower	1	Seamstress	119
Glass worker	2	Shoemaker	21
Glazier	1	Soldier	153
Harnessmaker	4	Spinner	1
Hatter	2	Steam fitter	8
Horseman	1	Stonecutter	2
Horseshoer	6	Stone mason	1
Huckster	3	Tailor	24
Iron worker	23	Tile setter	3
Janitor	2	Turner	46
Jockey	2	Tool finisher	1
Laborer	2,727	Upholsterer	5
Lather	4	Waiter	20
Lawyer	3	White washer	3
Laundryman	1	Wire worker	2
Laundress	589		
Lineman	2	Total	5,118
Locksmith	1		

Amount of produce raised on farm and estimated cost of same, during fiscal year 1907.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total.
Asparagus....bunches..	464	$0.12	$52.68
Beans, string....bushels..	77	.80	61.60
Beans, lima....do....	18	.25	22.50
Beets....do....	216	.50	108.00
Do....bunches..	3,298	.03	98.94
Beef....pounds..	2,961	.09	269.49
Cabbage....heads..	2,654	.06	159.24
Cantaloupes....	1,247	.04	49.88
Carrots....bushels..	116	.50	58.00
Celery....bunches..	1,617	.05	80.85
Corn....dozen..	1,043	.15	156.45
Cucumbers....do....	21	.12	2.52
Eggplants....do....	36	.20	7.20
Kale....bushels..	276	.80	220.80
Leeks....dozen..	1,508	.06	90.48
Lettuce....heads..	14,073	.02	281.46
Milk....gallons..	11,990	.20	2,398.00
Onions....bunches..	5,430	.02	108.60
Do....bushels..	10	1.00	10.00
Parsley....bunches..	7,843	.02	156.86
Parsnips....bushels..	44	.50	22.00
Pears....do....	59	1.25	73.75
Pork....pounds..	11,935	.12	1,439.16
Radishes....bunches..	1,644	.02	32.88
Rhubarb....do....	20	.06	1.20
Strawberries....boxes..	433	.10	43.30
Tomatoes....bushels..	140	.50	70.00
Turnips....do....	125	.49	50.00
Veal....pounds..	1,078	.10	107.80
Eggs....dozen..	171	.20	34.20
Total....			6,267.84

Statement showing number of inmates, officers, and horses employed in work on streets, farm, and in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Location.	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
On 18th and 19th streets ne. between East Capitol and D streets:			
Men	10,400	$1.00	$10,400.00
Officers	710	1.00	710.00
Horses	469	1.00	469.00
At Rock Creek Park:			
Men	3,882	1.00	3,882.00
Officers	1,001	1.00	1,991.00
Horses	286	1.00	286.00
At Chevy Chase, Brightwood, Brookland, 16th street nw., 17th street se., L street se., etc.:			
Men	4,026	1.00	4,026.00
Officers	853	1.00	853.00
Horses	209	1.00	209.00
Cleaning débris from markets, etc.:			
Men	457	1.00	457.00
Officers	150	1.00	150.00
Horses	300	1.00	300.00
Cleaning snow from streets in front of District buildings:			
Men	85	1.00	85.00
Officers	18	1.00	18.00
Horses	14	1.00	14.00
Playground 19th and E streets ne.:			
Men	129	1.00	129.00
Officers	28	1.00	28.00
Horses	28	1.00	28.00
Total value of labor outside institution			23,045.00
On farm:			
Men	10,235	.50	5,117.50
Officers	1,331	.50	665.50
In shops of institution (men)	15,699	.50	7,849.50
Detailed at hospital and annex:			
Men	1,721	.50	860.50
Women	4,715	.50	2,357.50
Women in sewing room and laundry	17,153	.25	4,288.25
Total value of labor furnished			44,183.75

Articles of clothing, etc., made during the year in the tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Aprons	145	Petticoats	2
Awnings	10	Pillowcases	996
Bedticks	56	Pillow ticks	108
Baby dresses	86	Shirts:	
Bath robes	33	Hickory	769
Bedspreads	20	White	178
Bolster cases	1	Sheets:	
Caps	2	Bleached	8
Curtains	21	Unbleached	816
Clothes bags	27	Shrouds	102
Chemises	230	Skirts	157
Coats, workhouse	237	Scarfs	3
Drawers	109	Covers:	
Dresses	79	Screen	16
Gowns	182	Broom	6
Hand muffs	3	Brush	12
Hoods	8	Bedpan	24
Holders, iron	198	Tablecloths	11
Jackets, denim	2	Tray cloths	13
Mangle covers	4	Towels	655
Mats	80	Underskirts	8
Nightgowns	107	Vests, workhouse	246
Napkins, baby	40	Waists	16
Overalls	39	Wrappers	99
Operating gowns	4	Sunbonnets	1
Operating sleeves	6		
Pants, workhouse	660	Total	6,578

Articles mended in tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Pieces	6,737	Mats	1
Stockings	327	Pillowcases	16
Clothes bags	13		
Sheets	137	Total	7,231

Report of Visiting Physician.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting board.—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. Joseph Tabor Johnson, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, Dr. George M. Kober, Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg.

Visiting physician.—Dr. D. Percy Hickling.

Resident staff.—Albert F. Mulvanity, M. D., resident physician; F. B. Burk, M. D., senior intern; L. M. Drennan, M. D., junior intern; Paul B. Johnson, M. D., intern; Wm. A. Mess, Ph. D., M. D., pharmacist and clerk; Miss M. E. P. Davis, superintendent of nurses.

Washington, D. C., *July 29, 1907.*

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the report of the medical and surgical work done at the Washington Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1907. Also such recommendations that in my judgment are necessary for the care and treatment of the patients in the hospital department as the occasion seems to require. The statistics of the medical work connected with the various departments of the institution were compiled by Doctors Mulvanity and Mess of the resident staff. During the past year there have been treated in all departments of the institution 4,582 patients, being 218 patients less than last year. This is due to the removal of the almshouse. Of the 4,582 patients, 351 were from the almshouse, a decrease of 572 from this department. 2,046 in the workhouse department, an increase of 190, and 2,185 in the hospital department, an increase of 164.

It will be seen by comparison of the above figures that the medical work in the hospital and workhouse departments far exceeds that of last year, and last year was the largest in the history of the institution.

In the hospital department 2,185 cases were treated, 2,023 being admitted during the year, 54 births occurred in the institution and 108 patients remained in the hospital at the close of the last report, of this number 738 were discharged cured, 750 were discharged improved, 227 unimproved and 329 have died, leaving 141 patients in the hospital under treatment. The highest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 164. There were 147 mental examinations made and 92 patients were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane. There were 108 surgical operations performed and 41,106 prescriptions compounded. Of the 2,185 patients admitted during the year, 1,323 were admitted by order of the Board of Charities, 168 were brought to the institution directly by the police department, 256 from the male workhouse, 112 from the female workhouse, 80 from the almshouse and 256 were admitted from other institutions, 38 emergency cases were admitted without permits, and 40 were admitted by authority of the superintendent. The medical work of the institution has not been satisfactory owing to the fact that while the number of patients have greatly increased the number of nurses available have been less than last year and the facilities for caring for the sick have not increased in proportion to the demands.

In making recommendations for the continuance of the medical and surgical work of the institution I would urgently recommend that the salaries of the superintendent of nurses and head nurses should be increased so that the superintendent of nurses should receive $900 per annum and the head nurses $540 each per annum. It seems impossible to obtain competent women to fill these positions at the salaries which are now being paid. I would also recommend that the wording of the appropriation bill providing for the pupil nurses at the hospital be changed so as to make the amount available "for nursing," the present wording for the appropriation bill being so restrictive that the future work of the nursing department may be seriously interfered with if the present wording is retained. The appropriation of $3,000 which is available for the fitting up of the north wing of the almshouse for a detention ward for the care of prisoners and persons suspected of being insane will prove a great blessing and relieve the unfortunate condition of affairs which has existed in the receiving ward. I would respectfully recommend that three graduate nurses, 7 pupil nurses, and 2 orderlies be provided to take care of the patients treated in the detention ward. I would again recommend that the porches connecting the wards be partially protected by glass sashes, so that the patients may be more comfortable when occupying the same, I would also recommend that telephone facilities be provided for communication between the different wards of the hospital department. Also that an office boy be provided.

With a high appreciation for your many acts of kindness, I am

Very sincerely,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.

The SUPERINTENDENT WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Condensed statement showing medical and surgical work of all departments of the institution during the year.

Patients treated:	
Almshouse department	351
Hospital department	2,185
Workhouse department	2,046
Total	4,582
Patients cured;	
Almshouse department	183
Hospital department	738
Workhouse department	1,249
Total	2,170
Patients improved:	
Almshouse department	147
Hospital department	750
Workhouse department	763
Total	1,660
Patients unimproved:	
Almshouse department	21
Hospital department	227
Workhouse department	34
Total	282

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1906	108
Patients admitted during year	2,023
Births during the year	54
Total number to be accounted for	2,185
Patients discharged cured	738
Patients discharged improved	750
Patients discharged unimproved	227
Patients who have died	329
Patients in hospital June 30, 1907	141
Total	2,185
Daily average for the year	130
Patient days	47,592
Lowest number on any day	99
Highest number on any day	164
Deaths 24 hours after admission	26
Deaths 48 hours after admission	9
Mental examinations	147
Transferred to Government Hospital for the Insane	92
Births	54
Stillbirths	5
Prescriptions compounded	41,106

Deaths:	
Almshouse department	1
Workhouse department	1
Hospital department	329
Total	331
Sex and color classification:	
White males	768
White females	220
Colored males	663
Colored females	534
Total	2,185
Authorities for admission:	
Board of Charities	1,323
Police department	168
Other institutions	60
Male workhouse	266
Female workhouse	112
Almshouse	80
Superintendent Washington Asylum	40
Emergency	38
Patients in hospital July 1, 1906	108
Total	2,185

Nativity of patients treated.

NATIVE.	
District of Columbia	620
Alabama	6
Connecticut	1
Colorado	2
California	2
Delaware	6
Florida	3
Georgia	16
Illinois	14
Indiana	1
Iowa	7
Indian Territory	3
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	3
Maine	3
Maryland	377
Michigan	5
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	3
Missouri	8
Massachusetts	11
New Hampshire	1
New York	73
New Jersey	6
North Carolina	39
South Carolina	18
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	40
Virginia	491
Rhode Island	2
Texas	10
Tennessee	11

NATIVE—continued.	
Vermont	2
West Virginia	11
Unknown	21
Total native	1,841
FOREIGN.	
Atlantic Ocean	1
Austria	5
Belgium	1
Canada	5
England	31
France	2
Germany	33
Greece	1
Ireland	103
Italy	19
Norway	3
Russia	13
Scotland	11
Sweden	2
Switzerland	3
Mexico	2
Nova Scotia	1
Total foreign	236
Total native	1,841
Patients in hospital July 1, 1906	108
Grand total	2,185

Surgical operations.

No.	Disease.	Operation.	Result.
	Hernia:		
12	Inguinal	Radical cure	Cured.
1	Double inguinal	do	Do.
1	Strangulated	do	Do.
13	Phymosis	Circumcision	Do.
8	Salpiagitis	Salpiago-oöphorectomy	Do.
1	Hypertrophy of prostate	Supra-pubic prostatectomy	Do.
	Abscess:		
1	Alveolar	Incision and drainage	Do.
1	Vulvo-vaginal	do	Improved.
1	Inguinal	do	Do.
3	Ischio-rectal	Curettement and drainage	Cured.
2	Varicocele	Radical cure	Do.
1	Tubercular adenitis	Excision and drainage	Do.
1	Orchitis	Castration	Do.
2	Peritonitis	Abdominal section	Improved.
6	Hemorrhoids	Excision	Do.
1	Sebaceous cyst	do	Cured.
1	Hypospadias	Radical cure	Do.
1	Renal calculus	Nephrectomy	Died.
3	Epilepsy	Removal of cervical sympathetic ganglion.	Improved.
1	Ranula	Excision	Cured.
5	Appendicitis	Appendectomy	Do.
2	Endometritis	Curettement	Do.
1	Retroversion of uterus	Ventral suspension	Do.
1	do	Shortening of broad ligaments.	Do.
1	Necrosis of tibia	Curettement of necrosed bone.	Do.
	Fracture of femur:		
1	Ununited	Amputation of right thigh	Do.
2	Do	Wired	Unimproved.
2	Suppurative arthritis	Excision and drainage	Cured.
1	Hydrocele	Operation for hydrocele	Do.
	Gangrene:		
2	Leg	Amputation	Do.
5	Toe	do	Do.
2	Retained placenta	Curettement	Do.
1	Ascites	Paracentisis	Unimproved.
1	Lipoma of breast	Excision	Cured.
1	Carcinoma of breast	do	Do.
1	Condyloma	do	Do.
1	Epithelioma of lip	do	Do.
1	Fistula in ano	Radical cure	Do.
1	Mastoiditis	Incision and drainage	Do.
1	Ganglion	Excision	Do.
1	Monarchism	Exploratory operation	Successful.
	Hematoma:		
2	Broad ligament	Colpotomy and drainage	Cured.
3	Pelvic	do	Do.
1	Do	do	Died.
1	Abortion (septic)	Curettement of septic uterus	Do.
1	Procidentia	Shortening of broad ligaments.	Cured.
1	Prolapse	Dudley's operation	Do.
4	Pregnancy	Instrumental	Do.

Medical and surgical cases treated.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Typhoid fever	4	1	8	6	19	15	.....	.....	4	.....
Influenza	12	3	6	5	26	21	4	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	81	23	107	84	295	.....	104	24	139	28
Hip	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Knee	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Spine	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Adenitis	.....	1	2	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis	1	1	2	.....	4	1	2	.....	1	.....
Syphilis:										
Secondary	9	6	19	22	56	.....	47	3	.....	6
Tertiary	2	1	.....	2	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Congenital	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rheumatism:										
Acute	4	1	7	4	16	5	10	.....	1	.....
Chronic	12	3	16	9	40	2	31	.....	.....	7
Muscular	5	6	3	4	18	8	5	.....	.....	5
Malaria	24	2	6	7	39	29	9	.....	.....	1
Alcoholism:										
Acute	198	18	42	25	283	244	29	.....	2	8
Chronic	11	.....	6	.....	17	5	2	.....	10	.....
Lumbago	8	.....	.....	.....	8	4	3	.....	.....	1
Morphinism	11	11	2	.....	24	3	18	1	.....	2
Cocainism	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Senile debility	.....	1	1	2	4	.....	1	1	2	.....
Malingering	2	1	2	3	8	5	2	1	.....	.....
Diabetes mellitis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Heat stroke	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lead poisoning, chronic	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurodynia	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Variola	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Arthritis deformans	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Marasmus	.....	.....	3	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Diseases of nervous system and special senses.										
Epilepsy	13	1	19	7	40	.....	28	9	.....	3
Hemiplegia	6	3	5	9	23	.....	11	.....	2	10
Paraplegia	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Neurasthenia	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hysteria	2	3	2	3	10	.....	7	1	.....	2
Sciatica	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tubercular meningitis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chorea	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Iritis	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Glaucoma	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spastic paralysis	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....
Neuritis	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia (trifacial)	3	1	.....	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	1
Saptræmia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Muscular atrophy	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Locomotor ataxia	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Amaurosis	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Status epilepticus	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Torticollis	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulbo-paralysis	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dacreocystitis, chronic	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis agitans	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of circulatory system.										
Mitral regurgitation	48	13	78	44	183	.....	101	9	57	16
Aortic regurgitation	10	.....	15	2	27	.....	20	.....	5	2
Mitral stenosis	1	3	3	2	9	.....	5	1	2	1
Aortic stenosis	1	1	1	2	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Angina pectoris	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pseudo angina pectoris	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pericarditis with effusion	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage	3	1	6	3	13	.....	2	.....	11	.....
Arterio-sclerosis	7	1	2	.....	10	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Varicose veins	.....	1	2	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Hemorrhoids	1	1	4	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Epistaxis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism of aorta	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Diseases of respiratory system.										
Tonsilitis			3	10	13	10	3			
Pharyngitis			1		1	1				
Rhinitis, chronic				1	1		1			
Bronchitis:										
Acute	6		4	4	14	7	4	3		
Chronic	9	4	13	8	34		29	1	2	2
Asthma	4		1	1	6		6			
Pneumonia:										
Broncho	1		1	2	4	1			3	
Lobar	2		4	6	12	10			2	
Sarcoma of lung				1	1				1	
Emphysema	1				1		1			
Pleurisy:										
Plastic	1			1	2	1	1			
With effusion	3	2	4	2	11	5	5	1		
Diseases of digestive system.										
Stomatitis, ulcerative		1	1	2	4	1	3			
Ranula			1		1	1				
Gastralgia				1	1	1				
Gastritis:										
Acute	12	6	4	5	27	20	6			1
Chronic	4	2	2	2	10		7	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver, alcoholic	1				1				1	
Acute yellow atrophy of liver				1	1				1	
Duodenitis		1			1				1	
Enteritis, acute	2	1	2		5	4	1			
Entero-colitis			2	1	3	2				1
Constipation	6	2	5	7	20	15	5			
Diarrhea:										
Acute		1		1	2	2				
Chronic				1	1		1			
Intestinal colic			1		1	1				
Intestinal obstruction, acute		1		2	3	2			1	
Papilloma of rectum	1				1	1				
Fistula in ano			1		1		1			
Appendicitis	4	1	2	1	8	6	1	1		
Hepatic abscess			1		1				1	
Peritonitis, simple			1		1	1				
Hernia:										
Inguinal	13		10		23	15	4	2		2
Umbilical			1		1		1			
Strangulated	1				1	1				
Pharyngeal abscess				1	1		1			
Diseases of genito-urinary system.										
Nephritis:										
Chronic interstitial	13	9	29	16	67		28		34	5
Chronic parenchymetous	4	1	8	8	21		7	2	12	
Acute	1		4	3	8	2			6	
Gonorrhea	6	2	6	7	21	2	18	1		
Phimosis	2		3		5	2	2			1
Paraphimosis	1				1	1				
Cystitis		1			1		1			
Chancre		1	3		4		4			
Chancroid	2		4	3	9		9			
Uterus:										
Fibroid				1	1					1
Prolapse				3	3			3		
Retroversion		2		4	6		5	1		
Anteversion				1	1		1			
Ovaritis		1			1		1			
Endometritis				4	4	1	3			
Vaginitis		2		5	7	2	5			
Orchitis	4		6		10	5	5			
Uremia			3		3		3			
Varicocele	2				2	2				
Enlarged prostate	1		1		2		1			
Salpingitis		2		8	10	8	2			
Bubo	2		5	1	8	2	6			
Hydrocele	1		2		3	1				2
Condyloma	1				1	1				
Dysmenorrhea		1		1	2	2				
Stricture of urethra	1				1					1
Incontinence	3				3	2	1			

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Diseases of genito-urinary system—Continued.										
Anuria				1	1	1				
Vulvo-vaginal abscess		1		2	3		3			
Hematoma of broad ligament				2	2	2				
Laceration of cervix		1			1	1				
Atony of bladder	1				1		1			
Renal calculi	1				1				1	
Monarchism	2				2			2		
Tubercular orchitis			1		1	1				
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues and puerperal conditions.										
Pregnancy		4		68	72	59		10		3
Abortion		1		7	8	7	1			
Erysipelas	1		1	2	4	4				
Gangrene	5		5	3	8	5	1	1	1	
Dermatitis	1				1	1				
Eczema	3	1			4	1	3			
Psoriasis	2				2		2			
Carcinoma:										
Breast				3	3				3	
Uterus		1		1	2	1	1			
Stomach	2	1			3		2	1		
Acne				1	1		1			
Cellulitis				1	1	1				
Epithelioma:										
Lip	2				2			2		
Nose	1				1				1	
Pediculosis	2		1	1	4	4				
Scabies	1		2		3	1	2			
Post-partina		1		13	14	13			1	
Eclampsia				1	1				1	
Births	2	2	27	28	59	54			5	2
Alveolar abscess			1		1	1				
Abscess	1				1		1			
Lupus			2		2		1			1
Psoas abscess			1	1	2	1			1	
Urticaria	1				1	1				
Abscess, palmer			1		1	1				
Teno synovitis	1				1		1			
Tenia circinata			1	1	2	2				
Cicatistial contraction of hands and feet	1				1		1			
Muscular strain	4		1		5	3	2			
Goitre, exopthalmic	1				1		1			
Mastitis				1	1	1				
Frost bite	2		2		4	4				
Ischio-rectal abscess	4				4	•4				
Mental diseases.										
Mania:										
Acute			1	1	2			2		
Subacute		1		2	3			3		
Melancholia	1	2	1		4			4		
Circular insanity	1	1	1		3			3		
Paranoia	3				3			3		
Paresis		1	4		5			5		
Dementia:										
Præcox	38	12	24	19	93		6	78		9
Senile	5	10	14	5	34		3	23		8
Imbecility	1	1	3		5		1	4		
Alcoholic psychosis		1	1		2		1	1		
Hypochondria	1				1		1			
Post-epileptic insanity	3		1		4			4		
Mental examination (not insane)	17	7	7		31	28	3			
Diseases of bone.										
Bursitis				1	1		1			
Arthritis:										
Suppurative			4		4	3	1			
Tubercular			1		1		1			
Synovitis			1		1		1			
Loose body in joint	1				1		1			

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Diseases of bone—Continued.										
Fracture of—										
Skull			1		1		1			
Clavicle	2				2	1	1			
Rib, second	1				1	1				
Ribs, eighth and ninth	1				1	1				
Osteo-sarcoma			2		2			1	1	
Mastoiditis	1		1		2	1		1		
Sprains of ankle	3		1		4	2	2			
Wounds:										
Incised	2		2		4	2	2			
Lacerated	2				2		2			
Punctured			1		1	1				
Infected	3	1			4	2	2			
Gunshot	1	1			2	1	1			
Contusions	10	3	7	3	23	14	9			
Burns:										
Second degree		1			1		1			
Third degree			1		1		1			
Osteo-myelitis	2	1	1		4	1	3			
Necrosis of bone			1		1	1				
Ununited fracture of femur	3				3	1		2		

WORK HOUSE.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Influenza	11	2	2	3	18	18				7
Alcoholism:										
Acute	62		87	11	160	158			2	62
Chronic	17	3	13	5	38		38			2
Rheumatism:										
Acute	1		1		2	1	1			2
Chronic	8	4	3		15		15			2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	3	2	2	4	11		5	6		19
Syphilis:										
Secondary	13	6	27	8	54		54			9
Tertiary			1		1			1		
Heat exhaustion	1			1	2	2				1
Lumbago	4	2	6	2	14	14				2
Acute myalgia	24	2	16	1	43	43				1
Pleurodynia	2		2		4	4				1
Morphinism	3	2	1		6		5	1		6
Cocainism		1	3	6	10		10			1
Malaria	17	5	4	5	31	28	3			21
Diseases of respiratory system.										
Tonsilitis	2		5	1	8	7	1			3
Pharyngitis	9	2	2	1	14	7	7			
Laryngitis			2		2		1	1		1
Bronchitis:										
Acute	26	24	45	11	106	95	11			1
Chronic	15	5	4	2	26		23	3		4
Rhinitis, acute	9	1	11	6	27	27				
Asthma	1		1		2		2			1
Emphysema	3		3		6		5	1		3
Pleurisy, with effusion			2		2	2				2
Diseases of digestive system.										
Gastritis:										
Acute	17	8	45	12	82	68	14			7
Chronic	28	5	7	7	47		32	15		3
Diarrhea	54	33	23	23	133	117	16			
Constipation	38	25	46	17	126	113	13			12
Appendicitis	1				1	1				1
Intestinal indigestion	23	5	17	2	47	47				
Hernia	6		17		23	4		19		5
Enteritis	3	2	1	1	7	7				
Odontalgia	35	13	70	12	130	128		2		

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

WORK HOUSE—Continued.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Diseases of circulatory system.										
Mitral insufficiency	2	1	6	5	14	.....	10	4	.....	14
Aortic insufficiency	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Aneurism of aorta	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis	3	1	10	2	16	.....	9	7	.....	.....
Hemorrhoids	13	3	5	2	23	2	21	.....	.....	2
Varicose veins	4	1	3	8	16	.....	16	.....	.....	5
Epistaxis	4	.....	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of nervous system and special senses.										
Epilepsy	5	.....	14	1	20	.....	2	18	.....	17
Delusional insanity	6	1	9	3	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Melancholia	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Acute mania	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Paranoia	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Imbecility	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Dementia:										
Senile	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Præcox	2	1	6	3	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Mental examination	2	2	6	3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Conjunctivitis	4	.....	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Iritis	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	15	6	3	2	26	18	6	2	.....	3
Neuritis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hemiplegia	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Hysteria	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	1	.....	4
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues and puerperal conditions.										
Dermatitis	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scabies	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema	4	1	2	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	1
Acne	7	6	2	3	18	15	3	.....	.....	.....
Lupus	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Urticaria	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gangrene	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Fracture of—										
Radius	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Clavicle	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Metacarpal	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Metatarsal	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wounds:										
Lacerated	3	1	7	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	1
Punctured	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Incised	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Contusions	5	3	27	7	42	42	.....	.....	.....	7
Sprains	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ischio-rectal abscess	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Burn, second degree	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ulcer of leg	4	3	3	6	16	.....	13	3	.....	12
Diseases of genito-urinary system.										
Nephritis, chronic interstitial	12	2	8	2	24	.....	4	20	.....	5
Cystitis	18	5	26	4	53	23	30	.....	.....	.....
Gonorrhea	65	18	170	67	310	180	130	.....	.....	8
Stricture of urethra	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Phymosis	3	.....	14	.....	17	15	2	.....	.....	17
Chancroids	20	2	38	7	67	54	13	.....	.....	2
Chancre	12	.....	17	1	30	30	.....	.....	.....	1
Bubo	3	.....	7	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Orchitis	4	.....	7	.....	11	9	2	.....	.....	7
Variococele	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1
Epidydimitis	4	.....	3	.....	7	3	4	.....	.....	3
Salpingitis	.....	3	.....	14	17	5	.....	12	.....	5
Endometritis	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	2
Uterine displacements	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	4
Laceration of cervix	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mammary abscess	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Dysmenorrhea	.....	3	.....	6	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

ALMSHOUSE.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	2		2		4		2	2		3
Of hip				1	1			1		1
Syphilis:										
Secondary	1		1		2		2			2
Tertiary	1		1		2		1	1		1
Alcoholism, acute	4	1	1	6	12	9	3			2
Senility	15	5	6	4	30		20	10		
Rheumatism, chronic		4	2	6	12		10	2		5
Diabetes mellitus	1				1				1	1
Diseases of nervous system.										
Hemiplegia	2	1	1		4		3	1		1
Epilepsy			2		2		1	1		2
Chorea			1	1	2			2		1
Paralysis agitans	1				1			1		
Senile dementia	3		2		5			1	1	3
Diseases of genito-urinary system.										
Nephritis, chronic interstitial	8		11	1	20		13	4	3	8
Cystitis	3	1	2		6	4	2			1
Hypertrophy of prostate	4		2					6		
Diseases of digestive system.										
Stomatitis	1		1		2	2				
Gastritis:										
Acute	4	1		3	8	8				2
Chronic	10	2	6	2	20		12	8		
Constipation	6	32	12	6	56	54	2			
Diarrhea:										
Acute	10	16	4	2	32	32				3
Chronic	3		2		5		4	1		
Dysentery				1	1		1			1
Diseases of respiratory system.										
Tonsilitis	1	1			2	2				
Bronchitis:										
Acute	1		1		2	2				
Chronic	6	8	10		24		24			1
Asthma	4		6	2	12		9	3		4
Diseases of circulatory system.										
Mitral insufficiency	6		14	2	22		17	4	1	11
Aortic insufficiency	1		3		4		2		1	1
Arterio-sclerosis	22		15	3	40		36	4		1
Varicose veins	6	1	2	1	10		7	3		
Hemorrhoids	3	2	2		7		7			
Mitral stenosis			1		1				1	1
Diseases of skin and special senses.										
Iritis				2	2	2				2
Conjunctivitis	1		1		2	2				
Leg ulcer			6	4	10	2	8			3
Contusion		1			1	1				1

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL, 1906–7.

SIR: I herewith submit annual statistical report of the Washington Asylum Hospital nursing department. The nursing staff is as follows:

Graduate nurses:	
Superintendent of school	1
Day supervising nurses	2
Night supervising nurse	1
Day nurses at tubercular annex	2
Night nurse at tubercular annex	1
In training:	
Senior nurses	5
Junior nurses	6
Probationers	3
Probationers admitted during the year	16
Accepted as pupils	9
Resigned during probation	4
Discharged after acceptance	2
Not yet accepted	3

Respectfully,

M. E. P. DAVIS,
Superintendent of Nurses.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 4, 1907.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the reform school, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1907.

There were in the school at the beginning of the last fiscal year 235 boys; there were received during the year 181, making a total of 416, as against 449 for the previous year. Of those received during the year, 126 were committed by the juvenile court; 3 from the supreme court of the District of Columbia; 49 by United States courts outside the District of Columbia; 1 paroled boy, and 2 escaped boys were returned.

During the year 98 were discharged by order of the board of trustees; 37 by expiration of sentence; 1 died, and of those who escaped there are 15 still absent, leaving in the school June 30, 1907, 265.

No epidemic or prevalent disease has manifested itself in the school and the health of the boys has been generally excellent through the year. Careful attention has been paid to the food and clothing supplied, and every possible provision made for keeping the boys in comfort and health.

The buildings have been well cared for, and the roads and grounds, considering the unusual amount of hauling and the work of construction on the new buildings, which is still in progress, have been maintained in good condition.

All requisite rebuilding, repairing and painting have been done, including the introduction of new steam-heating systems into the A and B family buildings.

The regular branches of work have been carried on during the year; proper school and industrial instruction has been given, and regular public Sunday services have been held in the assembly hall.

The officers, teachers, and employees have done all that could be expected of them in the care of the boys and in maintaining a high standard in the training and discipline of the school.

There has been covered into the Treasury, to the credit of the United States, the sum of $1,418.77, derived as follows: Gains from work in shops, $1,100; sale of products from the farm and greenhouse, $280.22, and from miscellaneous sources, $38.55.

A copy of the estimates of appropriations required for the school for the next fiscal year, and which have already been submitted to you, accompanies this report. The various increases and changes recommended in these estimates are therein briefly explained.

Congress, at its last session, made increased appropriations for salaries in the case of certain officers and employees, but there is still need for more to be done in this way. The reason for these proposed

increases is that the salaries, in nearly all cases where increase is now asked, were fixed many years ago, when the scope of the school was more limited, when duties were not so many and the work not so exacting.

The school has been constantly growing, its work has increased, and with its development has arisen the need for more thorough and efficient service from all its officers and employees. Besides the increases asked for, additions to the force will be needed for the new buildings now being constructed.

The important work of training youths who have been brought under the school's control perhaps through misfortune, folly, or unfavorable environment, should be intrusted only to officers and teachers who are intelligent and tactful, and who are actuated by high moral principle, and such provision should be made as will insure the permanent retention of this class. The school has had and still has a corps of officers, teachers, and employees of just this type, but from time to time has suffered from the loss of valuable members of its force because they can do better than remain in the school on the small salaries hitherto provided. It is respectfully submitted that our boys should have the best instruction and training possible under the conditions, and that changes in the officers, teachers, and employees should be infrequent, and that they should be kept on the school force permanently, thus enabling them to do the most effective work and accomplish the best results.

Work on the new buildings, now in course of construction, has been carried on as rapidly as could be expected. Good progress has been made on the main or administration building and also on the new D family building, and it is believed that these and the additional E family building appropriated for will be completed and ready for use during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

The brick-making plant appropriated for by Congress at its last session was practically completed during the fiscal year. Since the close of the fiscal year the work of brickmaking has been carried on and a kiln of 200,000 bricks has been burned.

As the result of a tuberculosis test and examination by experts of the Agricultural Department, all of the school's herd of 21 cows except 1, were condemned. A large proportion of these were slaughtered, and this course will have to be adopted as to the remainder. An immediate appropriation is therefore needed for the purchase of about 20 cows, estimated to cost about $1,500. It will be impossible to pay for these out of funds appropriated for the current expenses of the school. It is therefore respectfully suggested that the amount should be asked for in an urgency deficiency bill.

The products of the farm have been much less during the year covered by this report, owing largely to the excessive rains during the summer of 1906. This failure of the usual crops, in addition to the increased cost of living, affecting the prices of nearly all table supplies, has placed the board in a position requiring unusual care and stringent economy in order to avoid deficits.

The report of the treasurer of the school, showing the receipts and expenditures in detail during the year, is submitted as an exhibit with this report.

The report of the superintendent is also submitted as an exhibit. As will be seen, the superintendent's report contains in detail tabu-

lated statistics as to the school population and a summary of the work accomplished during the year.

The report of the physician of the school is also submitted herewith.

Despite the somewhat crowded conditions, due to the loss of the main building by fire, and to the construction of the new buildings now being erected, the regular work of the school has received but little interruption during the period covered by this report, and has been, under somewhat trying conditions, most satisfactory to your board, reflecting great credit upon the officers, teachers, and employees.

Since the last report provision has been made for a parole officer, so much needed, and good results will be forthcoming from the work of systematic and efficient visitation of boys discharged by the board of trustees on parole.

The additional schoolroom and industrial facilities and the increased opportunities for manual training and systematic employment mean for our boys improvement in character and enlarged prospects for future usefulness.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY S. NOYES,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Estimates of appropriations required for the Reform School, District of Columbia, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Superintendent	$2,000.00
Assistant superintendent	1,500.00
Teachers and family officers (the increase in amount from $5,700 provides for additional teachers and officers called for by additional E family building, and for increased pay in certain cases)	7,800.00
Matron of the school	600.00
Five matrons of families, at $240 each (an additional family matron for new E building is included)	1,200.00
Foremen of and skilled helpers in industries (an additional foreman for blacksmithing shop is included; also a foreman of construction and brickmaking. The rate of pay for these foremen the board desires to have left to its discretion, as in the case of teachers)	3,820.00
Farmer (an increase of $120 a year is asked)	600.00
Assistant farmer (this addition to the force is needed)	420.00
Florist	480.00
Engineer	480.00
Baker	480.00
Cook	480.00
Shoemaker	480.00
Tailor	480.00
Assistant engineer	360.00
Laundress	360.00
Two dining-room attendants and housemaids, at $210 each (this increase is needed to obtain efficient help)	420.00
Nurse	360.00
Housemaid (this increase is needed to obtain efficient help)	210.00
Watchmen, not to exceed eight in number, at $360 (an additional watchman is needed for the new E family building)	2,880.00
Office clerk	720.00
Parole officer	900.00
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600.00
Total salaries	27,630.00

For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding $900, for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding $500; in all	$12,000.00
For purchase of a new herd of cows	1,500.00
For extraordinary repairs to buildings and steam-heating plant and for approaches thereto	3,000.00
For purchase of furniture required in new family building	3,000.00
For additional shops and equipment, including an electric-light plant, wire, and fixtures (the new buildings are all arranged for the use of the electric current for lighting)	15,000.00
For removal of barn and outbuildings, and their reconstruction on new site	10,000.00
For wings to administration building (the wings of the old building destroyed by fire were left partly standing, but they are too badly damaged to justify retention)	35,000.00
For the construction complete of a central school building, including gymnasium, baths, etc	45,000.00
For one additional family building (the reduced cost of this building below other new family building is due to proposed use of brick to be made at the school)	25,000.00
Total	177,130.00

Report of the Superintendent.

Washington, D. C., *September, 20, 1907.*

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

STATISTICS.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on January 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1907		3,746
Average age of the boys received since the opening		14
Number of boys in the school June 30, 1906		235
Total number received during the year:		
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia	126	
By commitment from the supreme court of the District of Columbia	3	
By commitment from the United States courts	49	
Paroled boys returned	1	
Escaped boys returned	2	
		181
Total for the year		416
Discharged, etc., during the year:		
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole	57	
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole	39	
By order of the board of trustees, because of health	2	
By expiration of sentence (United States court)	36	
By expiration of sentence (juvenile court)	1	
Escaped and still absent	15	
Died	1	
		151
Remaining in school on June 30, 1907		265
Maximum number during the year		281

Minimum number during the year	227
Average number of boys during the year	248
Average age of boys received during the year	15.1
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured (years)	2
Possible reduction by good time allowance (months)	4
Number received on first commitment	169
Number received on second commitment	11
Number received on third commitment	1
Total number received	181
Record of personal habits before commitment:	
Number having kept bad company	112
Number having a doubtful record	53
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from a good home	16
Total	181
Number having smoked cigarettes	71
Number having used tobacco other than cigarettes	22
Number who did not use tobacco in any form	88
Total	181
Number who used intoxicants prior to commitment	27
Employment prior to commitment:	
Number not employed in any way	54
Number employed part of the time	110
Number attending school regularly	9
Number attending school part of the time	8
Total	181
Cause of commitment:	
Assault	11
Affray	1
Burglary	7
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Destroying Government property	1
Destroying private property	1
Disorderly conduct	5
Disorderly assembly	1
Evil life and fame	1
Forgery	5
Incorrigibility	11
Larceny	103
Manslaughter	2
Return from parole	1
Return from escape	2
Throwing missiles	1
Violating United States postal laws	15
Violating United States revenue laws	1
Vagrancy	11
Total	181
Religious associations:	
Parents attending Baptist Church services	79
Parents attending Catholic Church services	18
Parents attending Christian Church services	3
Parents attending Episcopal Church services	3
Parents attending Methodist Church services	32
Parents attending Presbyterian Church services	1
Parents attending German Reform Church services	1
Parents attending Lutheran Church services	2

Religious associations—Continued.	
Parents attending Congregational Church services	1
Parents attending Church of God church services	1
Parents not attending any church services	40
Total	181
Nationality of boys received during the year:	
American	175
German	3
Irish	1
Italian	1
Syrian	1
Total	181
Parental relations when received:	
Number having both parents living	70
Number having both parents living, but separated	25
Number having lost father by death	48
Number having lost mother by death	17
Number having lost both parents by death	21
Total	181
Number who have lost one or both parents by death or separation	111
Educational standing of boys when received:	
Class A: Those who could read with ease	30
Class B: Those who could read only with effort	60
Class C: Those who knew only the letters of the alphabet	54
Class D: Those who did not know the letters of the alphabet	37
Total	181
Number who had no knowledge of penmanship	49
Number who could write name only	20
Number who could write imperfectly	53
Number who could write fairly well	59
Total	181
Number who never attended school	44

FINANCES.

I have turned over to the treasurer of the school money collected by me during the year, as follows:

Gains from work in shops	$1,100.00
Sales from greenhouse	187.30
Sales from farm products	92.92
Miscellaneous collections	38.55
Total	1,418.77

INDUSTRIES STATEMENT.

Receipts.

July 1, 1906.	Working capital on hand		$577.70
June 30, 1907.	Collections for the year		6,875.30
			7,453.00

Expenditures.

June 30, 1907.	Amount paid for wages during the year	$2,378.42	
	Amount paid for material	3,585.20	
	Amount of working capital on hand	389.38	
			6,353.00
	Amount turned over to the treasurer of the school		1,100.00

GENERAL.

Aside from the routine work of the school we have had a very busy year and one of much advancement in the way of permanent improvements. All the regular organized branches of work, including school and shops, have been conducted during the year under normal conditions, and proper school and industrial instruction given.

During the past fiscal year one greenhouse was rebuilt; the greenhouse, power house, ladder house, barn, granary, slaughterhouse, and well house were repaired and painted; new steam-heating systems were installed in A and B family buildings and both buildings painted throughout. The bakery building and oven were repaired and the interior of the building painted. The D family building received some substantial repairs and part of the interior was painted; a number of living rooms for officers and employees therein were painted. One boiler was retubed and others repaired. Nearly a mile of Pittsburg wire fence, with cedar posts, was built. During the year a large amount of excavating and grading for the administration building and the two family buildings, now being constructed, was done. Much work was done prior to July 1 toward the establishment of a brick-making plant for the purpose of making brick to be used at the school hereafter. When completed we will be able to turn out from six to eight thousand brick per day with a horse-power machine. The plant will be inclosed, so that it can be operated even in inclement weather. Many trees and shrubs were removed and reset during the year, permanent flower beds were established, and the farm given a general cleaning up. Two new horses were purchased and carriages were repaired.

The excessive rains during the early part of the fiscal year did much damage to crops of all kinds. Our potato, cabbage, turnip, and apple crops were practically failures. We were able, notwithstanding these adverse conditions, to can, preserve, pickle, and jelly over 3,000 quarts of fruits and tomatoes. Our yield of strawberries was exceptionally heavy last spring, and of a very fine quality. Other crops during the year were fair. The hay crop was light.

I wish to call your attention to the examination of our cows by the Department of Agriculture and the subsequent condemnation of the herd as a result of the tuberculosis test. A number of the cattle condemned were slaughtered, and while minor evidences of tuberculosis were found, the carcasses were passed for food. The cows now in use at the school are all condemned except one, but owing to lack of funds they could not be destroyed and others purchased. It would seem to me to be advisable to present this matter to Congress at the earliest possible date and ask an appropriation of at least $1,500 for the purpose of providing healthy cattle for the institution. The amount should be asked for in the urgency deficiency bill.

In reviewing the work of the year it will be seen that some progress has been made, yet not as much perhaps as we had hoped for. Present conditions, however, are such that we have strong hopes for greater things for the future. The interest taken by Congress in our boys and the work the school is doing in their behalf, as evidenced by larger appropriations for family buildings, shops, and salaries, leads me to express the belief that Congress will give us, if we properly present the matter, what is actually necessary to enable us to do our full duty toward those intrusted to our care. Boys, upon being committed to the school, are removed from the opportunities offered to the normal boy in the care and training of the home, the educational advantages of the public schools, and the moral and Christian influences of the church, and these losses should be compensated for, as nearly as possible, by this school. To do this, the school needs more shops for manual training; more family buildings, so that fewer boys constitute a family; a central graded school building with class rooms, each to accommodate a limited number, and instructions given by those whose exclusive duty it shall be to teach. The morale of the official force, which is now very commendable, should be strengthened, and the relation of the family officers, in every way, should be as nearly as possible parental. With these conditions we would be better able to systematically develop our boys, mentally, morally, and physically, so that with the additional advantage of having learned some useful trade they would go from us to be good citizens from whom the good work of the school would be reflected.

We had in the school at the close of the fiscal year 265 boys, and this number, too, after paroling all boys who had reached their honor grade; in addition thereto, a great many boys whose records were exceptionally good were released on special parole, because of the crowded condition of the school. Even when the family buildings are completed, for which appropriations have been made, we will have but five, and it is impossible to do effective work with above 50 boys in a family, better

with but 40. The ideal family, as found in some of the best schools of this character, consists of about 20 boys.

During the year the general health of the boys was all that could be reasonably expected. We lost one boy, colored, who died at the Washington Asylum Hospital, where he was sent for treatment. The year passed without any serious outbreak of contagious or infectious disease, for which we are thankful. . Much credit is due to the school physician, Dr. Guy W. Latimer, for his watchful and untiring efforts in behalf of our boys. Frequent examinations of the sanitary conditions of the school were made by him, in company with myself or Assistant Superintendent Porter, and his reports were very complimentary to the normal conditions which exist in the school. Cleanliness is essential both to good morals and good health, and this lesson is very thoroughly instilled into our boys, and the health record of the school bears splendid testimony to the efficacy of soap and water properly administered. In this connection, I wish to again call your attention to the need of better hospital facilities for the treatment and care of our sick, as well as the need for isolation for the boys suffering from contagious disease. With July 1, 1907, we have for the first time in the history of the school, provision made for a trained nurse, which makes it more desirable to have proper hospital accommodations.

It gives me pleasure to speak of the general good conduct of our boys, especially during the last half of the year. There have been very few infringements of the rules by boys in several months past, and as a rule they have taken more than an average interest in school work, and play, all of which is most praiseworthy. It would seem that the many improvements being made, including new buildings, new shops, brick plant, etc., have been large factors in bringing about this improvement in our boys, as in all these things they have generally taken a lively interest.

All the holidays of the past year were appropriately observed and enjoyed by our boys. Aside from the regular celebration appropriate to the day, they were remembered by way of some special treat, fruit, candy, nuts, turkey dinners, or something equally appealing to a boy's appetite. They also took an active interest in the B. H. Warner prizes offered for the best delivered patriotic selection on July 4, 1906. Boys from all the families participated in the contest and were coached by their respective teachers. The first prize went to a large B family white boy, while the second was won by a small colored boy from C family.

Our Christmas entertainment was one of the most thoroughly enjoyed of the year's holidays. Not only were the boys bountifully supplied with the usual sweetmeats at Christmastide, but they were delighted that these things were brought by Santa Claus himself. The stage of the assembly hall had, by means of a large painting, chairs, tables, candles, etc., been made to represent a humble home on Christmas eve. In the room were seated an aged couple discussing their large family, voicing the hope that the Santa Claus of their childhood would remember their boys, when suddenly their hopes were realized by his appearance from out the chimney, bringing each boy a delightful treat, not forgetting the officers and employees.

A number of very creditable entertainments were given either wholly or partly by our boys during the year. We express our gratitude to the friends of the school from the city who, without cost to it, furnished a number of very enjoyable entertainments for our boys. During the year religious services were held in the assembly hall on every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m., conducted by ministers of the different denominations from the city. These generously came to us often at great personal sacrifice, and we take this opportunity, for the boys, employees, and officers of the school, to publicly thank them for the kindly and helpful services thus rendered.

Aside from the regular public services held in the assembly hall, Sunday school was held each Sunday morning in the respective families by the teachers in charge. A very pleasant little chapel is provided for the use of our Catholic boys in which Sunday school is held and the rites of the church observed.

I wish to express to you my hearty appreciation of your efforts in securing for myself and a number of our officers and employees substantial increases in salaries. Our men, as a rule, have long hours and heavy responsibilities, and they deserve all the increase secured for them. Others whose salaries have not been increased are equally deserving. The salaries at the school are nearly all too small and should be increased. In considering them it must be remembered that before the beginning of the next fiscal year provision will have to be made for extra teachers, matron, and watchman, and furniture for the new E family building. Also appropriations for a mason and blacksmith should be asked. We should also have an assistant farmer, who would have special charge of our dairy products.

In concluding my report, I again acknowledge my appreciation of the absolute loyalty and efficiency of all the officers and employees of the school.

For your continued active interest in the school and the perfect support you have at all times given me, I am most grateful.

Very respectfully,

O. E. DARNALL,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1907.

SIRS: I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

On March 6 William Gill died of typhoid fever at the Washington Asylum Hospital where he had been under treatment for about a month.

During the year we have had no serious contagious disease. The general health of the school has been good in spite of the crowded condition due to the fire of 1906.

I respectfully call attention to the need of a separate building for the care of the sick. Under present conditions we have very poor facilities for handling contagious diseases. At present we are poorly equipped to handle even minor surgical cases, owing to the lack of instruments and other paraphernalia. Such should be supplied because of the inadvisability of sending such cases to the city for treatment.

The sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds has been excellent.

Yours, respectfully,

GUY W. LATIMER, M. D.,
Physician of the School.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the reform school for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for—	
Salaries	$17,980.00
Support of inmates	12,000.00
Support of prisoners, account of transportation	1,500.00
Repairs	1,000.00
Buildings	22,900.00
From District of Columbia, support of inmates	20,000.00
	75,380.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For pay roll:		
General	$10,621.08	
Teachers	5,699.40	
Watchmen	1,619.25	
		$17,939.73
For support and repairs:		
Groceries	5,124.89	
Butter and butterine	1,596.44	
Ice	410.96	
Flour and feed	4,429.72	
Fresh meats	2,806.81	
Dry goods, clothing	4,190.96	
Leather, shoes, etc	1,632.34	
Gas	1,019.13	
Fuel	3,176.82	
Housewares, hardware	1,244.91	
School books, stationery	696.85	
Seed, fertilizer, stock	984.88	
Harness and repairs	166.95	

For support and repairs—Continued.			
Medicines, etc	$260.07		
Medical attendance	482.00		
Dental and veterinary services	65.25		
Blacksmithing	311.82		
Telephone service	142.35		
Repairs, ordinary	1,870.61		
Repairs, extraordinary	666 43		
Conveyance, etc	46.31		
Sundries	778.72		
Compensation	892.60		
		$32,997.91	
For transportation		990.55	
For buildings		15,812.00	
For appliances		1,433.02	
			$69,173.21
Leaving on hand unexpended			6,206.79
To credit of following accounts:			
For salaries		40.27	
For support and repairs		2.09	
For support of prisoners, transportation		509.45	
For buildings and appliances		5,654.98	
			6,206.79

A statement in detail of the foregoing disbursements is submitted with this.

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shops, the sum of $1,418.77. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1907.*

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the Reform School for Girls for the fiscal year 1907.

At the beginning of the year there were 90 girls in the school; there were 18 commitments, and 39 were bound out. The daily average attendance during the year was 83. All commitments were made by the juvenile court of the District of Columbia.

The board during the past year has bound out a greater proportion of the girls than during any given period in the history of the institution. This has been due, in part, to a general and marked improvement on the part of the inmates, and in part to the belief that it would be an incentive to good behavior by those remaining. Necessity also entered into our decision in this matter, since the capacity of the school was taxed to its utmost, it being necessary some of the time to utilize the space set aside for hospital purposes as sleeping quarters for the girls. Regardless of the reason, the fact remains that a happier and more hopeful air prevails, since the inmates realize that early release will follow good conduct and advancement in studies and discharge of duties.

Mention should be made of the fact that while this is a penal institution, and all commitments are during minority, yet the daily life of each inmate tends to advancement. Not only is she taught the studies of primary grades, but she is given a thorough course in sewing, cooking, and general housework. The introduction of the domestic-science department was a wise step. The girls take more readily to cooking after they once learn the chemistry of the art, which is taught in a manner which they are capable of appreciating and understanding. In consequence, the girls are fitted for release, all things being considered, in far less time than would be the case were their duties purely manual.

HEALTH.

The general health of the institution has been excellent. There was one case of incurable disease, contracted before commitment. This particular case emphasizes the need of some institution in the District of Columbia for the care of incurables of the colored race. Every effort was made, but in vain, to place this unfortunate where she could be permanently treated. Her conduct having materially improved, she was subsequently bound out to a relative, who, we were satisfied after investigation, would accord her the treatment she needed.

It is absolutely essential that every precaution be taken against the introduction of disease. In consequence, each girl is quarantined for two weeks or more upon entering, is vaccinated, and is *thoroughly inspected* by the visiting physician.

During the year the cows were subjected to the tuberculin test, and were reported sound and free from contagion. Conformable with the suggestions of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, certain changes have been made in the cow house which will greatly promote and improve the sanitary conditions.

URGENT DEFICIENCY.

In 1904 the Congress appropriated $6,000 for the erection and completion of a dormitory for the male employees. Certain unavoidable delays being experienced, plans for the erection of the building were not perfected until during the past fiscal year. Owing to the increased cost of building material, it was found necessary, in order to bring the expenditure within the appropriation, to eliminate from the plans several important items, including plumbing, heating, painting, and a side portico. The building as erected was very acceptable, but as it could not be used without plumbing the members of the board have personally paid the cost thereof, amounting to $391. I respectfully ask that this item be included in the urgent deficiency bill, so that the money may be promptly refunded.

I also ask that an appropriation be recommended of $191 to cover the cost of heating, and that such sum be made immediately available, and for the further appropriation of $675 for painting and the erection of the portico contemplated by the original plans.

ESTIMATES.

Accompanying this report is an estimate of the appropriations required for services and maintenance of the school for the next fiscal year. In the appropriations for services an increase of $120 is wanted in the salary of teachers—that is, we ask for 3 teachers at $600 each, an increase of 1, and 6 teachers of industries at $480 each, a decrease of 1. This change is rendered necessary because of the special qualifications demanded of the one who acts as a substitute teacher. She is required to fill every position, save that of superintendent, and her time is constantly and busily occupied. She must be equal to the best, and this being so her salary should be commensurate.

We also ask for 2 laborers at $300 each, an increase of 1. The work on the farm has for some time past necessitated the constant employment of an extra laborer. At $1.25 per day he receives in the aggregate more than if he were carried on the permanent roll at $300 per annum. A saving will be effected by this change.

The institution stands in great need of a filtration system, since the water supply is taken from the mains at a point between the reservoir and the city filtration plant. Frequently it is unfit for any use. A thorough system, applicable to the entire institution, will cost $2,000.

It is also necessary that the school be equipped with two clothes driers, one for each building. In wet and inclement weather it is almost impossible to effect a thorough drying of the clothing of upward of 100 persons. When this has to be done indoors it is a source of danger and occasions great annoyance. One 8-rack and one 10-rack clothes drier, complete, with stoves in the two laundries, will cost $462.

At present all the water is supplied by two pumps located in a house some four hundred yards from the buildings. Steam has to be constantly maintained for the operation of these pumps. If an accident should happen to the boiler, the institution would be without water supply, and in case of fire, especially at night when the girls are confined to their rooms, the consequences under such contingency would be appalling. We have included in the estimate an item of $1,080 for an electric motor and pump, the use of which will effect economy in fuel, and serve as a valuable adjunct to the present plant.

The board renews the recommendation made in each of its annual reports for the past three years for an appropriation by Congress of $50,000 for an additional school building. The Attorney-General approved this recommendation in his annual report for the year ending 1904, and each year subsequent. The board urgently recommends favorable consideration of this item. The two buildings now used for the school have a capacity for eighty-three inmates, and until we reduced the number, as hereinbefore stated, the hospital quarters had to be occupied for sleeping purposes. While we believe that early parole is frequently advantageous, yet we do not want to feel compelled to release any girl simply in order to make room for others. The only way to avoid this is to increase our present facilities.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

There is one crying need which requires the attention of the Congress. I refer to the necessity of having regular probation officers whose services may be had at any time upon call from the superintendent of this school. By cooperation with his honor Judge DeLacy, of the Juvenile Court, we are furnished with copies of the reports made by his probation officers in respect to each commitment. This gives the superintendent an insight into the girl's past, her home surroundings, and the causes which led to her transgression. In consequence the superintendent and teachers are enabled to deal with each inmate as her needs require. But when the time comes to release a girl we must, if we are to do our full duty, not only thoroughly investigate the surroundings of the family to which she is to be bound out, but we must watch over her until she attains her majority, and, in the event of her again falling from grace, secure her immediate return to the school. At present one of the teachers is required to spend practically two days in each week in making the necessary investigations and visiting the girls on parole. This greatly interferes with the work in the school. We believe that if the number of probation officers under the Juvenile Court were increased, with a statutory proviso that any such officer, upon request being made of the judge of that court, shall investigate and report to the superintendent of this school as to any girl on parole or as to any family to which a girl is to be released, a vast amount of good will result, and at the same time all probation officers will be responsible to one head.

I want to express, in behalf of the board, its appreciation of the valued labors of Mr. Chapin Brown, who, after several years' service as president, voluntarily retired from that post during the past year.

The superintendent and teachers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the farm products, as the superintendent's

report will show, were most gratifying, the zealousness of the overseer and his subordinates being worthy of commendation.

Very respectfully,

J. NOTA MCGILL,
President, Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1907.*

SIRS: The following report exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the treasurer of the Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

APPROPRIATIONS.

Salaries	$9,365.00	
Maintenance	12,000.00	
Repairs to buildings	3,000.00	
New building	6,000.00	
Total		$30,365.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	8,893.01	
Maintenance	11,991.81	
Repairs to building	2,999.18	
New building	5,980.71	
Total		29,864.71
Balance		500.29

SEPARATE BALANCES.

Salaries	471.99	
Maintenance	8.19	
Repairs to building	.82	
New building	19.29	
Total balance		500.29

Statement showing amounts disbursed for provisions, clothing, fuel, medical attendance, etc.

Provisions:		
Meats, fish, etc	$919.30	
Groceries, including flour	1,886.39	
Butter and eggs	370.27	
Fruits and vegetables	220.95	
		$3,396.91
Clothing:		
Dry goods	1,261.31	
Shoes	439.35	
		1,700.66
Medical attendance, etc		178.15
Fuel: Coal, etc		1,958.00
School expenses: Books and stationery		73.67
Stable expenses:		
Feed	872.22	
Horseshoeing	71.95	
Repairs to wagons, etc	15.43	
Horse	140.00	
Vehicles	190.00	
		1,289.60
House furnishings		413.79
Lighting		120.06

Labor		$555.02
Repairs to building		2,999.18
Extraordinary improvements:		
Fitting up cooking school	$248.00	
Covering drain pipes	33.75	
Changing electric wires, etc	125.75	
Fitting up new bathroom	423.00	
		830.50
Unclassified expenses:		
Hardware	95.72	
Printing	46.20	
Oils, cement, etc	143.69	
Plumbing supplies	50.01	
Garden supplies	155.71	
Range and heater supplies	247.36	
Repairs to plumbing and hearth	10.50	
		749.19
Necessary items:		
Postage	109.93	
Car tickets	45.00	
Electrical supplies	134.38	
Ice	84.01	
Insecticide	10.00	
Spectacles	.50	
Tuning pianos	13.50	
Sewing	101.00	
Repairing clock	1.25	
Typewriting	58.91	
Boxes	4.00	
Seal	3.00	
Gifts	8.75	
Repairing chairs	5.25	
Raffia, etc	9.55	
Sewing machine, superintendence and repairs	4.25	
Rubber stamp	.30	
Gravel, etc	72.06	
Advertising	26.10	
Subscriptions for Star and Post	21.02	
Dairy expense	7.00	
Repairing desk	6.50	
		726.26
Total		14,990.99

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ANNA F. DEAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.
JAMES T. PARKER.

STAFF.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*
W. C. McNEILL, M. D., *First Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer.*

CONSULTANTS.

Medical.—F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.
Surgical.—NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.
Obstetrical.—THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.
Gynecological.—J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

MEDICAL.

January, February, March.—H. W. FREEMAN, M. D.; J. B. NICHOLS, M. D.
April, May, June.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.; GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D.
July, August, September.—ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.; THOS. MARTIN, M. D.
October, November, December.—H. W. FREEMAN, M. D.; J. B. NICHOLS, M. D.

SURGICAL.

January, February, March.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
April, May, June.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
July, August, September.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
October, November, December.—E. A. BALLOCH M. D.
Necroscopist.—D. S. LAMB, M. D

OBSTETRICAL.

January, February, March, April.—N. R. JENNER, M. D.
May, June, July, August.—E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.
September, October, November, December.—JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.
Genito-urinary.—H. A. FOWLER, M. D.

INTERNES.

T. A. JONES, M. D. J. A. McMILLAN, M. D.
D. H. DAVIS, M. D. M. A. FRANCIS, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Monday.—SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.
Tuesday.—C. A. TIGNOR, M. D.
Wednesday.—SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.
Thursday.—E. A. TIGNOR, M. D.
Friday.—HENRY FREEMAN, M. D.
Saturday.—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

EYE AND EAR.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.—E. O. BELT,[a] M. D.; M. O. DUMAS, M. D.

NOSE AND THROAT.

Wednesday, Saturday.—J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.; R. R. WALKER, M. D.

DERMATOLOGY.

Friday.—H. A. ROBBINS, M. D.; SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.

NERVOUS.

Monday, Thursday.—WM. L. ROBINS, M. D.; J. C. TAPPIN, M. D.

SARAH L. TUFFS, *Directress of Training School.* MARY J. JONES, *Matron.*
H. S. POPE, Phar. D., *Pharmacist.* HARRY CARDOZO, *Clerk.*
G. H. GATES, *Assistant Pharmacist.* L. R. WORMLEY, *Assistant Clerk.*

[a] Deceased

WASHINGTON, *August 10, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the work done at the Freedmen's Hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

In the matter of detail there is little to note in contrast to the preceding year. The working force, with but few exceptions, has been most zealous in promoting the general welfare of the hospital, and the greatest possible good has been accomplished with the means at command. In the administration of the hospital the patients have received first consideration, and in pursuance of this policy several employees have been dismissed, either for neglect of duty or inefficiency. As a result there has been marked improvement in the efficiency and discipline in the hospital corps.

At the beginning of the year there were 153 patients in the hospital; during the year 2,366 were admitted, an increase of 159 over the previous year, and 204 births occurred, making a total of 2,723 under care. Of those remaining at the beginning of the year 114 resided in the District of Columbia and 39 outside the District. Of those admitted 1,700 were from the District of Columbia and 666 from the States, and of those born 145 were children of residents of the District and 59 were children of residents of the States, making a total of 1,959 from the District of Columbia and 764 from the States treated during the year.

During the year 2,569 patients were discharged from the hospital. At the end of the year 154 remained, of whom 84 are chargeable to the District of Columbia and 70 to the United States.

The total number of days' treatment given patients from the District of Columbia was 34,906, against 37,334 the previous year, as follows: Adults, 30,594; children, 2,046; infants, 2,266. The number of days' treatment given United States patients was 17,518, as against 14,313 last year, making a total of 52,424 for both classes, against 51,647 the preceding year.

The percentage of deaths was 9.91, an increase of 1.57 over the preceding year. In considering the mortality it must be remembered that 67 patients were moribund and beyond medical or surgical aid when admitted, and that there were 17 deaths from premature births. If these cases are deducted, the percentage of deaths would be 6.83, as against 8.34 last year.

There were performed 808 surgical operations. There were not as many operations as in the preceding year, but the number of major operations were greater than ever before.

In the out-patient department 4,631 cases were treated, as follows: Medical, 1,747; surgical, 405; ear, nose, and throat, 416; eye, 359; gynecological, 320; nervous, 452; skin and genito-urinary, 932.

In all departments 7,354 patients were treated, an increase of 363 over last year.

Nineteen post-mortems were performed, and 996 specimens of various kinds were examined in the pathological laboratory.

The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follows:

Receipts and expenditures for the year.

Receipts:		
Appropriation, sundry civil bill (for support)	$11,500.00	
Appropriation, District of Columbia appropriation bill (under contract with Board of Charities)	25,500.00	
Appropriation, salaries, sundry civil bill	16,000.00	
		$53,000.00
Expenditures:		
Miscellaneous (fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.)	15,415.83	
Subsistence	18,449.23	
Salaries	15,864.99	
		49,730.05

The buildings of the new hospital in all probability will be ready for occupancy in four or five months. A nurses' home, stable, and morgue are greatly needed to carry on the work of the hospital, and it is hoped that an appropriation sufficient to construct these buildings can be secured at an early date.

It is desirable that some provision be made for pay patients, as the hospital is constantly refusing admittance to applicants for treatment who are able and willing to pay, and when the new buildings are completed this number will be larger. These people desire to enter the Freedmen's Hospital because of a lack of hospital privileges in their communities, and at the same time do not wish to be classed as charity patients. The charges could be so fixed that they would merely cover the cost of maintenance. The resulting benefits would be far reaching.

The following estimates are submitted as necessary for the completion of the new hospital, and it is hoped that Congress will make the necessary appropriation at its next session:

Nurses' home	$45,000
Stable and morgue	15,000
Fence around grounds	12,000
Total	72,000

The following tables show in detail the number of patients treated.

Statistical summary.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In hospital July 1, 1906	3	2	64	84	153
Admissions	169	28	1,044	1,125	2,366
Births	3	4	95	102	204
Total under care	175	34	1,203	1,311	2,723
Died					270
Discharged:					
Recovered					1,018
Improved					1,153
Unimproved					114
Not treated					14
Total died and discharged					2,569
In hospital July 1, 1907	4	1	60	89	154
Daily average number of patients					149
Largest number of patients at any one time					178
Smallest number of patients at any one time					114
Days' maintenance furnished patients from the District of Columbia					34,906
Days' maintenance furnished United States patients					17,518
Total days' maintenance					52,424
Emergencies	133	12	497	174	816
Operations					808
Out-patients:					
Medical	13	14	880	840	1,747
Surgical	3	2	204	196	405
Ear, nose, and throat	1	1	185	229	416
Eye	12	26	159	162	359
Gynecological		1		319	320
Nervous	6	6	197	243	452
Skin and genito-urinary	11	2	629	290	932
Total	46	52	2,254	2,279	4,631

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted. White. Male.	Admitted. White. Female.	Admitted. Colored. Male.	Admitted. Colored. Female.	Admitted. Total.	Discharged. Recovered.	Discharged. Improved.	Discharged. Unimproved.	Discharged. Not treated.	Discharged. Died.	Discharged. Total.	In hospital July 1, 1907.
Bones, joints, and lymphatics.													
Bones:													
Necrosis of jaw				2	3	5		5				5	
Osteo myelitis—													
Femur				1		1					1	1	
Humerus				9	3	12	1	11				12	
Tibia				3		3		2				2	1
Joints:													
Arthritis, tubercular				7	1	8		8				8	
Bursitis of knee	1	1		1		3		3				3	
Genu valgum					1	1		1				1	
Synovitis of knee				1		1		1				1	
Luxations—													
Humerus				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Ulna		1				1		1				1	
Sprains—													
Ankle joint		2		5	3	10	8	2				10	
Back				1		1		1				1	
Knee				1	2	3		3				3	
Wrist		1		2		3	3					3	
Lymphatics:													
Adenitis—													
Cervical				10	11	21	14	6			1	21	
Inguinal	3	1		26	5	35	16	17				33	2
Adenoids				2		2	2					2	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Nervous system.													
Cerebral compression				1	1	2	1				1	2	
Cerebral concussion		3		3		6	1	4			1	6	
Cephalalgia				3	7	10	1	9				10	
Dementia, senile				2		2		1			1	2	
Epilepsy	2	2	5	15	11	35		26	6			32	3
Imbecility		1				1		1				1	
Heat exhaustion	2	2		10	1	15		15				15	
Hemiplegia		2		5	3	10		3	2		3	8	2
Hysteria			2	2	6	10		8		1		9	1
Insomnia				1		2		2				2	
Locomotor ataxia				5		6		3	3			6	
Meningitis				2	2	4		1			3	4	
Neuralgia:													
Facial				1		1		1				1	
Intercostal				1	2	4		4				4	
Ovarian					6	6		6				6	
Neurasthenia				5	10	15		12				12	3
Paralysis agitans						1		1				1	
Paraplegia	2			2		4		3	1			4	
Shock		1		1	1	3		1			2	3	
Heart and blood vessels.													
Anemia				3	2	5		3			1	4	1
Aneurism of aorta				2		3					3	3	
Aneurism, bronchial				1		1	1					1	
Aneurism, carotid					1	1					1	1	
Aneurism, femoral				1		1					1	1	
Aneurism, popliteal				1		1		1				1	
Aortic insufficiency				1		2		1			1	2	
Aortic stenosis					1	1					1	1	
Apoplexy, cerebral				3	3	6					6	6	
Arterio sclerosis				3		4		4				4	
Cerebral thrombosis				2		2		1			1	2	
Ecchymosis				1		1	1					1	
Endocarditis				1		1					1	1	
Epistaxis				1	1	3		3				3	
Hemorrhoids	1			6	7	15	3	8	2			13	2
Mitral insufficiency				38	27	70		34	4		29	67	3
Mitral stenosis				1		1		1				1	
Pericarditis				2		2	1	1				2	
Phlebitis					1	1			1			1	
Tachycardia				1	1	2		1	1			2	
Varicose veins	1			1	3	5		5				5	
Respiratory system.													
Asthma:													
Bronchial		1		7	5	13		5	7		1	13	
Cardiac			1	3	2	6		3			3	6	
Bronchitis:													
Acute	3	5		35	15	58	30	26			1	57	1
Capillary				3	3	6					6	6	
Chronic		1		12	9	22		22				22	
Emphysema				1		1		1				1	
Pleurisy		2		13	3	18	5	12			1	18	
Pneumonia:													
Lobar		2	2	20	12	36	10	8			15	33	3
Lobular				3	6	9					9	9	
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	7	2	1	16	9	35		9	5		16	30	5
General				5	3	8		2	3		3	8	
Digestive system.													
Adhesions, peritoneal					2	2		2				2	
Appendicitis				12	14	26	10	13			3	26	
Ascarides lumbricoides				1		1	1					1	
Cholera infantum	1			2	1	4					4	4	
Constipation				1		1		1				1	
Dysentery	2	1		3	2	8	3	3				6	2
Enteritis		1		8	6	15	1	13			1	15	
Entero-colitis					1	1					1	1	
Fissure of rectum		1				1	1					1	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Digestive system—Continued.													
Fistula:													
Fecal					1	1	1					1	
In ano	1			5	2	8		8				8	
Recto-vaginal					2	2	1	1				2	
Recto-vesical					1	1		1				1	
Gastralgia					1	1			1			1	
Gastric ulcer	2			2	1	5		4			1	5	
Gastritis:													
Acute	1	4		15	12	32	13	14			2	29	3
Chronic		3		7	3	13		10	3			13	
Gastroenteritis	2	1		8	9	20		4			12	16	4
Hernia:													
Femoral			1			1	1					1	
Inguinal	1	2		29	4	36	17	15	3			35	1
Strangulated				2	1	3		2			1	3	
Umbilical				1	2	3	2				1	3	
Indigestion		2		7	2	11	5	5			1	11	
Intussusception				1	2	3		1			2	3	
Intestinal obstruction				1	2	3					3	3	
Peritonitis	2				2	4		2	2			4	
Stomatitis					1	1	1					1	
Liver:													
Cholelithiasis				1	2	3	1	1			1	3	
Cirrhosis	1	1		4		6		2			2	4	2
Hepatitis				2		2		2				2	
Genito-urinary system.													
Atrophy of testes				1		1		1				1	
Cystitis:													
Acute		1		2	2	5	3	1	1			5	
Chronic	2			1	4	7		6	1			7	
Enuresis					3	3	2	1				3	
Epididymitis				3		3		3				3	
Gonorrhea:													
Acute	3	3		40	4	50	20	25	2			47	3
Chronic		1		17	5	23		17	6			23	
Hydrocele	1			3		4	1	3				4	
Hypospadias				1		1							1
Nephritis:													
Interstitial				10	4	14		5	4		5	14	
Parenchymatous, acute		1		15	8	24		12			6	18	6
Parenchymatous, chronic		2		11	3	16		9			7	16	
Nephropyosis					1	1	1					1	
Orchitis	1	1		17		19	2	6	11			19	
Periproctitis					1	1					1	1	
Phimosis	1			10		11	7	3				14	1
Prostatic hypertrophy				6		6	2	2			2	6	
Pyelitis					1	1					1	1	
Stricture:													
Rectal	1			1		2		1				1	1
Urethral	1	1		17		19	4	7	2		2	15	4
Constitutional diseases.													
Debility:													
General	1	2		2	3	8		8				8	
Senile		1		4	3	8		6			2	8	
Rachitis	1			1	1	3					3	3	
Rheumatism:													
Acute articular	6	14		35	20	75	32	38				70	5
Chronic articular		3	1	3	2	9		6				6	3
Inflamatory	2	8	1	14	5	30	5	22				27	3
Syphilis:													
Hereditary	1			3	1	5		2			3	5	
Secondary	5	7		50	30	92		75	13			88	4
Tertiary	2			12	10	24		20			1	21	3
Infectious diseases.													
Erysipelas	2			1		3	1	2				3	
Influenza	2	3		30	19	54	20	31				51	3
Malaria	2	3		20	16	41	16	20	2		1	39	2
Morbilli				2	3	5		1	4			5	
Parotiditis				1		1		1				1	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Infectious diseases—Continued													
Tetanus				4		4	1	1			2	4	
Thrush				1		1		1				1	
Typhoid	7	1		41	31	80	38	20	1		21	80	
Varicella				1		1	1					1	
Tumors.													
Angioma					1	1							1
Callus of foot				2	2	4	3	1				4	
Carcinomata:													
Breast	1				5	6		4			2	6	
Liver				2		2					2	2	
Stomach					3	3					3	3	
Fibroma of breast					3	3	1	2				3	
Keloid				1	2	3		1	1		1	3	
Lipomata:													
Buttocks				3		3	2	1				3	
Breast				2	1	3	3					3	
Neck	1					1		1				1	
Shoulder				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Papillomata					1	1			1			1	
Sarcoma:													
Abdominal wall					1	1		1				1	
Antrum				2	1	3			1		2	3	
Breast					1	1					1	1	
Buttocks					1	1							1
Jaw				2		2		1			1	2	
Knee					1	1		1				1	
Eye, ear, nose, and throat.													
Eye:													
Amaurosis				1	2	3		1	2			3	
Blepharitis		1				1		1				1	
Cataract		1		1	4	6	3	2				5	1
Cataract, traumatic		1				1		1				1	
Conjunctivitis	1			1		2	2					2	
Diplegia				1		1			1			1	
Hernia of iris		1				1		1				1	
Iritis				4	5	9		6	3			9	
Keratitis	2			5	2	9		7				7	2
Ophthalmia				1	1	2			2			2	
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal	2	1		3	6	12	3	9				12	
Ulcer of cornea				3		3		3				3	
Ear:													
Otitis media					2	2		1			1	2	
Throat:													
Laryngitis				1	1	2		1			1	2	
Œdema of glottis				1		1					1	1	
Tonsilitis	1			2	4	7	3	3				6	1
Obstetrics and gynecology.													
Abortion:													
Complete	1				20	21	14	2	1			17	4
Threatened					7	7	4	3				7	
Anteflexion					1	1		1				1	
Amenorrhea					2	2		2				2	
Carcinoma:													
Cervici	2				1	3		1	1			2	1
Uteri	1				4	5		3			2	5	
Cystic ovary					19	9	15				1	16	3
Cystic ovary, pyosalpinx					10	10	7	3				10	
Cystic ovary, salpingitis					19	19	12	7				19	
Dysmenorrhea	1				6	17		6				6	1
Eclampsia, puerperal					1	1		1				1	
Endometritis	2				10	2		10			1	11	1
Ectopic gestation					2	12					2	2	
Fibroid, uteri					5	5	3	2				5	
Fibroid, uteri, cystic ovary					30	0	18	5			3	26	4
Fibroid, uteri, salpingitis					2	32	2					2	
Hæmatoma broad ligament	1					1	1					1	
Lacerated cervix	2				3	5	2	3				5	
Lacerated perineum					1	1		1				1	
Leucorrhea					1	1	1					1	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Obstetrics and gynecology—Con.													
Mastitis					5	5	5					5	
Menopause			1		6	7		7				7	
Menorrhagia					12	12	6	6				12	
Metritis					7	7		7				7	
Mucocele of clitoris					1	1	1					1	
Myoma uteri					1	1	1					1	
Pregnancy	18		5		214	237	203		10		2	215	22
Births	10	3	4	95	102	214	202					202	12
Ovaritis	4				15	19	5	14				19	
Premature births				8	9	17					17	17	
Procedentia uteri					6	6	3	3				6	
Procedentia cystic ovary					1	1	1					1	
Puerperium					21	21	20					20	1
Infants with mothers				7	8	15	2			13		15	
Pyosalpinx	12				26	38	17	14			2	33	5
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary					5	5	4	1				5	
Retained secundines					10	10	7	2			1	10	
Retroflexion					6	6	3	3				6	
Retroversion					3	3	2	1				3	
Retroversion with pyosalpinx					1	1		1				1	
Salpingitis	1				10	11	10	1				11	
Salpingitis, cystic ovary					11	11	10					10	1
Subinvolution					4	4	1	3				4	
Vaginitis					5	5		5				5	
Vulvitis					5	5	4	1				5	
Vicarious menstruation					2	2		2				2	
Abscesses, infections, etc.													
Abscesses:													
Abdominal wall					1	1		1				1	
Alveolar		1			1	2		2				2	
Axillary					1	1		1				1	
Hip				1	1	2		2				2	
Ischio-rectal				6	4	10	3	6				9	1
Jaw				1	2	3		3				3	
Mammæ					3	3		3				3	
Neck				1		1		1				1	
Parotid					1	1		1				1	
Pelvic					2	2	2					2	
Periurethral				8		8		8				8	
Peritonsillar					2	2		2				2	
Psoas			1		3	4	2				2	4	
Thigh				1		1	1					1	
Carbuncle				2	1	3		3				3	
Cellulitis:													
Hand				5	3	8		6				6	2
Leg				5	3	8		8				8	
Thigh				1		1		1				1	
Gangrene:													
Foot	1	1		2		4		4				4	
Lung				1		1					1	1	
Senile				2	2	4		2			2	4	
Leg				1	1	2					2	2	
Ulcers:													
Foot	1	1		1	2	5		5				5	
Leg	1	2		5	5	13		10				10	3
Skin diseases.													
Eczema		1		3	1	5	2	3				5	
Lupus	1			1		2		2				2	
Sebaceous cyst		1		1		2		2				2	
Scabies				1		1		1				1	
Injuries.													
Burns:													
Arms and chest			2		1	3		1			1	2	1
Buttocks				1	2	3		2			1	3	
Face				1		1	1					1	
Feet		1		2	1	4	2	2				4	
Entire body			1	1	4	6	1	1			4	6	
Hands				1		1	1					1	
Knee				1		1		1				1	
Legs	1			1		2	1					1	1

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Injuries—Continued.													
Fractures:													
Clavicle					1	1		1				1	
Colle's		1		1		2	2					2	
Femur		2		1	2	5	2				1	3	2
Humerus	1			1		2	2					2	
Jaw				2	1	3		1				1	2
Patella				3		3	1	2				3	
Ribs		2		3		5	2	3				5	
Radius and ulna				1		1	1					1	
Skull		1		7		8	1	5			2	8	
Sternum		1				1		1				1	
Supraorbital ridge				1		1	1					1	
Tibia and fibula			2	5	2	9	7	2				9	
Wounds:													
Contused—													
Abdomen		1		3	1	5	5					5	
Back		1		2	7	10	5	5				10	
Chest				1	1	2	2					2	
Face	1			2	1	4	4					4	
Foot	1				1	2	2					2	
Hand					2	2	2					2	
Knee					1	1	1					1	
Leg		2		5	1	8	6	2				8	
Scalp				1		1		1				1	
Thigh				5	2	7	1	6				7	
Incised—													
Arm		1		1	1	3	1	2				3	
Epigatrum		1		1	1	3	2	1				3	
Hand				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Gunshot—													
Abdomen				1		1					1	1	
Back					1	1	1					1	
Chest				2		2		1				1	1
Eye					1	1		1				1	
Foot				1		1		1				1	
Scalp				1		1		1				1	
Thigh				4	1	5	2	3				5	
Lacerated—													
Arm		1				1		1				1	
Back		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Face		2		7	1	10	1	9				10	
Foot				2	2	4	1	3				4	
Leg		1		2	1	4	2	2				4	
Post-operative		2		3	2	7		6				6	1
Ruptured liver				1		1					1	1	
Scalp		8		10		18	10	8				18	
Thigh				1		1		1				1	
Poisons:													
Alcoholism—													
Acute		9	2	17	2	30	10	20				30	
Chronic		10		18		28		27				27	1
Arsenical				2		2		1			1	2	
Carbolic acid					2	2	2					2	
Lead				1		1		1				1	
Opium		2		1		3		3				3	
Ptomaine		1				1		1				1	
Total	153	172	32	1,139	1,227	2,723	1,018	1,153	114	14	270	2,569	154

Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Amputation	Sarcoma of breast				2	2	1	1		
	Tuberculosis of ankle joint			1	1	2	2			
	Tuberculosis of kneejoint			1		1				1
	Tubercular osteomyelitis of femur			2		2	1	1		
	Necrosis of toe			3	1	4	4			
	Carcinoma of breast				3	3	1			2
	Gangrene of toe			2	1	3	3			
	Crushed legs, extensive	1				1				1
	Necrosis of fingers			2		2	2			
	Gangrene of hand			1		1	1			
	Gangrene of hand and arm			1		1	1			
Appendectomy	Appendicitis			3	5	8	8			
	Appendicitis, gangrenous			2	1	3	2			1
Aspiration	Hydrocele			2		2	1	1		
Arthrectomy	Tuberculosis of elbow joint				2	2	1	1		
Celiotomy:										
Suture of intestines	Gunshot wound of intestines, multiple.			1		1				1
	Stab wound of intestines				1	1	1			
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibroid of uterus, multiple, pyosalpinx, cystic ovary.				11	11	10			1
	Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary				4	4	4			
	Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx, and dermoid cyst.				2	2	2			
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, unilateral.				15	15	14			1
	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, bilateral.				14	14	13			1
	Ectopic gestation				2	2	1			1
Oophorectomy	Fibrio-cystic ovary				9	9	9			
Hysterectomy	Fibroid of uterus				6	6	5			1
Ventral fixation	Procidentia, complete				5	5	4	1		
Ventral fixation and oophorectomy.	Procidentia and cystic ovary				3	3	3			
Salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy.	Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary and appendicitis.				4	4	3			1
Cæsarean section, Porro's.	Pregnancy with contracted pelvis				1	1	1			
Oophorectomy	Cystic ovary				5	5	5			
Salpingectomy	Pyosalpinx, bilateral				7	7	7			
Panhysterectomy	Carcinoma of cervix uteri				1	1	1			
Myomectomy	Myoma of uterus				3	3	3			
Hysterectomy, vaginal	Carcinoma of cervix uteri				1	1	1			
Exploratory	Tubercular peritonitis				2	2		1	1	
Circumcision	Elongated prepuce			29		29	28	1		
	Phimosis and chancroid			5		5	4	1		
Cauterization	Chancroid			20		20	15	5		
	Carcinoma of cervix uteri				3	3		2	1	
	Chancre, phagadenic			8		8	6	2		
Curettage	Chronic endometritis				5	5	3	2		
	Retained placenta				8	8	8			
	Retained placenta, septic infection				1	1				1
Cystotomy, supra-pubic	Vesical calculus				3	3	3			
Extirpation	Lipoma of back			3	2	5	4	1		
	Lipoma of breast				1	1	1			
	Inguinal adenitis			13	8	21	18	3		
	Cervical adenitis			6	9	15	12	2		1
	Axillary adenitis				3	3	3			
	Sebaceous cyst of scalp		1	3	1	5	5			
	Recto-vaginal gumma				1	1	1			
Excision	Tuberculosis of elbow joint			1		1		1		
	Bursitis of knee				2	2	2			
	Tuberculosis of kneejoint			1		1		1		
	Osteomyelitis of metatarsal bones			1		1		1		
	Postoperative sinus of abdominal wall.				1	1	1			
	Osteomyelitis of tibia			2		2	1	1		
	Osteomyelitis of humerus			1		1	1			
	External hemorrhoids			4	4	8	8			
	Fistula, anal			1	4	5	4	1		
	Necrosis of superior maxillary			1	2	3	2	1		
	Ingrown toe nail			1	2	3	3			
	Carcinoma of breast				1	1		1		
	Sarcoma of ileum				1	1			1	
	Recto-vaginal fistula				2	2	2			
	Adenoids			2	4	6	6			
	Necrosis of tibia			1		1	1			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Excision	Fecal fistula, abdominal				1	1	1			
	Prolapsed rectum			1		1	1			
Excision and ligation	Varicose veins of leg			1	4	5	4	1		
Enucliation	Opthalmia gonorrheal			1		1	1			
Herniotomy	Inguinal hernia, strangulated			4		4	3			1
	Inguinal hernia, bilateral			2		2	2			
	Inguinal hernia, unilateral	1		7	3	11	11			
	Femoral hernia				1	1	1			
	Umbilical hernia	1		3	2	6	5			1
Herniotomy and appendectomy.	Inguinal hernia and appendicitis			1	1	2	2			
	Umbilical hernia and appendicitis			1		1	1			
Herniotomy and fixation of testicle.	Inguinal hernia and undescended testicle.			1		1	1			
Hepatorrhophy	Rupture of liver			1		1	1			
Incision	Arthritis of kneejoint, gonorrheal		1		1	2	2			
	Ischiorectal abscess			8	2	10	8	2		
	Periurethral abscess			3		3	3			
	Cervical abscess			1		1	1			
	Submaxillary abscess			1	1	2	2			
	Scrotal abscess	1		2		3	3			
	Psoas abscess		1	1	1	3		2	1	
	Lumbar abscess				2	2		1	1	
	Vulva abscess				2	2	2			
	Perinephritic abscess			1		1	1			
	Cellulitis of thigh			4		4	4			
	Cellulitis of leg			2	1	3	3			
	Cellulitis of hand			10	6	16	12	4		
	Cellulitis of back				1	1	1			
	Cellulitis of breast				2	2	2			
	Bubo, suppurating			24	6	30	28	2		
	Mastitis				1	1	1			
	Vulvo-vaginal abscess				15	15	14	1		
Ligation	Aneurism of common carotid				1	1				1
Lithotomy, median	Vesical calculus			2		2	2			
Nephrectomy	Suppurating kidney			1		1	1			
	Floating kidney				1	1	1			
Prostatectomy	Hypertrophied prostate			3		3	3			
Paracentesis, abdominal	Hydroperitoneum			3	12	15		12	3	
Paracentesis, thorasis	Hydrothorax			2		2		2		
Perineorrhaphy	Lacerated perineum				9	9	8	1		
Reduction	Luxation of femur			1		1	1			
	Luxation of humerus			3	1	4	4			
	Luxation of clavicle			2		2	2			
	Fracture of inferior maxillary			2		2	2			
	Fracture of humerus			3		3	3			
	Fracture of femur			2	2	4	4			
Suturing	Lacerated arm	1		3		4	4			
	Fractured patella			1		1	1			
	Lacerated scalp	10	1	47	19	77	65	12		
	Lacerated hand	4		11	5	20	14	6		
	Lacerated face	5		16	4	25	18	7		
	Lacerated ear	2		2		4	3	1		
	Lacerated foot	1		5		6	4	2		
	Incised chest			2	1	3	3			
	Incised scalp	16		47	24	87	70	17		
	Incised arm			5		5	4	1		
	Incised face	1		18	4	23	20	3		
	Incised scrotum			2		2	2			
	Incised leg	2		4		6	4	2		
	Incised hand	4		4	3	11	8	3		
	Incised back			1		1	1			
Sequestrotomy	Sequestrum of femur			2		2	2			
Skin graft	Burn of body			2		2	1	1		
Trephining	Fracture of skull, multiple	2	1	3		6	4			2
Tenotomy	Contracted tendons			1		1	1			
Tracheorrhaphy	Lacerated cervix uteri				8	8	8			
Urethrotomy, internal	Stricture of urethra			17		17	15	2		
Urethrotomy, external	Stricture of urethra and rupture			3		3	2			1
Total		52	5	424	327	808	663	117	8	20

Obstetrical record.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cesarean section.	Forceps.	Podalic version.	Placenta praevia.	Laceration.	Post-partum hemorrhage.	Presentation.			Multipara.	Primipara.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								Head.	Breech.	Feet.		
July	....	1	9	7	17	....	....	....	....	1	....	17	.....	.....	10	7
August	....	....	10	6	16	....	1	....	....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	8	8
September	1	....	9	10	20	....	....	....	....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	11	9
October	....	....	7	6	13	1	....	1	....	....	.....	13	.....	.....	9	4
November	....	....	5	8	13	....	2	....	....	....	.....	12	1	.....	6	7
December	....	....	9	8	17	....	....	....	....	....	.....	16	1	.....	8	7
January	1	1	7	8	17	....	....	....	....	....	.....	16	1	.....	7	9
February	....	....	8	6	14	....	....	....	....	....	.....	14	.....	.....	7	7
March	....	....	7	6	13	....	....	1	....	....	.....	12	1	.....	6	7
April	....	1	9	14	24	....	....	....	....	....	.....	23	1	.....	14	10
May	....	....	9	11	20	....	....	....	....	....	.....	19	1	.....	9	11
June	1	1	6	12	20	....	....	1	1	3	1	19	.....	1	7	13
Total	3	4	95	102	204	1	3	3	1	7	1	197	6	1	102	99

NOTE.—There were two sets of twins.

Emergencies.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
July	18	.....	57	24	99	February	2	.....	27	10	39
August	12	2	58	14	86	March	13	1	38	17	69
September	14	3	61	13	91	April	7	.....	40	28	75
October	5	.....	37	7	49	May	14	3	36	11	64
November	12	.....	50	20	82	June	14	2	41	13	70
December	10	.....	24	5	39						
January	12	1	28	12	53	Total	133	12	497	174	816

Table of District patients, showing days' treatment and amount of money due for same

Month.	Adults.			Children.			Babies.			Total amount.
	Number.	Days.	Amount.	Number.	Days.	Amount.	Number.	Days.	Amount.	
July	249	2,780	$3,058.00	24	223	$144.95	23	224	$89.60	$3,292.55
August	219	2,603	2,863.30	14	178	115.70	18	182	72.80	3,051.80
September	210	2,334	2,567.40	19	242	157.30	21	227	90.80	2,815.50
October	192	2,392	2,631.20	12	163	105.95	14	168	67.20	2,804.35
November	201	2,216	2,437.60	7	152	98.80	10	91	36.40	2,572.80
December	184	2,400	2,640.00	17	160	104.00	21	221	88.40	2,832.40
January	217	2,731	3,004.10	13	127	82.55	19	231	92.40	2,179.05
February	227	2,628	2,890.80	6	113	73.45	15	167	66.80	3,031.05
March	234	2,896	3,185.60	11	119	77.35	21	189	75.60	3,338.55
April	217	2,712	2,983.20	15	185	120.25	21	236	94.40	3,197.85
May	209	2,682	2,950.20	16	183	118.95	21	208	83.20	3,152.35
June	241	2,456	2,701.60	27	239	155.35	16	149	59.60	2,916.55
Total	2,600	30,830	33,913.00	181	2,084	1,354.60	220	2,293	917.20	36,184.80

Cases treated by out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Medical.					
Anæmia			34	63	97
Aneurism			5	1	6
Angina pectoris		2			2
Anorexia				1	1
Aortic-regurgitation			5		5
Arterio sclerosis			4	6	10
Arthritis			2		2
Ascaris lumbricoides			2	2	4
Asthma			7	9	16
Autointoxication			3	6	9
Bronchitis:					
Acute	4	5	186	179	374
Chronic			75	60	135
Cardiac hypertrophy			2		2
Cholera infantum			1	2	3
Chlorosis				1	1
Cirrhosis of liver			1	1	2
Colic, intestinal			2	4	6
Constipation			63	76	139
Debility, general	2		25	45	72
Diabetes mellitus				3	3
Diarrhea			18	13	31
Enteritis	1		8	4	13
Erysipelas				2	2
Erythema			1		1
Febricula			1	5	6
Gastralgia			6	1	7
Gastritis		1	50	61	112
Gingivitis				3	3
Hyperidrosis			1	1	2
Icterus			1		1
Influenza	1	1	22	32	56
Intestinal indigestion			12	6	18
Lumbago			13	5	18
Malaria			28	10	38
Marasmus				2	2
Mitral regurgitation		1	29	23	53
Mitral stenosis		1	6	1	8
Morbilli			3	1	4
Myalgia			19	25	44
Nephritis:					
Acute			9	2	11
Chronic	5	1	42	35	83
Obesity			1		1
Parotiditis			4		4
Pediculi			1	1	2
Pertussis			5	2	7
Pleurisy			3	9	12
Pleurodynia			5	7	12
Pneumonia			4		4
Rachitis			3		3
Scarletina				1	1
Sciatica			1	3	4
Sting of insect			1		1
Stomatitis			4	4	8
Synovitis			7		7
Thrush				2	2
Tuberculosis		2	150	110	262
Typhoid fever			2	4	6
Varicella			1	5	9
Vertigo			2	1	3
Total	13	14	880	840	1,747
Surgical.					
Abscess, cervical				1	1
Adenitis, inguinal	1		21		22
Appendicitis				1	1
Balanitis			2		2
Carcinoma, breast				1	1
Cholelithiasis			2		2
Contusions			12	11	23
Cysts, sebaceous				2	2
Dislocated shoulder	1		2		3
Epistaxis				1	1

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Surgical—Continued.					
Fractures:					
Clavicle				1	1
Metatarsus			1		1
Skull				1	1
Gangrene:					
Hand	1		3	2	6
Foot			3	5	8
Hemorrhoids			9	5	14
Hernia			3	4	7
Infected arm				2	2
Infected foot			1	1	2
Infected hand			2	2	4
Infected jaw				1	1
Keloid			6		6
Lipoma			1		1
Mastitis				2	2
Papilloma			1		1
Proctitis				1	1
Sprains:					
Ankle			6	5	11
Knee			2		2
Stricture:					
Rectum				2	2
Urethra		1	4		5
Ulcers of leg			1	12	13
Vaccination			119	131	250
Varicocele			2		2
Verruca		1	1	2	4
Total	3	2	204	196	405
Ear, nose, and throat.					
Abscess of antrum Highmore			3	1	4
Abscess, peritonsillar			1	10	11
Adenoids			6	7	13
Ceruminous impaction			5	3	8
Ethmoiditis			1		1
Foreign body in ear			2	3	5
Hypertrophy of turbinates			12	13	25
Hypertrophy of tonsils			18	20	38
Laryngitis			17	19	36
Mastoiditis			2	1	3
Otitis media			6	6	12
Ozena			4	6	10
Œdema of uvula			4	2	6
Pharyngitis:					
Acute		1	30	47	78
Chronic			5	12	17
Polyps, nose			3	5	8
Rhinitis			38	27	65
Sebaceous cyst				1	1
Stenosis of Eustachian tube			1		1
Stricture of esophagus				1	1
Tonsilitis			27	45	72
Tinnitus aurium	1				1
Total	1	1	185	229	416
Eye.					
Amaurosis	1		3	3	7
Astigmatism		1	6	3	10
Blepharitis			2	1	3
Cataract	2	4	3	9	18
Cataract, traumatic	1		2		3
Chalazion		15	7	22	44
Choroiditis			5	3	8
Conjunctivitis	2	5	89	89	185
Corneal opacity	1		2	3	6
Corneal ulcers			1		1
Ecchymosis	3		15	2	20
Epiphora			1		1

Cases treated by out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Eye—Continued.					
Hordeolum			3	4	7
Iritis	1		5	8	14
Keratitis	1	1	9	8	19
Myopia			2	4	6
Ophthalmia			1	1	2
Pterygium			1		1
Ptosis, upper lid				1	1
Strabismus			1	1	2
Tarsal tumor			1		1
Total	12	26	159	162	359
Gynecological.					
Abortion				5	5
Amenorrhœa				18	18
Endocervicitis				17	17
Endometritis				30	30
Fibroid uteri				7	7
Lacerated perineum				4	4
Leucorrhœa				2	2
Lacerated cervix				77	77
Menopause				46	46
Menorrhagia				30	30
Pelvic cellulitis				3	3
Pregnancy				29	29
Prolapsus uteri				3	3
Pruritis				10	10
Retroversion of uterus				20	20
Salpingitis		1		5	6
Subinvolution				6	6
Vaginitis				4	4
Vulvitis				3	3
Total		1		319	320
Nervous diseases.					
Alcoholism			3		3
Cephalalgia			5	9	14
Cerebral congestion			7		7
Cerebral thrombosis			5		5
Chorea				1	1
Embolism			2		2
Epilepsy		1	98	40	139
Exophthalmic goiter				8	8
Goiter		1		14	15
Nervous diseases—Continued.					
Herpes zoster			2		2
Hysteria			2	6	8
Migraine			8	16	24
Multiple neuritis			7		7
Neuralgia:					
Facial	2	2	7	25	36
Intercostal	3				3
Ovarian				28	28
Neurasthenia	1	2	36	93	132
Neuritis			2	3	5
Paresis			3		3
Locomotor ataxia			10		10
Total	6	6	243	197	452
Skin and genito-urinary diseases.					
Acne			10	5	15
Alopecia			5	5	10
Urticaria		1	3	3	7
Chancroid			21		21
Chordee			3		3
Cystitis:					
Acute			30	18	48
Chronic	2		11	12	25
Dermatitis	1		5	2	8
Eczema	1		15	16	32
Enuresis	1		8	4	13
Epididymitis			4		4
Furunculosis	1		4	3	8
Gonorrhœa:					
Acute	3		168	29	200
Chronic			10		10
Herpes	2		3	1	6
Impetigo		1		1	2
Orchitis			13		13
Paraphimosis			2		2
Prestatitis			18		18
Psoriasis			3	3	6
Scabies			11	13	24
Syphilis:					
Secondary			200	114	314
Tertiary			81	60	141
Tinea capitis			1	1	2
Total	11	2	629	290	932

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Awning hanger	1				1
Baker	2				2
Barber			20		20
Bell boy			5		5
Binder	1				1
Blacksmith	2		8		10
Bootblack			2		2
Bricklayer	2		1		3
Bridgeworker	1				1
Bussman			2		2
Butler			7		7
Carpenter	8		3		11
Carpet layer	1		2		3
Cateress				2	2
Chambermaid				7	7
Chemist	1				1
Clerk	4	1	4	1	10
Coachman			25		25
Collector of port			1		1
Compositor			3		3
Cook	1		18	75	94
Dairyman	3				3
Delivery man			1		1
Detective	1				1
Domestic		25		890	915
Drayman			1		1
Dredger	1		1		2
Driver			27		27
Dyer			1		1
Electrician			1		1

Occupation of patients—Continued.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Elevator boy			8		8	Physician			3		3
Engineer	1		3		4	Pianist			2		2
Expressman			1		1	Plasterer			5		5
Farmer	6		44		50	Policeman	1				1
Fireman	8		11		19	Porter			30		30
Gardener	1		1		2	Railroad foreman	1				1
Glass blower	1				1	Rigger			1		1
Gov't employee			1		1	Saddler	1				1
Grocer		1			1	Sailor	1				1
Hairdresser				3	3	Scullion			1		1
Harness maker	3		1		4	Seamstress				7	7
Hostler			5		5	Shoemaker	1		7		8
House boy			1		1	Sign painter	1				1
Huckster			1		1	Soldier	22		1		23
Iceman	2				2	Stable overseer	2		1		3
Ironworker	2				2	Statistician	1				1
Janitor			4		4	Stevedore			1		1
Laborer	46		562		608	Steward			3		3
Laundress				20	20	Street cleaner			1		1
Lawyer	5		1		6	Stonecutter	2				2
Liveryman	1				1	Student	3		57	45	105
Machinist			5		5	Tailor	1		4		5
Market boy			1		1	Teacher	1	1	2	2	6
Merchant	1			1	2	Teamster			7		7
Messenger			5		5	Telegrapher	2				2
Metal lather	1				1	Trained nurse			1	2	3
Miner			3		3	Truckman	1				1
Minister			8		8	Unknown	7		3	1	11
Missionary				1	1	Valet			3		3
Molder	1				1	Waiter			27		27
Musician	1		2		3	Waitress				2	2
Music teacher			2		2	Wall scraper			4		4
No occupation	2		63	53	118	Watchman			5		5
Nurse				12	12	Water boy			2		2
Painter	9		3		12	Whitewasher			1		1
Pantry woman				1	1						
Paper hanger	1		2		3	Total	169	28	1,044	1,125	2,366
Pharmacist			1		1						

Nativity of patients.

State.	White.		Colored.		Total.	State.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alabama			1	2	3	South Carolina	1	1	20	10	32
Arkansas			1	1	2	Tennessee		1	3	1	5
California			1		1	Texas	1		2		3
Colorado	1				1	Virginia	28	11	394	480	913
Connecticut			1		1	West Virginia		2	4	7	13
Delaware	1		1		2	Australia	2				2
District of Columbia	17	4	258	286	565	British Guiana			1		1
Florida			2	1	3	Canada				1	1
Georgia	1		17	12	30	Central America			1		1
Illinois	1		1		2	Cuba			2		2
Indiana	5				5	Finland	1				1
Kansas	1				1	France			3		3
Kentucky		2	6	2	10	Germany	12				12
Louisiana	1		4	1	6	Ireland	17				17
Maryland	8	2	212	245	467	Italy	11				11
Massachusetts			2	2	4	Nova Scotia	2				2
Michigan				1	1	Porto Rico			1		1
Mississippi			5	2	7	Russia	3				3
Missouri			2		2	Scotland	1				1
Montana	3				3	Switzerland	2				2
Nebraska	2		1		3	Sweden	2				2
New Jersey	1	1			2	Unknown	7		8	18	33
New York	21	2	2	4	29	Wales	1				1
North Carolina			54	33	87	West Indies			4	3	7
Ohio	3	2	7	3	15						
Pennsylvania	12		23	9	44	Total	169	28	1,044	1,125	2,366
Rhode Island				1	1						

Patients admitted each year for the past thirty-three years.

Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30—Con.		Year ending June 30—Con.	
1875	190	1886	1,923	1897	2,815
1876	319	1887	2,017	1898	2,355
1877	500	1888	1,997	1899	2,374
1878	519	1889	2,074	1900	2,427
1879	642	1890	2,392	1901	2,414
1880	819	1891	2,373	1902	2,408
1881	892	1892	2,331	1903	2,677
1882	1,102	1893	2,422	1904	2,907
1883	1,373	1894	2,801	1905	2,918
1884	1,509	1895	2,476	1906	2,207
1885	1,794	1896	2,596	1907	2,366

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The school term was formally brought to a close May 10, with the commencement exercises held at the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, at which time twelve nurses received their diplomas.

In the interest of good discipline and the standard which is maintained in the school during the year, five nurses were dismissed and four were allowed to withdraw. The discipline of the school is of the highest order, the marked results of which appear more distinctly in the higher standard of excellence in the general service of the nurses. This is due in a large measure to the energetic efforts of the present superintendent of nurses, who is not only well trained herself, with large experience in nursing, but possesses to an unusual degree the ability to instruct others.

As soon as possible the probationary period should be lengthened to three months, as one month is insufficient time to determine the fitness of many probationers.

The health of the nurses has been generally good, no instances of prolonged or serious illness having occurred.

The training school is in charge of Sarah L. Tuffs, and the usual course of lectures were delivered by the following staff:

W. A. Warfield, M. D	Gynecology and Abdominal Nursing.
W. C. McNeill, M. D	Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
Sarah L. Tuffs	Practical and Theoretical Nursing.
Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D	Surgery.
F. E. Maxcy, M. D	Medical Nursing.
Albert Ridgley, M. D	Physiology.
C. A. Brooks, M. D	Materia Medica.
H. W. Freeman, M. D	Anatomy.
N. R. Jenner, M. D	Obstetrics.
Jno. R. Francis, M. D	Diseases of Children.
M. O. Dumas, M. D	Diseases of Eye and Ear.
Annie Combs	Massage.
Alice Pinyon	Dietetics.

Applications, dismissals, withdrawals, etc.

Applications received during the year	170
Applicants taken on probation	32
Accepted	24
Dismissed	5
Probationers not accepted	7
Withdrawn	4
Graduated	12
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1907, including probationers	32

Graduates of 1907.

Helen D. Childs, Va.
Susan H. Porter, Ala.
Minnie M. Smith, Mass.
Lula M. Escoffery, N. J.
Lillian M. Peyton, D. C.
Alice C. Peck, Md.
Nena J. Wright, Md.
Julia Rose, Va.
Nannie M. Harmon, W. Va.
Mary E. Slocum, R. I.
Blanche V. Bullock, Va.
Loretta P. Taylor, D. C.

The residences of graduates are given below:

Occupation and residence of graduates.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V., private nurse, Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia (Mrs. Phillips), Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L., private nurse, Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna N., deceased.
Owens, Laura A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia (Mrs. Blair), Kansas City, Mo.
Ricks, Antoinette M. (Mrs. Demby), Kansas City, Mo.
Robinson, Annie B., superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Simms, Annie A. (Mrs. Johnson), Baltimore, Md.
Smith, Gertrude (Mrs. Thorn), Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Elizabeth, private nurse, Northampton, Mass.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J. (Mrs. Darrell), Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie, massage specialist, Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille (Mrs. Tibbs), St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
King, Annie C. (Mrs. Hughes), Richmond, Va.
Rollins, Willie M. (Mrs. Frazier), Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May, private nurse, Troy, N. Y.
Thomas, Annie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R. (Mrs. Davis), Vienna, Va.

1897—Continued.

Underhill, Katherine P. (Mrs. Wm. Moten), Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Warner, Florence A., private nurse, Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M., private nurse, Greenville, S. C.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E., head nurse, Richmond Hospital, Richmond, Va.
Carter, Edith M., private nurse, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M., private nurse, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J. (Mrs. Brooks), Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R., private nurse, Oakland, Cal.
Geder, Isabella, private nurse, Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A., private nurse, Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M. (Mrs. Foreman), Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A., private nurse, Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E., private nurse, Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla (Mrs. Todd), Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella, private nurse, Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E. (Mrs. Howe), Washington, D. C.

1899.

Banks, Effie P. (Mrs. Sykes), Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M., private nurse, Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Dismond, S. Matthew (Mrs. Dibble), St. Louis, Mo.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1899—Continued.

Francies, Bertha A., head nurse, Home Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.
Hairston, Lula C. (Mrs. Crews), Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hendricks, Eliza R. (Mrs. Brown).
Henry, Lillian M., private nurse, Downingtown, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E. (Mrs. Robinson), Providence, R. I.
McEwen, Irene O. (Mrs. Green), Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V. (Mrs. Cole), Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella, private nurse, New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E., deceased.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla, deceased.
Hawkins, Nannie E., private nurse, Charlotte, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A., private nurse, St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson, Hattie B., private nurse, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P., private nurse, Manassas, Va.
Mickens, Macella C., private nurse, Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H., private nurse, Charleston, S. C.
Moody, Annie L., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Smith, Cora V., private nurse, Camden, N. J.
Winfield, Laura, private nurse, Ware, Mass.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Barks, Susan C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Campbell, B. N., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hackley, Mamie E. (Mrs. Ash), Philadelphia, Pa.
Hanson, Carrie L., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1901—Continued.

Harrell, Catherine S., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hunter, Bessie, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Jackson, Eliza A., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J., matron, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Powell, Gussie D., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Rhone, Charlotte S., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
Thomas, Bertha J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Walcott, Louisa M., private nurse, Rockhill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.

1902.

Adams, Ella C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baker, Vera L., head nurse, State Hospital, Goldsboro, N. C.
Booth, Mary S., private nurse, Bath, Me.
Delisse, Augusta V., private nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dias, Frances C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Gertrude B., private nurse, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mason, Corinna (Mrs. Phillips), Springfield, Mass.
Nichols, Florence L., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
Rogers, Amanda, private nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.
Roper, Maggie A., private nurse, Galveston, Tex.
Thompson, Rachel A. (Mrs. Thomas), deceased.

1903.

Browne, E. M., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Mary E., private nurse, Charlestown, W. Va.
Christie, Sarah E., private nurse, Chester, Pa.
Coates, Maiella E., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hargrave, L. S., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, L. D., private nurse, Warrenton, N. C.
Johnson, Nellie V., private nurse, Abbeville, S. C.
Latney, Carrie L. (Mrs. Bowie), Washington, D. C.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1903—Continued.

Love, Ellen V., private nurse, Lumberton, N. C.
Purcell, E. J., private nurse, Brunswick, Ga.
Rollins, Clara A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Rutherford, Anna L., private nurse, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sharp, Carrie M., private nurse, Marion, Va.
Valentine, J. L. (Mrs. Dial), Jacksonville, Fla.
Yarborough, S. V. S., private nurse, Columbus, Ga.

1904.

Baker, Hattie E., private nurse, Darlington, S. C.
Blackwell, W. Lucille (Mrs. Morris), New York, N. Y.
Carter, Mary E., private nurse, Rippon, W. Va.
Carter, Elizabeth V., head nurse, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grant, Anna E., private nurse, Savannah, Ga.
Gilmore, Mary E., private nurse, Leavenworth, Kans.
James, Aleathia D., private nurse, Rochelle, Fla.
Jeffries, Emma M., private nurse, Redbank, N. J.
Jones, Violet, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Lewis, Louzetta (Mrs. Mitchell), Montgomery, Ala.
Richardson, Effie V. (Mrs. McCoy), Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Marie E., private nurse, Richmond, Va.

1905.

Braxton, Margaret, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Brooks, Alpha E., head nurse, Mercy Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
Carter, Marion M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Henderson, Hattie E., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Holmes, Julia E., private nurse, Plainfield, N. J.

1905—Continued.

Jefferson, Roxanna M., private nurse, Bristol, Tenn.
Kidd, Berta M. (Mrs. Harris), Washington, D. C.
Long, Ida E., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
Maston, Mary J., head nurse, Red Cross Sanitarium, Louisville, Ky.
Scott, Julia E., private nurse, New Haven, Conn.
Teabout, Stella, private nurse, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Taliaferro, Olivia, private nurse, Anacostia, D. C.
Terry, Jessie C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Williams, Daisy M. (Mrs. Moten), Sherman, Tex.
Williams, Mary T., private nurse, Ware Neck, Va.
Wilson, Annabel, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1906.

Barnes, Annie, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Bearce, Daisy M., private nurse, Rye, N. Y.
Burruss, Mary E., head operating nurse, Freedmen's Hospital. Washington, D. C
Gordon, Mary B., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hall, Iona M., private nurse, Troy, Ohio.
Henderson, Sara O., private nurse, Newport, R. I.
Johnson, Harriett C., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lewis, Willie A., superintendent of nurses, Charity Hospital, Savannah, Ga.
Lucas, Marion V., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
McDougal, Colota M., superintendent of nurses, Slater Hospital, Wintson-Salem, N. C.
McKnight, Viola, superintendent of nurses, State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.
Marshall, Mary E., private nurse, Morristown, Tenn.
Merritt, Mary E., superintendent of nurses, Mitchell Hospital, Leavenworth, Kans.

The circular of information sent to applicants is reprinted below:

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, and from a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Appli-

cants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text-books, also $5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

(1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.

(2) The administration of enemas and use of catheter.

(3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.

(4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

(5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.

(6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.

(7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

Questions to be answered by candidates.

(1) Name in full.
(2) Are you a single woman or widow?
(3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
(4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?
(5) Your present occupation or employment.
(6) Your former employment, if any.
(7) Your age on last birthday.
(8) Date and place of birth.
(9) Height.
(10) Weight.
(11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
(12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
(13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
(14) Are your sight and hearing good?
(15) Have you any physical defects?
(16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
(17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
(18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
(19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ——— ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

In the thirteen years of its existence, the Training School for Nurses has graduated 168 nurses, most of whom are in the South, where they obtain steady employment as private nurses, and not a few are employed in hospitals as superintendents. The high standing of the school is evidenced by the fact that it is recognized by the American Association of Nurses, and its alumnæ are in full membership with the Nurses Associated Alumnæ of the United States, and its graduates are permitted to practice their profession in all States, where exist nurses' examining boards, without the formality of an examination.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Officers, 1907.—Richard Randolph McMahon, president; E. Southard Parker, Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, vice-presidents; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer.

Directors.—Hon. J. H. Gallinger, United States Senate; Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld, House of Representatives; Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives; Hon. Henry Litchfield West, Commissioner, District of Columbia; A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Nathaniel Wilson, Pacific Building; John D. McChesney, U. S. Geological Survey; E. Southard Parker, 613 Fifteenth street NW.; Daniel Moore Ransdell, 130 B street NE.; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., 920 Twenty-third street NW.; George Truesdell, Wyatt Building; Richard R. McMahon, Pacific Building; Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., 1407 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, 1773 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Myron M. Parker, 1418 F street NW.; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, 1518 K street NW.; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, 1825 Q street NW.; Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army, retired, 1425 Euclid place; Milton E. Ailes, Riggs National Bank.

Committees.—Executive: Richard Randolph McMahon, president; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer; E. Southard Parker, Daniel Moore Ransdell, Milton E. Ailes, Hon. Henry Litchfield West. Rules: The president of the board (ex officio), Hon. J. H. Gallinger, Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army, retired. Expenditures: E. Southard Parker, Daniel Moore Ransdell, Milton E. Ailes. Audit: George Truesdell, A. S. Solomons, Myron M. Parker. Personal property: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired; A. S. Solomons; Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army, retired. Ways and Means: The treasurer (ex officio), Hon. Henry Litchfield West; Hon. L. F. Livingston; Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy. Annual report: The president of the board (ex officio), Nathaniel Wilson, John D. McChesney. Lady visitors: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired; Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld.

Visiting committees for 1907–8.—April, May, and June, 1907: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired; Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D.; Hon. Henry Litchfield West; Milton E. Ailes; Myron M. Parker. July, August, and September, 1907: John D. McChesney; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; E. Southard Parker; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army. October, November, and December, 1907: Richard Randolph McMahon; George Truesdell; Daniel Moore Ransdell; Hon. J. H. Gallinger; Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army, retired. January, February, and March, 1908: Nathaniel Wilson, Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld, A. S. Solomons, Hon. L. F. Livingston.

Medical board.—H. D. Fry, M D.; William Mercer Sprigg, M. D.; Sterling Ruffin, M. D.; Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovee, M. D.; J. O. Skinner, M. D. (*ex officio*).

Hospital staff.—Medical superintendent: J. O. Skinner, Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, retired. Visiting surgeons: Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovee, M. D., gynecologists in chief. H. D. Fry, M. D.; William Mercer Sprigg, M. D., obstetricians in chief. Visiting physician: Sterling Ruffin, M. D. Associates: G. Brown Miller, M. D.; W. Sinclair Bowen, M. D., in gynecology. Edward E. Morse, M. D.; Julian M. Cabell, M. D., in obstetrics. Associate visiting physician: J. Thomas Kelley, jr., M. D. Anesthetists: Truman Abbe, M. D.; Thomas F. Lowe, M. D. Pathologist: James Carroll, M. D. Assistant pathologist: H. H. Donnally, M. D. Ophthalmologist: D. K. Shute, M. D. Superintendent of nurses and principal of training school: Miss Georgina Daly. Housekeeper: (Vacancy.) Stenographer: Miss Ruth Donn.

House staff.—Robert Y. Sullivan, M. D., resident physician; Howard Hume, M. D., first assistant resident physician; H. W. Lawson, M. D., second assistant resident physician; Chas. S. Lawrence, pharmacist.

Out-patient department (dispensary).—J. O. Skinner, M. D., superintendent in charge; J. Lewis Riggles, M. D.; Chas. M. Beall, M. D., dispensary physicians.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, president, 1680 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, vice-president, 912 Farragut square; Mrs. J. H.

Yarnall, secretary, 3028 P street; Mrs. W. N. Sauter, treasurer, 911 Sixteenth street N. W.; Miss Anna B. Abbott, 2926 P street; Mrs. W. B. Bayley, 1805 Nineteenth street; Mrs. C. M. Chester, 1736 K street; Mrs. Emilie A. Fitch, 1754 K street; Mrs. C. Powell Grady, 1521 Twenty-ninth street; Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 2449 Eighteenth street; Mrs. W. H. Goddard, 1630 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Richard Harlow, 1624 Twenty-first street; Mrs. Louis Kingsley, The Marlborough; Mrs. de Meissner, 1522 Thirty-first street; Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, 1730 K street; Mrs. McCreary, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. Charles Poor, 1614 Twenty-first street; Mrs. John Poor, 1724 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Rixey, 1518 K street; Mrs. Harriet Stickney, 1755 N street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the requirement of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 664), I transmit herewith the annual reports in respect of the affairs and business of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as follows:

Report of the medical superintendent; report of the treasurer; report of the school of nursing; report of the board of lady visitors.

The report of the medical superintendent shows that the admissions during the year were 1,222; during the previous year, 1,195. The total number treated was 1,300, including infants—640 white and 660 colored. During the previous year the total was 1,275.

The report also shows that during the year 1,580 new patients were treated in the dispensary, the total number of visits to the dispensary was 3,474, and 3,021 prescriptions were compounded.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 584.

The number of births was 366—203 males and 163 females—as against 363 the previous year. Of these births 145 were white and 221 colored.

The results of treatment were 1,126 discharged as cured and improved, 16 as unimproved and not treated and transferred to other hospitals, and 52 died—25 white and 27 colored. The number of days of hospital treatment was 24,872, as against 25,501 for 1906. The daily average under treatment was 67.40, as against 69.48 last year. The highest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 94, the lowest 53. The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, was 2.92, as against 2.65 for the previous year. The death rate in cases of surgical operations exclusively was 3.17, as against 3.47 for the previous year.

The earnings during the year were $35,103, of which $18,823.20 was received from the Board of Charities for the subsistence, care and treatment of 854 indigent patients; $16,032.54 from private or pay patients, and $247.26 from the dispensary.

The treasurer's report of July 1, 1907, shows that there is due from the board for the month of June the sum of $1,845.20.

My predecessor in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, called your attention to the fact that—

> During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the amount due the hospital for the care of indigent patients was $1,096.60 in excess of the appropriation of $20,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1905, it was $1,379.20 in excess of the appropriation, thus showing an indebtedness to the hospital for the two years of $2,475.80.

I beg to express the hope that your board will take the action for which General Wilson made this urgent appeal:

> I earnestly trust that the Board of Charities will ask that the sum actually due our hospital for the treatment of indigent patients during the fiscal years ending June

30, 1904, and June 30, 1905, amounting in all to $2,475.80, may be appropriated in the deficiency bill during the next session of Congress.

June 30, 1906, the hospital was in debt $4,233.11. The report of the treasurer shows that on June 30, 1907, the total indebtedness was $1,745.56, a reduction of $2,487.55, due chiefly to the eminently wise management and ceaseless vigilance of the medical superintendent, who, daytime and nighttime, has been unsparing of himself in the service of the institution.

The following estimates are submitted:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909		$20,000.00
For payment of amount due for care of free patients received from the Board of Charities during the month of June, 1904, after the appropriation of $20,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was exhausted	$1,096.60	
And also for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	1,379.20	
		2,475.80
For minor repairs rendered absolutely necessary from time to time to the hospital buildings which are the property of the United States		4,520.00
For the preparation of detailed plans, specifications, and commencement of construction of a new hospital upon the site now owned by the United States, at a total cost not to exceed $300,000; required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, with authority to contract for the whole work at a cost not to exceed $300,000	$100,000.00	
For improvement and enlargement of the present nurses' home now on United States land, including preparation of plans and specifications	$15,000.00	
		$115,000.00
Total		141,995.80

The estimate of $4,520 for minor repairs is based upon actual and absolute necessity alone. As set forth in the report of the Medical Superintendent, the items are as follows:

For extending heating system of main building to cottage	$500
For furnishing and installing in rooms on second floor (maternity corridor) seven "American" radiators, 32 inches high with 35 square feet of heating surface each, and the same number for rooms on third floor (surgical corridor), and replacing present 1-inch return pipe in front dining room with 1½-inch pipe running to main hall	500
For furnishing and installing one Columbia Standard iron frame washer, No. 4½ (40 by 50), in laundry	500
Replacing and repairing concrete floor in laundry and placing suitable guards around opening in floor	75
Repairing, plastering and painting laundry	25
Repairing, plastering and painting corridor from laundry to main kitchen	20
Repairing and replacing joists and flooring of porch leading from cottage to main building and to nurses' home; also making and installing sliding windows for same	900
Repairing and replacing flooring in seven private rooms, third floor	175
Repairing and replacing floor of corridor running east and west, third floor	50
Repairing and replacing floor in hall, third floor, running north and south	75
Repairing window frames south and west wings, main building	125
Retubing low-pressure boiler at cottage	50
Repair and replacing of toilet room on A and B wards, install wash basin	25
For repainting outside of main building, including roof	600
Repairing, replacing, and painting iron fence, and restoring foundation and coping of walls surrounding grounds	350
Repainting all rooms of cottage (not corridors), including bath rooms	250
Incidental repairs to floors, plastering, shutters, doors, sashes, plumbing, heating, and lighting, impracticable to estimate for in detail	150
Purchase and repair of awnings for hospital buildings	150
Total	4,520

This is the forty-first year of the life of Columbia Hospital. As my distinguished predecessor, Gen. John M. Wilson, said in his report for 1906:

> Columbia stands to-day among the leading institutions of its class in the country.

So it does, and deservedly so. From every point of view—high standard of efficiency, professional eminence of its surgical and medical staffs, conscientious devotion to duty of all connected with it, wise management, and results—Columbia's forty-first year has been its best year. A great work has been done and more than well done, and that, too, under disadvantages, mainly the lack of a building suitable for hospital purposes.

Such a great work should not be hampered or impeded by lack of proper buildings, much less by opposition to a just and considerate recognition of appeals made by the hospital directorate for a new building with modern appliances. It is not a case of giving up experimental work, but of perpetuating and bettering, if possible, a work that has been going on for more than a third of a century. Nowhere, the world over, is there a finer or more suitable location for a hospital for women than that of Columbia, with 40,000 square feet of ground, central, in the heart of the city of Washington, isolated, yet with nothing to obstruct the view, the light, or the air.

Should the Government, its owner, be told that this magnificent institution ought to be abandoned, or denied an appropriation in order that an experiment may be tried elsewhere? Is it in the interest of humanity to tear down a hospital which for so many years has been saving lives and alleviating suffering?

There can be no dispute about the great advantages of Columbia as a special institution—its site, central location, the absence of any other hospital of its kind in the District of Columbia, the eminence of its surgical and medical staffs.

In this connection I beg to call attention to the special report of the Medical Board dated March 22, 1906, appended hereto, showing the advantages of a special over a general institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, and for the care of women before, during, and after childbirth—an able and an unanswerable statement.

In concluding this report, I invoke your most earnest consideration to the Medical Superintendent's statement and recommendations relative to a part-pay class of patients. As he says:

> Worthy and needy patients desiring admission here, and who are willing to pay a part of their hospital expenses to the extent of their ability, have to be told that in the absence of any funds available for the purpose the hospital is unable to give them reduced rates; in other words, assist them to help themselves.

Some of the cases he cites are very touching.

Very respectfully,

RICHD. RANDOLPH MCMAHON,
President Board of Directors,
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 22, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: The medical board of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum respectfully submit for your consideration the following reasons regarding the advantages of a special over a general institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women and for the care of women before, during, and after childbirth:

That Columbia Hospital was incorporated forty years ago as a special hospital, and by the stipulation of its charter has had its work confined to obstetrical cases and to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

In consequence of this special work, extending over so long a period, and the standard of efficiency which has been established and maintained by its boards of directors, and the professional standing of those connected with it from time to time, it possesses exceptional opportunities for charitable and educational purposes on medical lines.

The value of specialization in any and every department of science, and particularly of medical science, has been so long appreciated by every student and observer of progress and development that its necessity for the best results has been generally conceded. Special medical and surgical work has been greatly assisted by these special facilities to be found in special hospitals, laboratories, etc., and it has been in recognition of these advantages that encouragement and assistance have been given to special work by all true humanitarians in public and private life.

There is, it is true, a certain kind of medical and surgical work which has not as yet been specialized, and the material for this work would be more suitable for a general hospital, but to discontinue a special hospital, such as Columbia Hospital for Women, or the Eye and Ear Hospital in this city, or to merge, here or elsewhere, two or more special hospitals into a general one, would be a retrograde step, incompatible, in our judgment, with the best interests of charity and education.

That the results of the professional work done here for the afflicted women committed to our charge have been successful and satisfactory is best attested by the confidence they and their relatives and friends have in this institution, since instances occur from time to time, as we are informed by the superintendent, where indigent patients sent to us by the Board of Charities, on finding no beds vacant have decided to wait until they could be admitted here rather than go to some other hospital in the city. Two instances of this kind occurred to-day (March 22), when two patients who held permits from the Board of Charities, and for whom there were no accommodations here, preferred to wait for two vacant beds rather than go elsewhere. We mention this incident only to show that those who come to us for relief from their suffering have implicit faith in the particular advantages and benefits of Columbia Hospital for afflicted womanhood.

The results of the special medical and surgical work done here are published in our annual reports, and should convince any disinterested person who will compare them with those given in the annual reports of other hospitals, whether special or general in character, that Columbia Hospital should *not* be discontinued and that the class of indigent patients treated here and requiring special treatment should not be distributed among general hospitals, but that, on the contrary, we should be given improved and increased facilities in the form of a new building of modern construction and equipment for the charitable and educational work in which we are engaged. We believe the residents of the District of Columbia and those who are so unfortunate as to be overtaken by affliction while visiting here are entitled to such modern equipment, and this, we feel sure, would be authorized by those in control of the situation if they fully realized some of the inconveniences and disadvantages to which we are subjected in our work.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum has been in existence for forty years. The medical board, in conclusion, submits the following arguments for its continuance:

1. Specialism in medicine marks the greatest advance it has achieved. The field of medicine is so large that its highest results in study and practice must come from earnest effort by workers in fields so limited that a large amount of time is allowed for minute study. If this is true of the members of the profession it is equally true of their auxiliaries, such as house doctors and nurses, diet kitchen, etc.

2. One has only to see the development of the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital of this city to understand the truth of these statements. This institution, of but a few years' existence, has been an important one, and, we doubt not, is affording better treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat than can possibly be given in general hospitals.

3. Obstetrical work can not be done as safely in general hospitals as in special ones. The death rate and sick list will necessarily be greater in the former. The greatest benefit of recent years is the reduced mortality from child-bed fever. The danger of contamination of healthy women from diseased ones is far greater in the general hospital, where so many different diseases are treated. Smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and erysipelas are particularly dangerous diseases to the child-bed woman, and often develop in her puerperal fever. Suppurating wounds, pyæmia, and septic diseases generally also communicate child-bed fever to the puerperal women. Infection is carried by doctors and nurses going from the different wards, in the course of their duties. Careful aseptic work in obstetric practice can be carried out more thoroughly in a special hospital than in a general institution, or even in the best private home. The poorer classes can receive the best treatment and the death rate will compare favorably with that of the more favored classes.

4. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities have large special hospitals for precisely the same purpose as is Columbia Hospital.

These are facts that appeal to people looking from the humane standpoint; but they appeal less to those who are more interested in the economical side of the problem, and who would therefore permit a higher mortality as a sacrifice to dollars and cents.

Respectfully submitted.

H. D. FRY, M. D.,
I. S. STONE, M. D.,
J. WESLEY BOVEE, M. D.,
W. MERCER SPRIGG, M. D.,
J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Medical Board.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
June 30, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure for me to again report, at the end of the fiscal year, that the work in the hospital, in all of its departments, has been done in as satisfactory a manner as possible with the facilities we have had for proper hospital work and which have been previously reported to you. With this old and, in its interior arrangement, out-of-date building, the disadvantages and inconveniences under which our work is done are well known to you, but until those having authority to assist us in this matter can be awakened to a proper realization of our difficulties we shall have to continue—

"Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

If any statistical argument were needed in addition to that already advanced by us and accepted as logical by all practical medical men of thought or experience to dispel any doubt concerning the superiority of this location as a suitable and appropriate site for a hospital devoted exclusively, as this one is, to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, it could be furnished by the record of even one year's experience in our maternity division.

For instance, during the year there were 399 obstetrical cases admitted, 8 of which were delivered en route to the hospital; 3 from five to ten minutes after reaching here, and 138 an hour or so after their arrival—just time enough in these 138 cases to make the preparation absolutely required for their own safety as well as that of other cases delivered in the hospital, being over 36 per cent admitted in a condition where a further transportation of them to a more remote point would have been dangerous and reprehensible. Fancy, then, if you please, what the result would presumably have been in these cases had their objective point been some place more or less distant and unsuitable, in the suburbs of the city. It is needless to say that the results would probably have been more or less embarrassing and dangerous to those most directly concerned. The same holds good as to the patients admitted to the gynecological division.

It is very gratifying, indeed, to hear from our many hospital friends their congratulations on your continued progressive and liberal policy in connection with hospital development. I refer to the recent addition to our hospital organization of a visiting physician and an associate visiting physician, and to your wise selections for these positions. Besides lending to the hospital the prestige of their recognized professional

standing and well known ethical standards, in addition to that already conferred by the other members of our staff, the appointees will prove desirable acquisitions and be of material advantage to us in other ways, as has already been demonstrated.

A board of lady auxiliaries, for which you have very wisely, in my judgment, made provision and whose duties are to be such in the material interests of the hospital as may be assigned to it by the board of directors or executive committees, is usually a part of the organization of every hospital doing active and useful work. When this board has perfected its organization and outlined the character and methods of its work, which it is hoped will be done in the near future, excellent results to the advantage and credit of the hospital may be reasonably expected from its earnest and zealous support of your policies and purposes.

CHANGES IN THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE STAFFS.

During the past year the following changes have occurred in the personnel of the staffs:

Resignations.—Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., assistant pathologist; Manuel L. Nunez, M. D., assistant resident physician; Miss M. G. Skinner, matron.

Expiration of terms of service.—Guy Stark Saffold, M. D., and Mahlon Ashford, M. D., resident physicians.

Appointments.—Sterling Ruffin, M. D., visiting physician, to fill an original vacancy; J. Thomas Kelley, jr., M. D., associate visiting physician, to fill an original vacancy; H. H. Donnally, M. D., assistant pathologist, vice Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., assistant pathologist, resigned; Mahlon Ashford, M. D., first as assistant resident, and then as resident physician, vice Guy Stark Saffold, M. D., whose terms of service expired; Robert Y. Sullivan, M. D., assistant resident and resident physician, vice Mahlon Ashford, whose terms of service expired; Howard Hume, M. D., assistant resident physician, vice Robert Y. Sullivan, M. D., assistant resident physician, advanced; H. W. Lawson, M. D., second assistant resident physician, vice Howard Hume, M. D., advanced to first assistant resident physician.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The work in this department has been of the most satisfactory and successful kind, and it has been frequently impossible to secure for the physicians, in and out of town, applying for them any of our graduates, owing to the number of requests made for them. Their proficiency and popularity are becoming so well known that we often find it difficult to get them for special service in the hospital.

The following nurses were graduated May 28, 1907:

Ida Gertrude Bender	Georgia.
Robena Eileen Berton	New Brunswick, Canada.
Katherine Agnes Darragh	District of Columbia.
Mary Brady Davis	Maryland.
Rosalie De Coursey	Maryland.
Bernice Holladay Keiningham	Virginia.
Sue Veturia Leith	Virginia.
Jane Burgess Payson	New Brunswick, Canada.
Marguerite Carpenter Leckie	Virginia.
Eugenia Amos Smith	Maryland.
Maud Sulter	Georgia.
Elizabeth Dawson Wine	Virginia.

STATISTICS.

(Including both adults and infants.)

There remained in the hospital June 30, 1906, 78 patients; of these 28 were white and 50 colored. Admissions during the year, including infants, were 1,222, as against 1,195 last year. The total number treated, including infants, was 1,300, as against 1,275 last year; of these 640 were white and 660 colored. Discharges and deaths during the year were 1,226, as against 1,167 last year; of this number 608 were white and 618 colored. There remained in the hospital July 1, 1907, 74 patients; of these 32 were white and 42 colored.

In the gynecological division the admissions were 457, as against 415 last year; in the obstetrical division 765, as against 780 last year. Number of births in the hospital was 203 males, 163 females; a total of 366, as against 363 last year. Of these births 145 were white and 221 colored.

The results of treatment have been 1,126 discharged as cured and improved, 16 as unimproved and not treated and transferred to other hospitals, and 52 died. Of the deaths, 25 were white and 27 were colored. The number of days of hospital treatment was 24,872, as against 25,501 in 1906. The daily average under treatment was 67.40, as against 69.48 last year. The largest number of patients in the hospital on any day was 94; the smallest number was 53.

MORTALITY.

The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, has been 2.92 of the cases treated, as against 2.65 for last year; that for surgical operations exclusively 3.17, as against 3.47 for 1906.

There occurred during the year in the obstetrical division 11 cases of toxemia (eclamptogenic poisoning of pregnancy), including 7 cases of eclampsia (puerperal convulsions). Of these 11 cases there were 2 deaths, 1 of which had been treated for four days before admission and was delivered to us in a moribund condition; the other, a case of eclampsia, died from shock and exhaustion after delivery.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (DISPENSARY).

The dispensary work has been very satisfactory and has covered quite an extensive field, as the statistical tables of this report will show. Although the dispensary is supposed and intended to be a special one—i.e., for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women—it is not practicable to confine the work to such limitations, since many of the cases are of an emergency character and receive treatment accordingly. The majority of patients applying for treatment can be benefited or cured by dispensary treatment, thus avoiding the necessity of admitting them to hospitals.

New cases treated during the year	1,580
Total visits made, including revisits	3,474
Number of prescriptions compounded	3,021

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our earnings for the year (July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, inclusive) have been: From the Board of Charities, $18,823.20; from the dispensary, $247.26; from private (pay) patients, $16,032.54; total, $35,103, which amount, being in excess of our expenditures—the first time for a number of years—has enabled us to reduce somewhat our existing deficit. This fortunate occurrence has been due to a series of favorable conditions. The small appropriation ($2,000) which Congress made for needed repairs enabled us to correspondingly decrease our liabilities for the year. The particular care exercised in limiting, in various ways, the cost of our daily expenses, as indicated by the memorandum embraced in this report, of the per diem cost of maintenance per patient and of subsistence per person in a number of other hospitals throughout this country and Canada; the saving to the hospital of the salary of a matron for the past nine months, none having been appointed to the vacancy created by her resignation, although the services of one have been greatly needed, and the postponement of certain desirable improvements in our equipment until warranted by our financial condition, have, together, combined to reduce for the past year our operating expenses.

Notwithstanding this reduction in our deficit, we are not able to assist as we would, and as a charitable institution should, if any funds for the purpose were available, that class of patients willing and able to pay part of their expenses, but not wanting to become, for obvious reasons, objects of public charity.

By reference to the records, as shown in our annual reports, it will be observed that from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1905, inclusive, we earned for indigent citizens sent to us by the Board of Charities and for emergency cases admitted with its approval, the sum of $2,475.80 in excess of the appropriation by Congress for that period and purpose, and for which we have never been compensated, and that from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1907, inclusive, we have not earned the appropriation for the purpose by $1,997.20, and have not received, consequently, any pay therefor, while our operating expenses (excepting the actual cost of subsistence supplies for the additional patients necessary to make good this deficiency) have been the same.

With the deficit which has confronted us for a number of years, and no visible or expected revenues other than those received from private (pay) patients, and from the Board of Charities for indigent cases, according to contract, it is indeed most unfortunate that some arrangement can not be made with the Board of Charities, or, failing there, with Congress, by which we can be either reimbursed for that work

done for charity's sake during 1903–4 and 1904–5, amounting to $2,475.80, and for which we have not received any consideration, or that we be given, by legislation if necessary, the regular annual appropriation directly and in its entirety, with such conditions and stipulations concerning the supervision of its disbursement by us as Congress may impose. It is indeed a peculiar situation where an institution or an individual is obliged to suffer on both the credit and debit sides of the ledger of work.

The relative cost of maintenance per diem per patient, in the different hospitals whose annual reports were accessible, is indicated in the following memorandum; also the per capita cost per day, in those hospitals reporting it, for subsistence supplies, which includes all persons subsisted in the hospital:

Institution.	Maintenance per diem per patient.	Subsistence per diem per capita.
McLean Lying-in Asylum, Boston, 1906	$3.71	
Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., 1906	2.68	
Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., 1906	2.67	
Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, Pa., 1906	2.65	
New York Hospital, 1906:		
Pay	5.05	$0.39
Free	2.63	
Gouverneur Hospital, New York, 1906	2.62	
Presbyterian Hospital, New York, 1906	2.54	
Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, N. H., 1906	2.51	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1906	2.44	
J. Hood Wright Hospital, New York, 1906	2.39	.35
Salem, Mass., Hospital, 1906	2.33	
Wesley Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 1906	2.41	
City Hospital, Akron, Ohio, 1906	2.26	
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, 1906	2.26	
Harlem Hospital, New York, 1906	2.23	
Roosevelt Hospital, New York, 1906	2.23	.38
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, 1906	2.16	.36
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, New York, 1906 (including babies)	2.08	
St. John's Riverside Hospital, New York, 1906	2.06	.27
Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts, 1906	2.06	
State Hospital, Hazleton, Pa., 1906	2.02	
Union Benevolent Association, Michigan, 1906	1.94	
Grace Hospital, Michigan, 1906	1.92	
The William W. Backus Hospital, Norwich, Conn., 1906	1.90	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., 1906	1.89	
Hartford Hospital, Conn., 1906	1.86	
Harper's Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 1906	1.84	
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, 1906	1.83	
Maine General Hospital, 1906	1.82	
Allegheny General Hospital, Pa., 1906	1.81	
St. Luke's Hospital, New York, 1906	1.80	.27
Homeopathic Hospital, Massachusetts, 1906	1.80	.30
Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, 1906	1.75	.21½
Fordham Hospital, New York, 1906	1.75	
Waterbury Hospital, Conn., 1906	1.73	
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, 1907	1.72	
Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1906	1.71	
New Haven Hospital, Conn., 1906	1.70	
Danbury Hospital, Conn., 1906	1.68	
Bellevue Hospital, New York, 1906	1.56	
Montreal General Hospital, Canada, 1906	1.54	
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C., 1906:		
Including infants	1.16	.21
Excluding infants	1.51	.24
Buffalo General Hospital, N. Y., 1906	1.50	
Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J., 1906	1.49	
Youngstown Hospital, Ohio, 1906	1.46	
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, 1906	1.44	
Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1906	1.44	
Central Maine Hospital, 1906	1.41	
Bridgeport Hospital, Conn., 1906	1.40	
Macon Hospital, Georgia, 1906	1.37	
Boston City Hospital, 1906	1.34	.21
Toronto General Hospital, Canada, 1906	1.34	
City Hospital, Worcester, Mass., 1906	1.34	
Watertown City Hospital, N. Y., 1906	1.32	
Phoenixville Hospital, Pa., 1906	1.23	.43
Lynn Hospital, Mass., 1906	1.10	

I beg leave to invite attention to the following recommendation in my annual reports, 1905 and 1906, relative to a part-pay class of patients:

"After careful consideration of this subject and my experience here during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, in connection with the appropriations of Congress annually for

the maintenance of indigent and emergency patients sent to this hospital, I am constrained to believe that if under existing law an additional class, such as is met with in all charitable hospital work and known as 'part-pay patients,' could be established and the funds so collected placed to the credit of the appropriation to which they pertain, it would have a twofold advantage, in that it would further extend the benefits of the appropriation to those in actual need of assistance and at the same time foster and encourage a proper spirit of self-dependency among those able in part and willing not infrequently to help themselves, which is unfortunately so often forgotten or ignored by those zealously engaged in charitable work. The danger of pauperizing a community is to be avoided as well as the pauperization of the heart."

As a rule all corporate or voluntary hospitals wishing and intending to fulfill the highest and best mission of their kind must necessarily have a fund with which to accomplish it, otherwise they cease in effect to be charitable institutions and become commercial projects. With a deficit, and no revenues other than those received from private patients for their maintenance and from the Board of Charities for such indigent cases as they send to us and pay for under a contract they have with us, it is, of course, apparent why this hospital, though having "a tear for pity," has not, as an institution, "a hand open as day for melting charity," although the physicians connected therewith regularly contribute liberally their time and skill for this worthy object. Worthy and needy patients desiring admission here and who are willing to pay a part of their hospital expenses to the extent of their ability have to be told that in the absence of any funds available for the purpose the hospital is unable to give them reduced rates—in other words, assist them to help themselves.

At the present moment I call to mind several cases of this kind during the past year. One was sent here by a distinguished divine of this city, and was just such a case to assist in the manner indicated had any funds been available for the purpose. Another was that of a lady in office, doing her best to support herself, and should have been given special rates had our financial condition permitted. Another lady, a widow, with a child to support, and striving to do so on a very small salary, was a case suitable for assistance. The surgeon in each instance did his work gratuitously, but the hospital, owing to a deficit and no prospective fund for the purpose, was unable to give special rates. Another instance, the daughter of a deceased army officer who had served his country faithfully and creditably for over forty years, required surgical treatment. The surgeon very kindly made no charge, but the hospital was obliged to charge her regular rates, because there was no fund with which to assist her in paying her hospital expenses. Since she had not yet been able to secure employment, the Army and Navy Relief Society ultimately came to her assistance.

I mention these instances to show what splendid opportunities there exist here at times to assist those who want to help themselves, and at the same time to give those benevolently inclined individuals of wealth or of Christian zeal in our midst the privilege of helping their neighbors without inconvenience to themselves.

I do not hesitate to say that it is humiliating indeed to be obliged to inform patients who wish to pay in part their hospital expenses that we are unable to aid them for want of a fund for this purpose, and that they must either pay all of their expenses or be paid for by the Board of Charities, if they are residents of the District. How strongly a situation of this kind appeals to those directly confronted with it is well described in a paragraph of the annual report, 1906, of the board of trustees of a hospital in a not far distant city which unfortunately is also carrying a deficit:

"In this connection the board can but repeat its declaration contained in the last annual report that the hospital must take in the sick and needy who are brought to its doors, even if this does result in a deficit. More people are brought to our doors and more sick and poor come to us than can be cared for and treated with the money at our disposal, and so long as that condition of affairs exists, so long as the contributions of friends, supplemented by the State appropriations and the earnings of the institution, are insufficient to meet such necessary and proper expenses, so long must we face the conditions now existing."

DONATIONS.

During the year the following articles have been contributed by the board of lady visitors to the "supply box" and have been applied, as requested, to meet the wants of free patients on leaving the hospital: December 5, 2 baby jackets; December 11 Mrs. C. M. Chester, 4 baby sacks, 4 baby dresses, 1 baby petticoat, 4 pairs bootees, 4 baby shirts, 4 baby shirts (summer), 4 wrappers, 2 pieces old linen; Mrs. Stickney, 6 shirts, 5 skirts, 6 gowns, 3 shawls; March 5, Madame de Meissner, 6 baby shirts; March 11, Mrs. Fitch, 7 nightgowns.

The following donations have been made to the hospital for the use of free patients, either during their stay or on leaving the hospital, according to the discretion of the Superintendent of Nurses:

July 5, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Smallwood, flowers; Mrs. Irley, magazines; Mrs. Marritt, flowers; a friend, magazines. August 2, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers. September 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, flowers; the Propagating Gardens, Col. Chas. L. Bromwell, U. S. Amry, flowers. September 20, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers. October 25, the Natural Food Company, 1 case shredded wheat and 1 case biscuits. November 8, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; the Secretary of Agriculture, flowers. November 22, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers. November 23, J. C. Ergood & Co., 10 pounds mixed nuts and 1 carton raisins. November 29, Church of the Covenant, fruit; St. Paul's Church, fruit. December 5, the District of Columbia branch of the Needlework Guild of America, 3 baby jackets, 2 baby dresses, 4 baby petticoats, 2 baby shirts, 4 baby shawls, 8 woolen shirts. December 5, Mrs. Spencer, flowers. December 25, Walter & Watson, turkey. December 31, W. T. & F. B. Weaver, turkey; Emmert Brothers, basket fruit; National Electrical Supply Company, turkey; Washington Gas Light Company, turkey; Thos. Somerville Company, turkey: A. Schuler, cake; John B. Espey, turkey. January 10, 1907, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Havenner Baking Company, box of cakes; Hamilton Adams, magazines; W. B. Moses, magazines. February 6, Senator Gallinger, flowers; Colgate & Co., 35 boxes talcum powder. February 8, the Vice-President, flowers. February 10, Mrs. Katherine Green, 2 feather pillows. February 21, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers. February 22, Mr. C. A. Richardson, 1 pair Hartford second tires for wheeling chair. February 26, Hon. L. N. Littauer, flowers; lady visitor, $1. April 18, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers. May 20, lady board of visitors, $25 for the purchase of linen for use in hospital. June 6, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers. June 28, Board of Charities, books and magazines.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Owing to the age and condition of the buildings it is necessary to make frequent repairs. The following most needed and important have been made during the year: Repairs to power of laundry and nurses' home; installation of additional fire-fighting facilities on cottage building and nurses' home; repairing and improving heating system of main building; repairing machinery in laundry; repairing and renovating a number of rooms for private patients and help's quarters; repairing electric wiring and installing signal bells and annunciators; repairing elevators and shafts; replacing and repairing rotten porches in front and rear of cottage; repairing roofs of main and cottage buildings; rebuilding side walls of high pressure boiler, from grate bars and bridge walls over furnace doors; repairing brickwork of arch and rear of boilers; repairing and repainting throughout the interior of nurses' home; besides many minor repairs of an emergency character, in all requiring more funds than the small amount ($2,000) appropriated by Congress for the purpose.

Whenever practicable, specifications are prepared and bids invited for all work done here, whether paid for from the "Appropriations for minor repairs" or from the pay-patient fund.

The following repairs, in addition to those provided for, are needed and it is recommended that estimates therefor be made for them for the fiscal year 1908–9:

For extending heating system of main building to cottage (at present independent and unsatisfactory and attended with inconvenience and the extra expense of using anthracite coal)	$500
For furnishing and installing in rooms on second floor (maternity corridor) seven "American" radiators, 32 inches high with 35 square feet of heating surface each, and the same number for rooms on third floor (surgical corridor), and replacing present 1-inch return pipe in front dining room with 1½-inch pipe running to main hall	500
For furnishing and installing one Columbia Standard iron frame washer, No. 4½ (40 by 50) in laundry	500
Replacing and repairing concrete floor in laundry and placing suitable guards around opening in floor	75
Repairing, plastering, and painting laundry	25
Repairing, plastering, and painting corridor from laundry to main kitchen	20
Repairing and replacing joists and flooring of porch leading from cottage to main building, and to nurses' home; also making and installing sliding windows for same	900
Repairing and replacing flooring in seven private rooms, third floor	175

Repairing and replacing floor of corridor running east and west, third floor	$50
Repairing and replacing floor in hall, third floor, running north and south	75
Repairing window frames, south and west wings, main building	125
Retubing low-pressure boiler at cottage	50
Repairing and replacing of toilet room on A and B wards, install wash basin	25
For repainting outside of main building, including roof	600
Repairing, replacing, and painting iron fence, and restoring foundation and coping of walls surrounding grounds	350
Repainting all rooms of cottage (not corridors), including bathrooms	250
Incidental repairs to floors, plastering, shutters, doors, sashes, plumbing, heating, and lighting, impracticable to estimate for in detail	150
Purchase and repair of awnings for hospital buildings	150
Total	4,520

It is, of course, unnecessary for me to repeat that even with these needed repairs authorized and completed we shall not have the facilities and conveniences of a modern special hospital suitable for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, which the District of Columbia should long since have had and to which it is so justly entitled.

In thanking you for your confidence and support and my colaborers within the hospital for their cooperation and loyalty, I am reminded that each of us has doubtless had his patience and endurance taxed and tested at times in various ways, but we should remember that all hospital work is attended with trials and vexations and not forget Wordsworth's words:

> The primal duties shine aloft like stars;
> The charities that soothe and heal and bless
> Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.

Very respectfully,

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907; also estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

Report of Jno. D. McChesney, Treasurer Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Items.	United States appropriations.		Pay patients' fund.	Total.
	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities.	For repairs, District act, June 27, 1906.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1906	$0.96		$1.01	$1.97
Amount received from Board of Charities during fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 (June 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907)	18,493.20			18,493.20
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 (July 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907)			14,456.13	14,456.13
Amount received from dispensary patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 (July 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907)			224.11	224.11
Amount received from Treasurer of the United States, being Treasury warrant No. 39, July 31, 1906		$2,000.00		2,000.00
Amount due from Board of Charities for month of June, 1907	1,845.20			1,845.20
Amount due from pay patients for month of June, 1907			1,576.40	1,576.40
Amount due from dispensary patients for month of June, 1907			23.15	23.15
Total amount available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1907	20,339.36	2,000.00	16,280.80	38,620.16
Total amount disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907	18,494.01	2,000.00	14,680.36	35,174.37
Total liabilities outstanding and unpaid June 30, 1907				5,191.35
Total expended and remaining unpaid June 30, 1907				40,365.72
Balance on hand June 30, 1907	1,845.35		1,600.44	3,445.79
Total indebtedness June 30, 1907				1,745.56

Classification of expenditures.

Items.	United States appropriations.		Pay patients' fund.	Total.
	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities.	For repairs, District act, June 27, 1906.		
Services	$257.33		$11,435.20	$11,692.53
Marketing, groceries, and provisions	8,544.80		1,064.96	9,609.76
Ice	395.95		26.72	422.67
Milk	1,101.22		196.74	1,297.96
Fuel	2,515.36		253.86	2,769.22
Gas	248.52		87.30	335.82
Telephone	99.00			99.00
Furniture and housekeeping supplies	1,044.78		292.26	1,337.04
Books, journals, stationery, printing and binding	272.10		96.79	368.89
Medical and surgical supplies, including repairs to instruments	2,224.23		352.60	2,576.83
Electric lighting and supplies	677.14		186.97	864.11
Engineer's supplies	251.88		32.94	284.82
Rent of annex for nurses	412.50		112.50	525.00
Repairs	210.07	$2,000.00	49.86	2,259.93
Rent of fire-alarm boxes	100.00			100.00
Insurance	77.35			77.35
Piano (final payment)	10.00			10.00
Incidentals	51.78		491.66	543.44
Total expended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907	18,494.01	2,000.00	14,680.36	35,174.37

JNO. D. MCCHESNEY,
Treasurer, Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I respectfully submit the fifteenth annual report of the Training School for Nurses for the year ending June 30, 1907:

Superintendent	1
Graduate nurses	2
Night supervisor	1
Instructor in food and dietetics	1
Total	5
Pupils:	
Seniors	6
Intermediates	10
Juniors	7
Total	23
Special nursing: Number of calls from Washington and places outside of the District of Columbia for graduates	539
Number of nurses June 30, 1906	29
Number of nurses received during the year	19
Number of nurses graduated during the year	7
Nurses dropped from the school roll during the year to be married, for ill health, for claims of family, and other causes	9
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1907	23

The following lectures were given during the year:

LECTURE COURSE.

Senior class lectures.

General surgery (Dr. J. W. Bovee).—1. Inflammation, suppuration, repair, preparation of hands, dressing, instruments, paraphernalia, and person for operation. 2. Sepsis, septicæmia, pyæmia, erysipelas, tetanus, abscess, ulcer, embolism, and thrombosis. 3. Fistula, sinus, disease of joints, hemorrhage, gangrene, amputations. 4. Varieties of wounds, fractures, dislocations, injuries to brain, chest, spine, abdomen, and extremities.

Gynecology (Dr. I. S. Stone).—1. Anatomy and physiology: (a) The muscles and external organs; (b) The internal organs and their anatomical relations; (c) The function of the pelvic organs. 2. Pathology: (a) Functional diseases; (b) The acute infectious diseases; (c) Tumors of the uterus and ovary; (d) Malignant disease. 3. Symptoms: Positive symptoms; neurotic and other symptoms. 4. The nursing of gynecological cases: (a) Nonoperative; (b) Operative.

Obstetrics (Dr. Wm. M. Sprigg).—1. Historical sketch of obstetrics and obstetrical nursing. Anatomy of the pelvis. Present morbidity and mortality of childbearing women in hospitals and private practice. Care of pregnant women. Predicting date of confinement. 2. The puerperium and its clinical aspect, diet, temperature, pulse, after-pains, lochia, general functions, attention immediately after labor, toilet of vulva, binder, urine, bowels, care of breasts and nipples, care of the child-cord, eyes, stools, urine, feeding, phimosis, incubator, gavage, lavage. 3. Preparations for confinement, room, bed, patient, nurse, materials necessary, response to summons, is the patient in labor, premonitory signs, rupture of membranes, preparation of patient for examination, delivery, duty of nurse during the three stages of labor, anesthesia, effect on labor pains, attention to mother. 4. Management of birth in absence of physician, puerperal complications, hemorrhage, infection, convulsions, milk-leg, preparation for forceps, rules for administering vaginal and intrauterine douches, obstetrical and surgical anesthesis.

Fevers (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Causes of fever in general; ranges of temperature in health and disease; metric system; types of fevers. 2. Typhoid fever; causes; pathology; symptoms; dangers; treatment, with special attention to diet, baths, etc.; malarial fevers; causes; types; nursing of fevers.

Infectious diseases (Dr. S. S. Adams).—1. General characteristics of the infectious diseases. 2. Peculiarities of the eruptive diseases. 3. Symptoms and complications of the eruptive diseases; diphtheria. 4. Prophylactic, hygienic, and therapeutic management of the eruptive diseases and diphtheria. Also one or two lectures during the year on infant feeding.

Eye and ear (Dr. Monte Griffith).—(a) Anatomy and physiology. (b) Care and treatment. (c) Bandaging, irrigating, etc. (d) Differential diagnosis.

Hygiene (Dr. G. M. Kober).—1. Air, composition of, variations according to altitude. Humidity, temperature, impurities, dust, micro-organisms, and gaseous impurities; requisites for the purity of the air. 2. Water, composition and sources of, the hygienic importance of water; water pollution and its prevention. 3. Hospitals: General and special, general arrangements and construction, means of ventilation, air space, heating, lighting, general management of hospitals, hospitals for children; general dietetics; the care and disinfection of sick rooms.

Intermediate and junior lectures.

Anatomy (Dr. Edward E. Morse).—1. Bones. 2. Muscular system. 3. Vascular system. 4. Visceral anatomy.

Physiology (Dr. George N. Acker).—1. The skin and its secretions; functions of the skin; introduction of medicine through the skin. 2. The heart; blood corpuscles; the circulation of the blood and lymphatics. 3. The respiratory organs; air. 4. The alimentary canal; food and drink. 5. The urinary organs. 6. The nervous system.

Emergencies (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Hemorrhage; asphyxia; foreign body; fainting; apoplexy; epileptic attacks; hysteria; infantile convulsions; intoxication; sunstroke; freezing; burns; sprains; fractures; insect bites, etc. 2. Urinary analysis; method of collecting and measuring; color; sediment; reaction; tests for albumen and sugar.

Materia medicæ (Dr. Frank Leech).—1. General therapeutics; administration of medicines; weights and measures; pharmaceutical preparations. 2. Disease medi-

cines; restoratives; digestants; fats and oils; acids; alkalies; waters; bitters; hematics; antiseptics. 3. Symptom medicines; antispasmodics; antipuretics; anesthetics; hypnotics; narcotics, etc. 4. Cardiac stimulants and sedatives; diaphoretics; emetics; expectorants; diuretics; cathartics, etc. Topical remedies: Caustics, vesicants, rubefacients, etc.

The value and preparation of foods (Miss Cross).—A course of 18 lessons in cooking is given to each nurse.

Massage (Miss Peters).—A full course of practical instruction is given in massage.

The work of the training school for the past year has been most encouraging and satisfactory, and I desire to thank the hospital authorities and visiting staff for their kindly interest and assistance in matters relating to the instruction of the nurses and otherwise.

Very respectfully,

GEORGINA DALY,
Superintendent of Nurses, Columbia Hospital.

To the SUPERINTENDENT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES (SPECIAL).

Nativity of patients admitted.

Alabama	6	Ohio	11
Arizona	1	Pennsylvania	21
Arkansas	1	Rhode Island	1
California	5	South Carolina	11
Colorado	2	Tennessee	1
Delaware	3	Texas	2
District of Columbia	238	Vermont	2
Florida	2	Virginia	259
Georgia	5	West Virginia	5
Illinois	8	Wyoming	1
Indiana	1	Assyria	1
Iowa	4	Bavaria	1
Kentucky	7	Canada	1
Kansas	3	China	1
Louisiana	2	England	4
Maryland	140	Germany	8
Massachusetts	12	Greece	1
Montana	2	Ireland	7
Michigan	4	Italy	5
Missouri	4	Porto Rico	1
New Hampshire	1	Sweden	1
New Jersey	7		
New York	20	Total	856
North Carolina	30		

Residence of patients admitted.

Alabama	4	North Carolina	3
California	2	Pennsylvania	2
District of Columbia	733	Vermont	2
Georgia	4	Virginia	50
Maine	1	West Virginia	4
Maryland	25	Ireland	1
New Jersey	3		
New York	2	Total	856

GYNECOLOGICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by Dr. R. Y. Sullivan, resident physician.]

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases.*

Diseases.	In house July 1, 1906.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Discharged.				Total.	In house June 30, 1907.	Cause of death.
					Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.			
External genitalia.											
Inflammatory:											
Vulvo-vaginal abscess		5	5	5					5		
Retention cyst of labia majora.		1	1	1					1		
Vulval condylomota		6	6		5				5	1	
Vulval haematoma		1	1	1					1		
Vulvo-vaginal adenitis		1	1	1					1		
Vulvitis		1	1		1				1		
Vagina perineum.											
Inflammatory:											
Vaginitis		2	2	2					2		
Vaginal stricture		1	1	1					1		
Mechanical:											
Cystocele	1	1	2	2					2		
Rectocele	1	2	3	3					3		
Lacerated perineum		32	32	31					31	1	
Vesico-vaginal fistula		1	1	1					1		
Vesico-uretero fistula		1	1		1				1		
Uterus.											
Inflammatory:											
Endometritis	4	111	115	110					110	5	
Metritis	1	1	1	1					1		
Mechanical:											
Anteflexion		7	7	7					7		
Bicornuate uterus		1	1		1				1		
Retroversion	2	53	55	50	1	1	1		53	2	
Pseudocyesis		1	1		1				1		
Prolapse		1	1	1					1		
Developmental anomaly of uterus.		1	1							1	
Incarcerated pregnant uterus.		1	1		1				1		
Laceration of cervix	2	56	58	58					58		
Stenosis of cervix	1	1	2	2					2		
Subinvolution of uterus		2	2	2					2		
Neoplasms:											
Carcinoma	1	28	31		24	2		5	31		1 from carcinoma of cervix, intestinal obstruction and asthenia 3 days after operation; 1 from carcinoma of cervix, asthemia, 32 days after operation; 1 from carcinoma of cervix, asthenia 45 days after operation; 1 from carcinoma of cervix, shock syncope 1 day after operation; 1 from carcinoma of cervix, developed hypostatic pneumonia the day following admission; asphyxia 7 days after admission. Patient was not operated on.
Fibroma	1	41	42	38	2			2	42		1 from uterine fibroma, pulmonary tuberculosis asthenia 7 days after operation; 1 from uterine fibroma, intestinal obstruction asthenia 21 days after operation.

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases*—Continued.

Diseases.	In house July 1, 1906.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged. Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1907.	Cause of death.
Uterus—Continued.											
Neoplasms—Continued.											
Myoma	1	6	7	6	....	....	....	1	7	.....	1 from uterine myoma, septicemia asthenia 3 days after operation.
Sarcoma	.....	1	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	
Pregnancy and parturition:											
Abortion—complete	1	7	8	5	....	....	....	2	7	1	1 from abortion, septicemia asthenia, septic when admitted, death 8 days after; 1 from abortion; death 26 days after admission, 3 days after operation; streptococcic infection asthenia.
Abortion—incomplete	.....	2	28	26	1	....	....	1	28	.....	1 from retained secundines; death 22 days after operation, septicemia, asthenia
Abortion—inevitable	.....	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	
Abortion—threatened	.....	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	
Gestation—uterine and ectopic.	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1 from gestation uterine and ectopic intestinal perforation, peritonitis; death 12 days after operation.
Gestation—ectopic	.....	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	5	.....	
Sterility	.....	1	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	
Ovaries.											
Inflammatory:											
Hematoma	.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	
Oophoritis	.....	21	21	19	....	....	....	....	19	2	
Ovarian abscess	.....	8	8	8	....	....	....	....	8	.....	
Neoplasms:											
Cysts	3	18	21	20	....	....	....	....	20	1	1 from pelvic papilloma. Death 1 day after operation; intestinal obstruction; shock.
Papilloma	1	2	3	2	....	....	....	3	1	.....	
Fallopian tubes.											
Inflammatory:											
Salpingitis—acute	1	4	5	4	....	....	....	5	1	.....	1 from acute salpingitis; mitral insufficiency; asthenia. Death 3 days after operation.
Salpingitis—chronic	.....	16	16	15	....	....	....	16	1	.....	1 from double salpingitis; intestinal obstruction; hypostatic pneumonia; asthenia. Death 6 days after operation.
Salpingo-oophoritis	1	23	24	23	....	....	....	....	23	1	
Hemato-salpinx	.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	.....	
Hydro-salpinx	.....	15	15	15	....	....	....	....	15	.....	
Double Pyo-salpinx	6	44	50	45	1	1	....	....	47	3	
Combined genital diseases.											
Pelvic abscess	.....	8	8	7	....	....	....	....	7	1	
Pelvic adhesions	.....	5	5	4	1	....	....	....	5	.....	
Pelvic peritonitis	.....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	.....	
Accessory organs of generation.											
Neoplasms:											
Adenoma of breast	.....	1	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	
Carcinoma of breast	1	8	9	.....	9	....	....	....	9	.....	
Fibroma of breast	.....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	.....	
Abscess of breast	.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	.....	

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases*—Continued.

Diseases.	In house July 1, 1906.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.					In house June 30, 1907.	Cause of death.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
Urinary organs.										
Inflammatory:										
Cystitis	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1 from uremia, not operated on. Patient died 19 days after admission; toxemia and asthenia.
Nephritis	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	
Uteritis	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Mechanical:											
Hypernephroma	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Nephroptosis	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	
Urethral caruncle	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Laceration of urethra	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	
Constitutional diseases of puerperal or venereal origin.											
Septicemia	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Mental reflexes of sexual origin.											
Neurasthenia	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Miscellaneous.											
Adherent placenta	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Appendicitis	9	65	74	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	7	
Appendicitis—acute	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	
Burn and lacerations of forearm.	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Carcinoma of rectum	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Colitis	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Diabetes mellitus	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Enteritis—catarrhal	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Fracture of coccyx	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Lipoma of fascia of back	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Leukæmia—splenomyelogenous.	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Recto-vaginal fistula	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Intestino-abdominal fistula	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Suppurative adenitis	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	
Sarcoma of fascia of right groin.	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Stricture of rectum	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1 from stricture of rectum, pulmonary embolism, and asphyxia 2 days after operation.
Tuberculosis of coccyx	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1 from pulmonary tuberculosis; asthenia. Not operated on.
Cholelithiasis	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Epilepsy	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Enteroptosis	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1 from enteroptosis; edema of lungs, asphyxia. Death 24 hours after operation.
Fistula in ano	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Hemorrhoids	.....	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	
Hernia—femoral	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Hernia—inguinal	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1 from strangulated umbilical hernia; septic pneumonia; asphyxia. Death 2 days after operation.
Hernia—inguinal, double	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Hernia—umbilical	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
Hernia—femoral, strangulated.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Hernia—umbilical, strangulated.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Ischio-rectal abscess	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Peritonitis—tubercular	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Ruptured gall bladder	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Tumor of forearm	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Incontinence of urine	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Total diseases	42	754	796	649	81	8	1	20	759	37	
Less patients counted more than once	18	297	315	388	41	8	0	0	437	24	
Total patients	24	457	481	261	40	0	1	20	322	13	

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations.*

Operation—	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1907.	Cause of death.
On the vulva.								
Excision of vulvo-vaginal abscess	1					1		
Excision of vulval condyloma	1						1	
Excision of vulvo-vaginal gland	2					2		
Excision of carcinomatous nodule of vulva	1		1			1		
On the vagina.								
Closure of vesico-vaginal fistula	1			1		1		
Colpotomy, anterior	6	6				6		
Colpotomy, posterior	5	5				5		
Colporrhaphy, anterior	6	6				6		
Colporrhaphy, posterior	5					5		
On the perineum.								
Repair of laceration	25	24				24	1	
On the uterus.								
Per vagina:								
Amputation of cervix	3	3				3		
Cauterization of cervix	3		3			3		
Curettage	92	87			1	88	4	1 from carcinoma 32 days after curettage.
Dilation								
Evacuation of uterus	15	14				14	1	
Hysterectomy, complete	6	5			1	6		1 from carcinoma of cervix; intestinal obstruction and asthenia 3 days after operation.
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy		8				8		
Removal of uterine polypus						1		
Shortening utero-sacral ligaments						1		
Shortening of round ligaments						1		
Trachelorrhaphy	34	31				31	3	
Per abdomen:								
Hysterectomy	6	6				6		
Hysterectomy, double	1	1					1	
Complete	29	25			4	28	1	1 from carcinoma of cervix; asthenia 32 days after operation; 1 from carcinoma of cervix; asthenia 45 days after operation; 1 from carcinoma of cervix; shock; syncope 1 day after operation; 1 from carcinoma of cervix; developed hypostatic pneumonia the day following admission; asphyxia 7 days after admission; patient was not operated on.
Incomplete	21	18			2	20	1	1 from uterine fibroma; pulmonary tuberculosis; asthenia 7 days after operation; 1 from uterine fibroma; intestinal obstruction; asthenia 21 days after operation.
Myomectomy	5	4			1	5		1 from uterine myoma; septicemia; asthenia 3 days after operation.
Ventro-suspension	4	3				3	1	
Ventro-fixation	1	1				1		

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations*—Continued.

Operation—	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1907.	Cause of death.
On the uterus—Continued.								
Per abdomen—Continued.								
Suspension of ovary	2	2				2		
Shortening round ligaments	29	29				29		
Shortening utero-sacral ligaments.	3	3				3		
On the tubes and ovaries.								
Oophorectomy	5	5				5		
Oophoro-cystectomy	4	4				4		
Plastic operation on tubes	5	4				4	1	
Salpingectomy	11	10		1		11		1 from acute salpingitis; mitral insufficiency; asthenia; death 3 days after operation.
Salpingectomy, double	5	5				5		
Salpingo-oophorectomy	32	30				30	2	
Salpingo-oophorectomy, double	26	21			2	23	3	1 from double salpingitis; intestinal obstruction; hypostatic pneumonia; asthenia; death 6 days after operation.
Breasts.								
Extirpation of breast, single	8		8			8		
Excision of recurrent carcinomatous nodule of breast.	1		1				1	
Resection of breast	3		3			3		
Incision of breast	3	3				3		
On urinary organs.								
Nephrectomy	1	1					1	
Nephrotomy	1	1				1		
Nephropexy	2	2				2		
Uretero-vesical anastomosis	1	1				1		
Uretotomy (vaginal)	1			1		1		
Repair of urethra	2			1		1	1	
Catheterization of ureters	1		1			1		
Cystoscopic examinations	2		2			2		
Decapsulation of kidney	1		1			1		
Dilatation of urethra	1			1		1		
Miscellaneous.								
Amputation of right forearm	1	1				1		
Appendectomy	74	74				67	7	
Appendectomy, acute	10	9	1			10		
Cellotomy:								
Exploratory	4	3			1	4		1 from pulmonary tuberculosis; asthenia; exploratory laparotomy; patient died 1 day after operation.
For separation of adhesions	4	4				4		
For intestino-abdominal fistula.	3	3				3		
Cholecystotomy	3	3				3		
Cholecystectomy	1			1		1		
Excision of tumor of forearm	1	1				1		
Excision of hemorrhoids	3	3				2	1	
Herniotomy	8	7			1	8	0	1 from strangulated umbilical hernia; septic pneumonia; asphyxia; two days after operation.
Herniotomy, double	1	1				1		
Gastro-enterostomy	1				1	1		1 from enteroptosis [illegible] asphyxia [illegible] hours tion.

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations*—Continued.

Operation.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In House June 30, 1907.	Cause of death.
Miscellaneous—Continued.								
Enteroenterostomy	1	1				1		
Incision and drainage (per abdomen).	1	1				1		
Incision of fistula in ano	2	2				2		
Incision and drainage of coccygeal sinus.	1		1			1		
Incision of cervical abscess	1	1				1		
Colostomy	1		1			1		
Dilatation of stricture of rectum	1				1	1	1	from stricture of rectum; pulmonary embolism and asphyxia two days after operation.
Dilatation of sphincter ani	5	4		1		5		
Incision of ischio-rectal abscess	1	1					1	
Removal of lipoma of fascia of back.	1	1				1		
Incision of stricture of rectum	1		1			1		
Removal of coccyx	1	1				1		
Removal of sac of ectopic pregnancy.	5	5				5		
Removal of sacrum	1	1				1		
Excision of sarcoma of fascia of groin.	1			1		1		
Excision of ulcers of groin	1	1				1		
Closure of ununited wound	2	1	1			2		
Cæsarean section (vaginal)	3	3				3		
Cæsarean section (abdominal)	5	5				5		
Total operations	584	517	24	10	15	556	31	
Less patients counted more than once.	220	253	8	0	0	254	7	
Total patients	364	264	16	10	15	302	24	

OBSTETRICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by Howard Hume, M. D., assistant resident physician.]

TABLE III.

Class.	Remaining undelivered July 1, 1906.	Remaining delivered July 1, 1906.	Admitted before delivery.	Admitted delivered.	Total.	Discharged delivered at term.	Discharged or left undelivered.	Discharged delivered premature.	Died delivered.	Remaining delivered.	Remaining undelivered June 30, 1907.	Total.
Adults	17	20	396	3	436	336	45	21	5	23	6	436

Class.	Remaining July 1, 1906.	Births at term.	Births, premature (between sixth and eighth month).	Births premature (6 months and under).	Stillbirths.	Born before admission.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Stillbirths.	Remaining June 30, 1907.	Total.
Infants	17	305	13	8	32	8	383	303	27	32	21	383

TABLE IV.—*Operations.*

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house June 30, 1907.	Total.	Cause of death.
Cæsarean section:							
Abdominal	4					4	
Vaginal	3	1				4	
Circumcision	5					5	
Curettage (manual)	1					1	
Episeotomy	7					7	
Forceps:							
High	9			1		10	See cause of death, table of complications, case of "toxæmia of pregnancy."
Low	14					14	
Induction of labor (instrumental)	2					2	
Manual extract of placenta	1					1	
Version	1			2		3	See cause of death, table of complications cases of "tuberculosis and œdema of lungs and of eclampsia."
Total	47	1	0	3	0	51	

TABLE V.—*Complications.*

MATERNAL.

	In house July 1, 1906.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house June 30, 1907.	Total.	Cause of death.
Abscess of breast	1	3					4	
Abortion		2					2	
Acute cystitis		1					1	
Eclampsia		5			1	1	7	Exhaustion.
Fibroid uteri				1			2	
Inertia uteri		5				2	7	
Ischio-rectal abscess	1						1	
Mitral regurgitation			1				1	
Pelvic contraction requiring operation.	2	5					7	
Placenta prævia					1		1	This patient had been treated on the outside, malpractice being the main cause of death.
Polyhydramnious		2					2	
Postpartum hemorrhage		5					5	
Puerperal insanity				1			1	
Retained placenta		1					1	
Rupture of uterus					1		1	This patient had been treated for 4 days on the outside and was moribund when admitted.
Sapræmia		7					7	
Sapræmia gonorrhœal	1	3					4	
Septicæmia		4					4	
Toxæmia of pregnancy		3			1		4	Exhaustion. This patient had been in labor 8 hours and was dying when delivered, living only 1½ hours after delivery and 2 hours after admission.
Tuberculosis and œdema of lungs					1		1	
Total	5	47	1	2	5	3	63	

TABLE V.—*Complications*—Continued.

INFANTILE.

	In house July 1, 1906.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house June 30, 1907.	Total.	Cause of death.
Apoplexy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
Atelectasis pulmonum	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Enteritis	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Hemophilia	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	
Inanition	1	.....	2	.....	8	1	12	
Intestinal hemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
Notencephalus (monstrosity)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Maternal toxemia	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	
Paraphimosis	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Phimosis	1	15	1	.....	.....	1	18	
Prematurity	1	.....	12	.....	8	1	22	
Opthalmia neonatorum	1	13	1	.....	.....	1	16	
Umbilical hernia	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
Talipes equino-varus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total	9	33	19	.....	27	5	93	

TABLE VI.—*Births, including stillbirths.*

	Male.	Female.
White	73	72
Colored	130	91
Total	203	163

Twin births, 4 cases.

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS.

Abortion	2	Premature separation of placenta	1
Apoplexy	4	Prolapsed funis	1
Asphyxia	4	Syphilis	5
Cord around neck	1	Unknown	7
Maternal toxæmia	5		
Placenta prævia	2	Total	32

Pathological Department.

(Prepared by Dr. H. H. Donnally, Assistant Pathologist.)

Bacteriologic cultures examined	10
Blood examinations:	
a. Hemoglobin estimations	38
b. Red cell counts	17
c. Leucocytes counts	40
d. Examinations for malarial parasites	8
e. Differential counts of leucocytes	5
Examinations for gonococci	3
Examinations of urine and sputum for tubercle bacilli	10
Feces	2
Histological examinations of operative specimens	193
Necropsies	6
Gastric analyses	2
Urinalyses	4,672
Widal reactions	10

Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1907.

SUMMARY.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1906	2	16	.....	.....	18
Number admitted during year	.....	284	.....	.....	284
Number born in institution	44	40	.....	.....	84
Total	46	340	.....	.....	386
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	37	280	.....	.....	317
Improved	.....	30	.....	.....	30
Unimproved	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Number of deaths during year	5	8	.....	.....	13
Number remaining June 30, 1907	1	17	.....	.....	18
Stillbirths	3	2	.....	.....	5
Total	46	340	.....	.....	386
Daily average number of patients	1.7	17.0	.....	.....	18.7
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	815	6,262	.....	.....	7,077
Largest number patients at any time	1	35	.....	.....	36
Smallest number patients at any one time	.....	4	.....	.....	4
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1906	1	9	4	46	60
Number admitted during year	.....	183	.....	389	572
Number born in institution	29	32	130	91	282
Total	30	224	134	526	914
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	22	153	105	406	686
Improved	.....	42	.....	51	93
Unimproved	.....	6	.....	7	13
Number of deaths during year	4	8	10	17	39
Number remaining June 30, 1907	.....	14	7	35	56
Stillbirths	4	1	12	10	27
Total	30	224	134	526	914
Daily average number patients	1.2	12.6	5.7	29.2	48.7
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	447	4,612	2,088	10,648	17,795
Largest number patients at any one time	1	15	10	47	73
Smallest number patients at any one time	.....	7	5	19	31

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 22,371.

Out-patient department (dispensary).

[Classified and compiled by Doctors Riggles and Beall, dispensary physicians.]

Diseases of the vulva.

Abscess, vulvo-vaginal	5
Chancroids	17
Condylomata	7
Epithelioma of labia majora	1
Papilloma	3
Pruritus of vulva	4

Diseases of the vagina.

Fistula, recto-vaginal	1
Rectocele	12
Relaxed vaginal wall	11
Stenosis	6
Ulcer	1
Vaginitis	13
Vaginismus	2

Diseases of the uterus.

(a) Inflammatory:	
Endocervicitis	8
Endometritis	175
Erosion of cervix	6
Metritis	6
Hypertrophy of cervix	1
(b) New growths:	
Carcinoma	11
Cyst of Naboth	5
Fibroma of cervix	1
Fibroma	44
Polypus of cervix	3
(c) Displacements:	
Anteflexion of cervix	10
Anteflexion of corpus	7
Procidentia	4
Prolapse	11
Retroflexion	11
Retroversion	110
(d) Unclassified:	
Hypertrophy of cervix	2
Laceration of cervix	62
Subinvolution	11

Diseases of uterine appendages.

Abscess, pelvic	4
Adhesions, pelvic	27
Cellulitis, pelvic	1
Oophoritis	19
Ovarian cyst	12

• *Out-patient department (dispensary)*—Continued.

***Diseases of uterine appendages*—Continued.**	
Prolapse of ovary	7
Pyosalpinx	70
Salpingitis	90
Pregnancy, ectopic	4
Diseases of urinary organs.	
Cystitis	27
Cystocele	15
Enuresis	1
Nephrolithiasis	2
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous	6
Nephroptosis	4
Urethral caruncle	4
stone	1
Urethritis	11
Incontinence of urine	2
Pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.	
Abortion, incomplete	19
Dead fetus	1
Hydramnios	1
Lacerated perineum	47
Miscarriage	2
Pregnancy	95
Pregnancy with fibroid	1
Septicæmia	2
Vomiting of pregnancy	5
Functional diseases.	
Amenorrhœa	4
Dysmenorrhœa	15
Menopause	37
Menorrhagia	18
Vicarious menstruation	2
Unclassified.	
Abscess, alveolar	5
Abscess, breast	7
Abscess, axillary	2
Abscess, neck	3
Abscess, ischio-rectal	5
Acne	11
Adenitis, cervical tubercular	9
Adenitis, axillary	1
Adenitis, inguinal	10
Adenitis, submaxillary	3
Adenoids, pharyngeal	1
Adherent frenum linguæ	3
Anemia	15
Aortic insufficiency	4
Appendicitis	6
Arthritis deformans	1
Arthritis, gonorrheal	1
Asthma, bronchial	3
Atheroma	8
Ascarides	2
Auto-intoxication	2
Bulbar palsy	1
Bronchitis	52
Burns	9
Carcinoma of breast	8
Chlorosis	5
Chorea	5
Cataract	2
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Conjunctivitis	9
Constipation	58
Contusions	4
Colitis, mucous	2
Cardiac dilatation	3
Cardiac hypertrophy	3
Dislocation of shoulder	1
Delirium cordis	1
Dermatitis	1
Diabetes insipidus	2
Diabetes mellitus	1
Diastasis recti	1
Eczema	13
Enteritis	18
Epilepsy	1
Endocarditis	2

***Unclassified*—Continued.**	
Epithelioma of face	1
Entero-colitis	8
Epistaxis	1
Erythema	1
Fæcal impaction	3
Fracture, Colles's	1
Fracture of rib	2
Fistula in ano	3
Furunculosis	7
Fracture of clavicle	2
Fracture of finger	1
Gastralgia	1
Gastritis, acute	5
Gastritis, chronic	13
Gastro-enteritis	5
Gonorrhea	18
Goiter, exophthalmic	3
Goiter, cystic	8
Gastrectasis	1
Helminthiasis	3
Hematoma of scalp	2
Hemorrhoids	8
Hernia, inguinal	8
Hernia, umbilical	2
Hernia, ventral	1
Hysteria	10
Hordeolum	3
Herpes labialis	2
Herpes zoster	3
Indigestion	32
Influenza	11
Ingrowing toenail	2
Inpetigo contagiosa	1
Iritis	2
Jaundice, catarrhal	1
Keratitis	1
Laryngitis	1
Lithemia	2
Lipoma	3
Lupus	1
Malaria	5
Mastitis	3
Migraine	15
Mitral insufficiency	11
Marasmus	2
Mastoiditis	1
Morbilli	3
Nephroptosis	1
Neuralgia, facial	6
Neuralgia, intercostal	3
Neuritis	2
Neurasthenia	30
Nevus, inflamed	1
Obesity	3
Otitis media, catarrhal	5
Opthalmia, gonorrhœal	1
Pharyngitis	2
Phimosis	7
Parotitis	1
Plethora	2
Pleurisy	2
Prolapse of rectum	1
Puberty	5
Pseudo angina pectoris	2
Pneumonia, lobar	1
Pneumonia, lobular	3
Pulmonary stenosis	5
Pertusis	5
Phlegmon	8
Pediculosis capitas	2
Proctitis	1
Psoriasis	1
Rachitis	4
Rheumatism, acute articular	3
Rheumatism, chronic articular	26
Rheumatism, muscular	6
Rhinitis	2
Scabies	4
Senility	9
Steatoma of scalp	6
Sterility	5
Stricture of rectum, syphilitic	1
Syphilis	44
Sprained wrist	5
Stomatitis	4

Out-patient department (*dispensary*)—Continued.

Unclassified—Continued.

Sciatica	1
Sprained knee	1
Sprained ankle	2
Tonsils, hypertrophy of	11
Tonsilitis, follicular	9
Tonsilitis, suppurative	2
Tricophytosis capitas	2
Trychoid	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	19
Tachycardia	1
Ulcer of leg	10
Urticaria	4
Vaccination	118
Varicella	1

Unclassified—Continued.

Varicose veins of legs	6
Verruca	1
Wound, contused	7
Wound, punctured	3
Wound, infected	60
Diagnosis deferred	8
Refused examination	20
Referred to other hospitals	5
Total number of cases	2,277
Less patients counted more than once	580
Total patients	1,697

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—F. L. Moore, president, Colorado Building; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., secretary, 1 Dupont circle; James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue NW.; Mrs. Chas. H. Davis, 1705 Rhode Island avenue; George T. Dunlop, Union station, Capital Traction Railroad; George W. Brown, 1406 G street NW.; Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; George E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street NW.; William H. Hoeke, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street NW.; F. B. McGuire, 1422 F street NW.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M.D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street NW.

Medical staff.—Officers: Samuel S. Adams, M. D., chairman; Monte Griffith, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D.; Franck Hyatt, M. D.; George M. Kober, M. D.; Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D.; H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: George N. Acker, M. D.; 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Monte Griffith, M. D., The Farragut; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; John R. Wellington, M. D., 1706 Rhode Island avenue; John Dunlop, M. D., 1309 Connecticut avenue. Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service): Frank Leech, M. D., The Burlington; E. G. Copeland, M. D., The Rockingham; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street NW.; Wm. P. McKee, M. D., 809 Twenty-second street NW. Pathologist and bacteriologist: E. L. Mason, M. D., 1909 Fourteenth street. Assistant: Loren B. T. Johnson, M. D., 1211 Connecticut avenue. Out-door physician: Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., 1231 New Hampshire avenue. Resident physician: A. M. Tasker, M. D. (July 1, 1906, to November 1, 1906); A. E. Craig, M. D. (November 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907). Pharmaceutist: B. F. Harper, (July 1, 1906, to September 1, 1906); S. Sacks, M. D. (September 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907). Resident student: Paul I. Carter. Superintendent: Miss. Peron E. Jennings.

JUNE 30, 1907.

Herewith you will find the reports of the treasurer, the medical staff, the board of lady visitors, the treasurer of the board of lady visitors, the school of nursing, and the treasurer of the St. Mary's Guild, which show the work carried on by the hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1907.

FREDERIC L. MOORE,
President.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Balance reported July 1, 1906		$465.17
RECEIPTS.		
Nairn estate	$2,753.64	
Pay patients	1,325.82	
District of Columbia	12,490.40	
Ladies' board for extra nurse	108.00	
Ladies' board for telephone extension	18.00	
Ladies' board, receipt of charity ball	1,891.71	

For use of operating room	$10.00	
For sale of 1 Ferguson inhaler	1.80	
For sale of 2 X-ray plates	1.00	
Union Turnpike Company dividend	6.00	
Washington, Colesville, and Ashton Turnpike Company, dividend	3.00	
Rent of property 1606 Seventeenth street	364.00	
Hall fund	2,000.00	
Contributions	1,322.00	
Donation of Mr. Geo. A. Kessler, of New York	5,000.00	
Endowment of Mrs. Sarah M. May	5,000.00	
Miss Evelina Blunt, for Thanksgiving	5.00	
		$32,300.37
To be accounted for		32,765.54

EXPENDITURES.

Pay roll	6,845.66	
Table supplies	6,481.35	
Medical supplies	928.35	
Fuel and light	2,278.95	
Ice	396.29	
Repairs	470.24	
Interest on note	800.00	
Printing annual report	196.75	
Thanksgiving offering of Miss Blunt transferred to Mrs. Gale	5.00	
To ladies' board, 25 per cent of receipts of charity ball	472.93	
Special repairs, renovating hall and laboratory	242.80	
To Garfield Hospital, in full of claim for Daisy Chain	500.00	
To purchase of two trust notes	10,100.00	
Cash paid on purchase of 1606 Seventeenth street. (The balance of the purchase money for 1606 Seventeenth street was the amount of three overdue notes and the interest on same, amounting to $5,489.58)	252.82	
Taxes, repairs, and commission on 1606 Seventeenth street	160.99	
Miscellaneous	2,058.67	
		32,190.80
Balance on hand June 30, 1907		574.74

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. LAMBIE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

As chairman of the medical staff of the Children's Hospital, I herewith submit the following report, prepared by the resident physician, in which will be found a detailed statement of the work of the hospital during the past year.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL S. ADAMS, M. D.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF HOUSE AND BABY WARD.

Number of patients in house July 1, 1906	60	
Admitted during year	565	
Total treated in house		625
Number of patients in baby ward July 1, 1906	9	
Admitted during year	95	
Treated in baby ward		104
Total treated in house and baby ward		729

	Admitted.	Discharged.				Died.	Remaining.
		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
White:							
Male	194	197	155	20	5	20	13
Female	171	178	107	30	3	25	12
Colored:							
Male	167	168	125	27	3	15	12
Female	131	131	90	21	0	18	16
Total	663	674	477	98	11	78	53

Average daily attendance.

July	67.70	January	58.03
August	70.94	Feburary	64.57
September	66.60	March	61.19
October	75.00	April	60.70
November	66.56	May	69.42
December	54.38	June	61.20

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients treated in house, dispensary, and baby ward	4,418
Surgical operations:	
House	736
Dispensary	267
Total	1,003
Prescriptions compounded:	
House	796
Dispensary	1,028
Outdoor	11
Total	1,835
Deaths from tuberculosis	28
Deaths, excluding tuberculosis	50
Deaths in baby ward	34
Total	112

Race and sex of dispensary patients.

White:	
Male	486
Female	463
Colored:	
Male	1,341
Female	1,399
Total	3,689

SUMMARY.

Total number dispensary patients	3,689
Revisits to medical dispensary	1,333
Revisits to surgical dispensary	1,220
Total number visits to dispensary	6,242
Total cases treated in medical dispensary	3,270
Total cases treated in surgical dispensary	419
Total cases treated in dispensary	3,689

PAUL I. CARTER.
Resident Student.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1906		$1,148.87
Interest on deposits	$8.34	
Interest on deposits	5.92	
Charity box	32.60	
Thanksgiving offering	433.25	
Donations	212.25	
Fines	241.00	
Charity ball	1,891.71	
Additional to charity ball	13.00	
From board of directors, one-fourth proceeds charity ball	472.93	
Sale of book, "Mary's Hat"	1.20	
		3,312.20
		4,461.07

EXPENDITURES.

Hospital supplies	348.64	
Dry goods	338.12	
Printing	24.12	
Seamstress	180.00	
Cooking lessons in diet kitchen	81.00	
Entertainment committee	25.00	
Improvements and repairs	716.46	
Summer drives and delicacies for children	37.00	
Salary for nurses in diet kitchen	108.00	
Charity ball	1,891.71	
		3,750.05
Balance		711.02

ELIZABETH HOEKE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, *July, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: In reviewing the year just gone it gives me pleasure to write of the satisfactory progress of the hospital along every line, and the substantial improvements it has been in our power to inaugurate, insuring comfort to the children and keeping the hospital abreast with these most progressive times.

New shades have been put in places and new chairs in some of the wards, also metal baseboards and a new range installed, together with necessary carpenter's work, painting, and plumbing. From our always generous friend, St. Mary's Guild, three rolling chairs are acknowledged with many thanks, and an operating table, instrument table, immersion bowl, Bradford frames—most important additions to the hospital. From the same source material for two hundred nightgowns, and at Christmas new dresses for all the girls and shirt waists for the boys added greatly to the general happiness. The Friday Morning Sewing Club and the Cooperative Sewing Society have been most generous contributors—always a great assistance to the never failing annual contribution of sheets and pillow cases collected by Miss Miller from members of the board and outside friends.

Instead of using the upper hall a room downstairs has been now fitted up, so that the lower entrance can be made use of for all minor emergency cases. The wooden floor in the emergency room has been replaced by a mosaic one and steps added at the lower entrance. The improvements in the morgue, rendered most urgent, are satisfactory in all respects.

The effective and conscientious work of Dr. J. Ford Thompson for this hospital, covering a period of twenty-five years, is appreciated by one and all, and this report would be indeed incomplete without expressing our most grateful thanks.

The extra nurse in our diet kitchen is most satisfactory and a great assistance.

The great festivals of the year, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, and the Fourth of July, were rendered real pleasures to the children by the generous donations and the presence of many friends who did all in their power to bring some substantial happiness to these restricted little lives.

Many gifts have been received and we extend to all our acknowledgments—for with many demands the Washington public has never failed to bear in mind this splendid charity, and I trust the ensuing year holds much that is good. The annual charity ball was given during the winter, patronized by the patrons and friends of the hospital, assuring its success.

Mrs. Leech having resigned the presidency with the regard of all, together with universal indorsement of her executive ability, Mrs. McGuire was duly elected to succeed her, and with the beginning of the year we begin our work with the hope of cooperation between the two boards and the belief that much that is useful and beneficial will be accomplished.

Very truly, yours,

MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,
Recording Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF "THE SCHOOL OF NURSING," CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

DEAR SIRS: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nursing for the school year ending June 30, 1907, as given at the fourteenth annual commencement.

The exercises were held at the George Washington University Hall May 28, 1907. The Rev. Alfred Harding opened the exercises with prayer.

A very eloquent address was given by Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland; the report of the training school, by Mr. F. L. Moore, president of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital; announcement of graduates, by Dr. George N. Acker, dean of the training school; conferring of diplomas, by Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., president board of trustees.

There are now 50 nurses in the school, making it the largest in the District of Columbia.

Nurses from it are sent to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, thus giving them the benefit of extra training there.

During the past year there have been 19 student nurses admitted; 8 have resigned during the same time.

In addition to the general training in the hospital wards the nurses in this school are given a course of instruction in massage, and are also taught dietary cooking, which is of great service to them in preparing food for the sick.

Both hospitals maintain thoroughly equipped diet kitchens.

Weekly classes are held for the instruction of student nurses in addition to the lectures given by the members of the attending staffs of both hospitals.

Including the present class, 168 graduates have gone out from the school, of this number the greater majority are engaged in private nursing in this city and elsewhere, some are occupying hospital positions, and a few are in the Army.

Six of the graduates have died, and 36 married.

The alumnæ association of the school has over 50 members, and is a part of the national associated alumnæ of the United States.

The training school acknowledges with thanks its many obligations to the ladies of the hospital board and to the board of directors for many favors extended during the past year. It desires also to acknowledge and thank the members of the attending staff for their instructive lectures and for medical attendance upon nurses during illness.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS,
Superintendent.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

ST. MARY'S GUILD—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 14, 1906, TO JULY 3, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

To balance July 14, 1906	$97.23	
Honorary dues	33.00	
Dues and fines of active members	37.75	
Special contributions	69.50	
Interest from the Bland B. McAboy memorial fund	50.00	
Proceeds of the three guild teas	180.25	
		$467.73

EXPENDITURES.

For regular and extra postage	$7.00	
For invitation cards and envelopes	7.75	
For 7 Bradford frames	11.20	
To "Arrow"	49.50	
Christmas present of dresses and boys' shirt waists	35.00	
Materials for 200 nightgowns	50.00	
For new operating table instrument, table, immersion bowl, and surgeon's stool	158.00	
For 3 adjustable, rubber-tired rolling chairs	80.00	
		$403.45
Balance July 3, 1907		64.28

INVESTMENT.

Bond of United States Steel Company, second issue, paying 5 per cent	1,000

Respectfully submitted.

BERTHA H. LOOKER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Directors.—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. H. A. Willard, first vice-president, Kellogg Building; Mr. John A. Baker, second vice-president, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. H. Prescott Gately, secretary, 1307 Euclid street; Gen. Francis S. Dodge, U. S. Army, 1821 Belmont road; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW.

Executive committee.—Gen. Francis S. Dodge, chairman; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mr. Archibald Hopkins, Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, Mr. Henry A. Willard, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Finance committee.—Mr. John A. Baker, chairman; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mr. A. S. Solomons.

Training school committee.—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, chairman; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Medical staff.—Dr. G. Wythe Cook, president; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, secretary. Consulting staff: Dr. Z. T. Sowers, 1707 Massachusetts avenue; Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, 818 Seventeenth street NW. Attending staff: Dr. G. Wythe Cook, 3 Thomas circle; Dr. Henry D. Fry, 1601 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, 1126 Sixteenth street NW.; Dr. John Van Rensselaer, The Rochambeau; Dr. W. Holland Wilmer, 1610 I street NW.; Dr. Albert L. Stavely, 1744 M street NW.; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, 919 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. Thomas A. Claytor, 1315 New Hampshire avenue NW.; Dr. William K. Butler, 1207 M street NW.; Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, 818 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Walter A. Wells, 815 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Henry B. Deale, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Francis R. Hagner, 1725 N street NW.; Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer, The Burlington. Pathologist: Dr. J. B. Nichols. Assistant pathologist: Dr. W. W. Wilkinson. Dispensary staff.—Medical service (in charge of physician on duty): Dr. W. Gerry Morgan, first assistant; Dr. Robert N. Baker, second assistant; Dr. J. B. Nichols, third assistant; Dr. T. N. Groover, fourth assistant. Surgical service (in charge of surgeon on duty): Dr. Truman Abbe, assistant. Gynecological service (in charge of gynecologist on duty): Dr. Robt. F. Mason, first assistant; Dr. S. R. Karpeles, second assistant. Throat, nose, and ear service: Dr. Walter A. Wells. Eye service: Dr. William K. Butler. Dermatological service: Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael. House staff.—Superintendent and chief resident physician: Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer. Internes: Dr. W. F. Cowan, Dr. A. C. Stanley, Dr. M. R. Edmunds, Dr. J. C. Blackistone. Externes: Dr. C. M. Dollman, Dr. S. R. Catts, Dr. D. W. Tastet, Dr. H. R. Schreiber. Pharmacist and chemist: A. P. Clark, Phar. D. Superintendent of training school and matron: Miss Georgia M. Nevins. Assistant superintendent of nurses: Miss Nellie Reed. Dietist: Miss Frances R. Saunders. Head nurse in operating room: Miss Rachel A. Maynard.

Ladies' Aid Association.—Board of managers: Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois, president; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Kentucky, first vice-president; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry A. Willard, District of Columbia, third vice-president; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado, fourth vice-president; Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, District of Columbia, fifth vice-president; Mrs. H. B. Brown, District of Columbia, sixth vice-president; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, District of Columbia, recording secretary; Mrs. F. Chamberlain, District of Columbia, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, New Hampshire, treasurer.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Garfield Memorial Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. The information in detail requested by the letter of your secretary of July 5, 1907, is given as follows:

First. A list of the officers and members of the boards connected with the management of the hospital.

Second. The estimated value of the same and the personal property is at least $450,000 on a low estimate, upon which there is a mortgage of $75,000. There are properly but two endowment funds—that of the Baroness de Hirsch, of $5,000, and of Mrs. Jean Margaret Lander, of $5,000.

Third. The treasurer's annual report.

Fourth. Tables showing admissions and discharges during the year. It is requested that your board include in your estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the following item:

For maintenance to enable the hospital to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, $19,000.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the annual appropriation for some years past has been $19,000.

A statement is submitted showing the expenditures under detailed heads from the years 1896 to 1906, inclusive, the receipts from pay patients, and the Congressional appropriations during those years; also the cost of the real estate, buildings, and improvements during the years 1884 to 1904, inclusive, aggregating $381,100.97

Very respectfully,

F. S. DODGE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1906	15	16	0	0	31
Number admitted during year	274	305	2	17	598
Number born in hospital during year	26	16	0	2	44
Total	315	337	2	19	673
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	225	270	1	18	514
Improved	38	23	1	0	62
Unimproved	14	20	0	1	35
Number of deaths during year	20	8	0	0	28
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1907	18	16	0	0	34
Total	315	337	2	19	673
Daily average number of patients	18	19	1	1	38
Total number of day's maintenance furnished patients during year	6,615	7,077	42	399	14,133
Largest number of patients at any one time	20	23	1	2	46
Smallest number of patients at any one time	10	14	0	0	24

Admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1906	10	16	8	14	48
Number admitted during year	247	195	199	190	831
Number born in hospital during year	4	4	8	14	30
Total	261	215	215	218	909
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	151	139	131	150	571
Improved	55	35	37	34	161
Unimproved	21	20	9	9	59
Number of deaths during year	20	11	18	7	56
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1907	14	10	20	18	62
Total	261	215	215	218	909
Daily average number of patients	15	12	12	13	52
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients during the year	5,481	4,515	4,515	4,578	19,089
Largest number of patients at any one time	19	21	19	19	78
Smallest number of patients at any one time	7	5	7	10	29

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 22,725.

Dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases receiving treatment	79	110	186	415	790
New cases	75	108	182	402	767
Persons treated in dispensary	79	110	186	415	790
Visits made by patients to dispensary	187	296	535	1,101	2,119
Applicants for treatment refused[a]					
Persons receiving medical treatment	38	62	72	173	345
Persons receiving surgical treatment	41	48	114	242	445

[a] No record.

Number of surgical operations performed during year, 40.
Number of prescriptions compounded, 1,002.
Free treatment was at discretion of dispensary physicians.

Training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1906 (including probationers)	39
Received during year	21
Resigned during year	2
Dismissed during year	9
Graduated during year	9
Probationers not accepted	0
Nurses remaining June 30, 1907 (including probationers)	42

Length of probation required, two months.
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), $7.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Receipts and expenses.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report	$1,802.41
Congressional appropriation for indigent	19,000.00
From pay patients	34,802.93
Interest on Metzerott loan	500.00
Miscellaneous	.40
	56,105.74

EXPENSES.

Pay roll	$15,183.92	
Meats, poultry, and fish	5,102.60	
Ice	780.84	
Gas	2,163.99	
Groceries	7,137.14	
Fruits and vegetables	1,782.77	
Wines and liquors	461.62	
Drugs and medicines	1,382.95	
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,736.57	
Fuel	4,072.52	
Repairs	1,848.47	
Interest	3,875.00	
Insurance	71.00	
Telephone	185.34	
Stationery and printing	619.72	
Taxes, special assessment for curb	197.09	
Water rent	33.33	
Motor for elevator	216.40	
House furnishings	612.58	
Miscellaneous	1,370.13	
		$48,833.98
Balance		7,271.76

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers of the association for 1906-7.—Major John M. Carson, president; William R. King, M. D., Mrs. John Dalzell, vice-presidents; Elias S. Hutchinson, secretary; Charles Lyman, treasurer.

Board of trustees.—Ralph Jenkins, M. D., president; Chas. Lyman, first vice-president; Chas. B. Bailey, second vice-president; Frank W. Stone, secretary; Charles Lyman, treasurer. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1907: Mrs. George F. Huff, 1325 Sixteenth street; James G. Hill, Corcoran Building; J. E. Wilkie, 3340 Sixteenth street NW.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D., 1501 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1908: Chas. B. Bailey, 1424 Belmont street; Charles Lyman, the Ontario; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1909: A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Frank W. Stone, 1844 Monroe street NW.; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, the Concord; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue.

Hospital committee.—Ralph Jenkins, M. D., chairman; 1732 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, 2468 Ontario road; Charles Lyman, the Ontario; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Miss K. S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle; Mrs. Geo. F. Huff, 1325 Sixteenth street; Miss Kate Bradley, secretary, 1722 N street NW.

Medical and surgical staff.—Reginald Munson, M. D., 3101 P street NW.; John S. Stearns, M. D., 1425 Rhode Island avenue; A. K. P. Harvey, M. D., 1018 Fourteenth street; Lyman B. Swormstedt, M. D., 1455 Fourteenth street NW.; Ira W. Dennison, M. D., 1312 L street NW.; William R. King, M. D., 1422 K street NW.; A. H. Taylor, M. D., 918 M street NW.; M. Alice Brosius, M. D., the Cumberland; Edwin S. Lothrop M. D., 807 East Capitol street; Charles A. Davis, M. D., 1010 Fifteenth street NW.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D., 1501 Massachusetts avenue.

Executive committee.—Wm. R. King, M. D.; L. B. Swormstedt, M. D.; Reginald Munson, M. D. A. H. Taylor, M. D., secretary of medical staff; M. Alice Brosius, M. D., superintendent of dispensary. Training school committee: John S. Stearns, M. D.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D.; M. Alice Brosius, M. D.

Committee on dietetics.—Reginald Munson, M. D.; A. K. P. Harvey, M. D.; Ira W. Dennison, M. D.

Consulting staff.—Henry Krogstad, M. D.; Richard Kingsman, M. D.; S. S. Stearns, M. D.

Assignments, medical and surgical department.—Assignment of staff to duty: General and gynecic surgery, Doctor Macdonald; orthopædic and associate surgeon, Doctor Harvey; obstetrical surgery and obstetrics, Doctor Munson, Doctor Lothrop; gynæcology, Doctor Brosius; diseases of heart and lungs, Doctor Swormstedt; diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat, Doctor King; pathologoy, hematology, and urinalysis, Doctor Stearns; electro-therapeutics and neurology, Doctor Davis; pediatrics, Doctor Dennison; superintendent of out patient department, Doctor Brosius. General diseases: March 1 to June 1 and September 1 to December 1, Doctors Stearns, Davis, and Dennison. December 1 to March 1 and June 1 to September 1, Doctors Taylor, Munson, Lothrop, and Brosius.

House staff.—Senior house physician, E. F. Sappington, M. D.; junior house physician, M. E. Twogood, M. D.; superintendent of hospital, Miss Marion Little; assistant superintendent, Miss Emily L. Bizley.

Out department.—General diseases, Doctors Green, Guibord, Towner, Birdsall; surgical diseases, Doctor Twogood; eye and ear diseases, Doctors King, Warner, Sappington; diseases of women, Doctor Birney; diseases of children, Doctor Birdsall; eye and ear diseases, Doctors King, Sappington, Warner; genito-urinary diseases, Doctor Twogood; mental and nervous diseases, Doctor Guibord; skin diseases, Doctor Sappington.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith have the honor of handing to you the annual report of the National Homeopathic Hospital. During the past year the institution has done excellent work in all of its branches and we hope it has merited your approval.

Probably the most important improvement during the year has been the installing of an electric motor in the laundry and the replacing and repairing of various parts of the machinery necessary to run a complete laundry. A second boiler for an emergency and to assist in the demand for extra steam had to be put in. The change in the laundry has proved a great success, as it is not only more economical, but facilitates the handling of the linen. The dispensary is doing well under the revised system of collecting 10 cents from every patient who can afford to give it for the medicine dispensed. Hundreds, however, are being treated free of all expense to them.

As the hospital is continually running behind in its expenses, in spite of all the efforts on the part of the management to economize and after arduous and faithful work in the way of securing extra subscriptions and having entertainments, etc., I again earnestly ask your honorable board to favorably consider the question of increasing our annual appropriation from Congress from $8,000 to $10,000 each year.

Respectfully submitted.

RALPH JENKINS,
President Board of Trustees.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year		$41.75
Treatment of patients under contract—appropriation 1906	$648.60	
Treatment of patients under contract—appropriation 1907	7,494.20	
		8,142.80
		8,184.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages of officers and employees	7,218.67	
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	380.76	
Food supplies	171.63	
Water tax	9.67	
Furniture	72.25	
Hardware	50.03	
Laundering	182.72	
Miscellaneous	27.00	
		8,112.73
Balance June 30, 1907		71.82
		8,184.55

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year		151.27
Board of inmates, patients	12,535.60	
Labor of inmates, nurses for nursing	806.50	
Interest	265.00	
Rent	200.00	
Legacy, Cooper estate	500.00	
Donations of money	322.00	
Gardiner memorial fund	300.00	
Borrowing	1,100.00	

Ladies' aid association	$2,196.00	
Nordhoff Guild	5.00	
All other sources	986.36	
		$19,216.46
Total		19,367.73

DISBURSEMENTS.

For maintenance:		
Food supplies, etc	8,204.69	
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	2,130.23	
Coal and wood	634.05	
Light, electric and gas	1,291.60	
Power, electric	414.20	
Laundering	790.08	
Ice	652.23	
All other items	1,709.81	
		15,826.89
For sundries:		
Bills payable	100.00	
Insurance	18.20	
Land tax	159.67	
Telephone service	225.82	
Interest	900.00	
Account purchase house and lot No. 124 N street	600.00	
Fitting up laundry	403.41	
Printing, stationery, etc	176.95	
Machine work	21.36	
		2,605.41
For repairs, etc.:		
General repairs	320.47	
Repairs to elevators	157.32	
Window and door screens	324.50	
		802.29
Balance June 30, 1907		133.14
Total		19,367.73

Summary.

RECEIPTS.

Public funds:	
Balance from last year	41.75
Total receipts for treatment of contract patients	8,142.80
Private funds:	
Balance from last year	151.27
Total receipts from all sources	19,216.46
Grand total of receipts	27,552.28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Public funds:	
For all objects	8,112.73
Private funds:	
For all objects	19,234.59
Grand total of disbursements	27,347.32
Balance public funds June 30, 1907	71.82
Balance private funds June 30, 1907	133.14
	27,552.28

ASSETS.

Land and buildings	146,300.00	
Furniture and other personal property	10,000.00	
Endowment funds	5,000.00	
		161,300.00

LIABILITIES.

Bills due and unpaid, net	$7,396.72	
Loans, secured by deed of trust	19,000.00	
Due on land held under contract for deed	3,500.00	
Loan, unsecured	1,000.00	
		$31,896.00
Assets over liabilities		129,404.00

Estimated for year ending June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

From patients	15,000.00	
From nurses for special nursing	1,000.00	
From interest	250.00	
From aid societies	3,000.00	
From treatment of patients under contract	8,000.00	
From donations and other sources	1,000.00	
		28,250.00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages of officers and employees	7,500.00	
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments	3,000.00	
For interest	1,000.00	
For all other objects	21,000.00	
		32,000.00
Estimated deficiency		3,750.00

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1906	4	13	.....	.....	17
Admitted during year	73	216	.....	6	295
Born in hospital during year	8	10	.....	.....	18
Total	85	239	.....	6	330
Discharged during year:					
Cured	53	193	.....	5	251
Improved	6	11	.....	.....	17
Unimproved	2	18	.....	.....	20
Deaths during year	19	8	.....	.....	27
Patients remaining June 30, 1907	5	9	.....	1	15
Total	85	239	.....	6	330
Daily average number of patients	8	12	.....	1	.....
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients during year	1,964	6,492	.....	194	8,650
Largest number of patients at any one time	6	21	.....	.....	27
Smallest number of patients at any one time	2	4	.....	.....	6
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1906	5	5	2	13	25
Admitted during year	74	102	57	266	499
Born in hospital during year	12	2	38	40	92
Total	91	109	97	319	616
Discharged during year:					
Cured	71	87	67	274	499
Improved	9	12	8	16	45
Unimproved	2	2	10	12	26
Deaths during year	5	5	5	8	23
Patients remaining June 30, 1907	4	3	7	9	23
Total	91	109	97	319	616
Daily average number of patients	5	5	1	10	21
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients during year	1,588	2,865	758	4,376	9,587
Largest number of patients at any one time	7	13	6	18	44
Smallest number of patients at any one time	2	1	1	3	7

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 17,155.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases receiving treatment	1,598	1,723	3,353	4,766	11,440
New cases	451	573	1,020	1,355	3,399
Persons treated in dispensary					11,440
Visits made by patients to dispensary					11,440
Applicants for treatment refused					53
Persons receiving medical treatment					5,235
Persons receiving surgical treatment					6,179
Surgical operations					3,050

Number of prescriptions compounded, 5,385.
Amount of money received, $127.25

Training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1906 (including probationers)	17
Received during year	19
Resigned during year	6
Dismissed during year	3
Graduated during year	2
Probationers not accepted	6
Nurses remaining June 30, 1907 (including probationers)	19

Length of probation required, six weeks. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly): First year, $6; second year, $8; third year, $10.

REPORT OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I am returning to you certain reports that you ask to have prepared regarding the work of this hospital. I regret that the statistics of this hospital are not kept in such shape as to enable me to get up the data from them that you ask for without more than ordinary effort. I trust, however, that what I have prepared will be sufficiently satisfactory and will also enable you to make fair comparisons between the work of this institution and that of other institutions in the city. On one report you will notice that in number of patients discharged I have made no distinction between the results in case of private and free patients, the statistics not being kept in that shape with us. Also, I have never kept a record of either the largest or smallest number of patients in the hospital at any one time. Under pay patients we carry not only private room patients, but also patients occupying beds in the open wards whose maintenance was paid for either by the patients themselves or the Board of Charities. Under free patients we include only those who pay absolutely nothing for their maintenance.

I shall be glad to give you any further information or explanation regarding the statistics herewith that you may wish.

Very truly yours,

W. F. R. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Washington, D. C.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Pay patients.			Free patients.	Grand total.
	Private rooms.	Beds.	Total.		
Patients June 30, 1906					48
Admitted	647	300		260	1,207
Born					79
Total					1,334
Discharged					917
Cured					220
Unimproved					47
Deaths					98
Remaining June 30, 1907					53
Total					1,334
Daily average number of patients	24.6	16.3	40.9	14.9	55.8
Total days' maintenance furnished patients	9,027	5,982	15,009	5,489	20,498
Total days furnished employees					19,032

Training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1906 (including probationers)	26
Received during the year	30
Resigned during the year	5
Dismissed during the year	1
Graduated during the year	6
Probationers not accepted	9
Nurses remaining June 30, 1906 (including probationers)	35

Length of probation required, four months. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly): First year, $5; second year, $7; third year, $9. Uniforms are not provided at expense of hospital.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases receiving treatment	967	1,249	523	708	3,447
New cases	294	322	157	163	936
Applicants for treatment refused	0	0	0	0	0
Persons receiving medical treatment	369	446	120	295	1,220

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Pay patients	$32,684.76	
Board of Charities, District of Columbia	3,104.60	
Board of lady managers	3,857.61	
Miscellaneous	20.00	
		$39,646.97

EXPENDITURES.

For maintenance	43,670.19
Deficit, advanced by the University Corporation	4,023.22

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

PAY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Admitted during year ending June 30, 1907	263	243	0	5	511
Born during year	4	9	0	0	13
Deaths during year	29	14	0	0	43

CHARITY PATIENTS.

Admitted during year ending June 30, 1907	109	120	50	62	341
Born during year	10	8	2	5	25
Deaths during year	12	6	7	12	37

Daily average number of patients cared for.

White:	
Male	25
Female	30
Colored:	
Male	4
Female	3
Total	62
Largest number of patients at any one time	80
Smallest number of patients at any one time	32
Number of emergency cases	800

Dispensary.

Genito-urinary service:	
New cases	21
Old cases	37
Total	58
Children's service:	
New cases	16
Old cases	7
Total	23
Orthopedic service:	
New cases	9
Old cases	6
Total	15
New patients to dispensary	1,991
Persons treated in dispensary	5,464

Dispensary service.

Surgical service:	
New cases	802
Old cases	1,629
Total	2,431
Medical service:	
New cases	697
Old cases	1,014
Total	1,711
Gynecological service:	
New cases	212
Old cases	333
Total	545
Eye, ear, nose, and throat:	
New cases	234
Old cases	347
Total	581

Training school for nurses.

Nurses, December 23, 1907	23
Received during the year	5
Resigned during the year	0
Dismissed during the year	2
Graduated during the year	3
Probationers not accepted	3
Nurses remaining December 23, 1907	23

Length of probation required, two months. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), $5. Uniforms are not provided at expense of hospital.

SISTER MARY PAULINE,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Board of directors.—President, W. J. Boardman; vice-president, John P. Miller; secretary, Dr. G. Brown Miller; treasurer, Arthur T. Brice. Henry F. Blount, W. J. Boardman, Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan, R. Ross Perry, Arthur T. Brice, Dr. T. Morris Murray, Dr. G. Brown Miller, Dr. Jas. Dudley Morgan, Dr. T. C. Smith, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. S. S. Adams, John P. Miller, Dr. C. W. Needham, Wm. A. Slater, Dr. D. K. Shute, Dr. Wm. H. Wilmer, Dr. J. T. Johnson, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Mrs. T. T. Gaff, W. C. Whittemore, Thos. F. Walsh, Mrs. E. M. Hobson, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, Dr. A. R. Shands, Dr. A. F. A. King, Mrs. S. T. Postlethwaite, W. C. Eustis, Hennen Jennings. Ex officio, Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, health officer of District of Columbia.

Attending staff.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, president; Dr. G. Brown Miller, secretary.

Surgical diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. V. B. Jackson, Dr. E. P. Magruder, associates. Assistants: Dr. H. W. Tobias, Dr. J. J. Kaveney, Dr. Richard F. Tobin, Dr. Samuel Fry, Dr. George Camp, Dr. Henry M. Jewett.

General and nervous diseases.—Dr. James Dudley Morgan, in charge; Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. Henry C. Macatee, associates. Assistants: Dr. D. G. Smith, Dr. A. L. Howard, Dr. E. P. Magruder, Dr. J. H. Holland, Dr. W. H. Littlepage, Dr. Karl G. Corley, Dr. T. J. Kemp, Dr. E. Snowden.

Nervous diseases.—Dr. Henry R. Elliott, associate; Dr. J. P. Fillerbrown, assistant.

Diseases of women.—Dr. G. Brown Miller, in charge; Dr. V. B. Jackson, Dr. D. W. Prentiss, associates. Assistants: Dr. Sothoron Key, Dr. Thomas F. Lowe, Dr. Louise Tayler-Jones, Dr. Karl C. Corley.

Diseases of the throat and chest.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, in charge; Dr. J. B. Mullins, associate. Assistants: Dr. H. W. Tobias, Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. James H. Stone, Dr. J. D. Rogers.

Diseases of the eye and ear.—Dr. D. K. Shute, Dr. William Wilmer, in charge. Assistants: Dr. W. P. Malone, Dr. H. S. Dye.

Diseases of children and orthopedics.—Dr. A. R. Shands, in charge; Dr. Ada R. Thomas, associate. Assistants: Dr. Howard Fisher, Dr. James G. McKay, Dr. Louise Tayler-Jones, Dr. Charles M. Beall, Dr. H. C. Coburn. Dr. John Dunlop, in charge of orthopedics.

Skin diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. R. B. Carmichael, associate.

Genito-urinary diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. W. Thompson Burch, associate. Assistants: Dr. E. F. King, Dr. W. G. Young, Dr. Francis Hagner, Dr. Homer G. Fuller, Dr. Louis C. Lehr.

Superintendent.—Dr. Charles S. White.

Superintendent of nurses.—Miss Eva S. Shrapnel.

House surgeons.—Dr. Glenn I. Jones, from July 1, 1906, to November 15, 1906; Dr. W. L. Sheep, from November 16, 1906, to February 28, 1907; Dr. D. G. Sutton, from March 1, 1907, to May 31, 1907; Dr. W. R. Dear, from June 1, 1907.

Resident physicians.—Dr. W. L. Sheep, from July 1, 1906, to November 15, 1906; Dr. D. G. Sutton, from July 1, 1906, to February 28, 1907; Dr. W. R. Dear, from November 16, 1906, to May 31, 1907; Dr. R. C. Heflebower, from March 1, 1907; Dr. J. B. H. Waring, from June 1, 1907. W. F. McLaughlin, externe.

Committee on Lionel laboratory.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. T. A. Groover, in charge of X-ray department; Dr. D. W. Prentiss, microscopy and bacteriology; Dr. Thos. F. Lowe, assistant.

Committee on nursing.—Mrs. George Becker, Dr. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. James D. Morgan.

Pharmacist.—Mr. John R. Littlefield.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to present in behalf of the attending staff of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital a summary of the work done under its supervision in the year ending June 30, 1907:

Dispensary:	
New cases	5,736
Revisits	12,351
Total	18,087
Operations	419
Emergency:	
New cases	8,470
Revisits	1,847
Total	10,317
Operations	2,409
Wards:	
Remaining July 1, 1906	20
Admitted	1,374
Total	1,394
Wards—Continued.	
Discharged—	
Cured	897
Improved	368
Unimproved	37
Died [a]	74
Remaining June 30, 1907	18
Operations	231
Grand totals:	
New cases	15,850
Revisits	14,218
Patients treated	30,068
Operations	3,059
Ambulance calls	2,330
Prescriptions compounded	14,167
Necropsies	8
Hospital days	9,551
Average length of stay, in days	6.86

It is only just to the present management of the hospital to say that the conditions under which this work has been done have been very favorable. Never indeed in the history of the institution have they been more so. The conscientious and tactful cooperation of the superintendent and superintendent of nurses has established a most excellent standard of hospital discipline and efficiency.

T. MORRIS MURRAY, M. D.,
President of the Attending Staff.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1907:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From appropriation, under contract with the Board of Charities, of the District of Columbia:		Paid treasurer and disbursed as stated below	$10,712.50
For ward patients, 5,553, at $1.20	$6,663.60		
For emergency, medical, and surgical cases, 5,924, at 50 cents	2,962.00		
For prescriptions, 10,869, at 10 cents	1,086.90		
Total	10,712.50	Total	10,712.50

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Balance from July 1, 1906	$717.73	Salaries and wages	$8,091.91
Board of inmates, fees, and prescriptions	9,958.22	Fuel	735.40
Donations	523.00	Gas	548.10
Loans	6,380.25	Materials to be used in industries	347.10
Rebate from account	58.65	Medicine, surgical supplies, instruments, etc	1,934.26
Board of Charities, District of Columbia (above)	10,712.50	Interest	910.17
		Current repairs	322.59
		Insurance	109.18
		Electricity	135.52
		Telephone	95.62
		Payment on debts	500.00
		Horse	175.00
		Other items, household supplies, etc	9,458.09
		Balance on hand	4,995.41
Total	28,350.35	Total	28,350.35

[a] Of this number 45, or 60.8 per cent, died within 24 hours, and 9, or 12.1 per cent, 48 hours after arrival in hospital.

Following is an estimate of the resources and liabilities of the hospital on July 1, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$4,995.41
Hospital building, estimated value	75,000.00
Nurses' home building, estimated value	25,000.00
Furniture, fixtures, instruments, etc	4,061.00
Drugs and chemicals in stock	418.00
Total	109,474.41

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage debt, at 4½ per cent	20,000.00
Mortgage debt, at 5 per cent	6,000.00
Profit and loss, to balance	83,474.41
Total	109,474.41

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR T. BRICE,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: The report for the year ending June 30, 1907, is herewith submitted:

The capacity of the hospital has been taxed during the past year and the lack of room has been a detriment in the work. The space and equipment has not kept pace with the growing demands upon the hospital and while the $4,000 appropriated has been devoted to the crying needs there yet remain many conditions which need improving.

The cost of maintenance per day of each patient favorably compares with that of similar institutions, which is greatly in excess of the amount allowed by the Board of Charities. The cost of foodstuffs and material has advanced an appreciable degree; for example, gauze is 50 per cent higher than in 1905, cotton 60 per cent, and bandages 44½ per cent, while the allowance per diem by legislation has not increased. Efficient help is difficult to procure at the wages of a few years ago. The inevitable result of the increased cost of maintenance without additional compensation can only produce a deficit, and I can only urge that steps be taken to anticipate this.

We are indebted to the ladies' board for generous and timely assistance and to Mr. W. C. Whittemore for repairs to our ambulance. Five arc lamps and two gas lamps have been placed on the streets in close proximity to the hospital and have been improvements long needed. The expenditure of $4,000 appropriated by Congress will enable us to improve the sanitary condition of the stable, the comforts of the nurses' home, equipping the hospital with an up-to-date X-ray apparatus, an operating table, numerous instruments, a booth for information, a small amount of painting, a few new floors, and a little additional plumbing. A like sum could be wisely spent inside the hospital to further the comforts of the patients and the prosecution of an efficient service. The wear and tear on the linen and supplies of a hospital doing emergency work exclusively is not generally appreciated, and is far in excess of the expense per patient in a general hospital.

The internes have been efficient and loyal, and we are indebted to Doctors Jones, Sheep, Sutton, Dear, Heflebower, and Waring for faithful and valuable assistance. The standard of nursing has been greatly raised, due to the perseverance and ability of the superintendent of nurses, Miss Shrapnel, and her assistant, Miss Gerow.

I take this opportunity to thank the attending staff and the board of directors for their kind cooperation and assistance.

The following is a brief summary of the work.

Admissions and discharges.

PAY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital June 30, 1906	5	4	.....	1	10
Patients admitted during year	344	105	13	13	475
Total	349	109	13	14	485
Discharged during year:					
Cured	260	70	7	12	349
Improved	72	29	3	2	106
Unimproved	6	3	.....	.....	9
Died	8	5	1	.....	14
Remaining June 30, 1907	3	2	2	.....	7
Total	349	109	13	14	485
Daily average number of patients	6.39	3.54	.62	.62	11.18
Total days' maintenance furnished patients	2,332	1,292	229	229	4,082
Largest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Smallest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

CHARITY PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital June 30, 1906	3	1	6	0	10
Patients admitted during year	411	79	302	107	899
Total	414	80	308	107	909
Discharged during year:					
Cured	251	57	170	71	549
Improved	118	18	99	22	257
Unimproved	15	1	11	5	32
Died	26	3	23	8	60
Remaining June 30, 1907	4	1	5	1	11
Total	414	80	308	107	909
Daily average number of patients	5.93	1.48	6.21	1.33	14.95
Total days' maintenance furnished patients	2,163	541	2,277	488	5,469
Largest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Smallest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 6,935.
Total number days' maintenance furnished doctors, nurses, druggists, and officers, 7,572.

General Summary.

Dispensary:	
New cases	5,736
Revisits	12,351
Total	18,087
Operations	419
Emergency:	
New cases	8,470
Revisits	1,847
Total	10,317
Operations	2,409
Wards:	
Remaining July 1, 1906	20
Admitted	1,374
Total	1,394
Wards—Continued.	
Discharged—	
Cured	887
Improved	308
Unimproved	37
Died [a]	74
Remaining June 30, 1907	18
Operations	231
Grand totals:	
New cases	15,850
Revisits	14,218
Patients treated	30,068
Operations	3,059
Ambulance calls	2,330
Prescriptions compounded	14,167
Necropsies	8
Hospital days	9,551
Average length of stay, in days	6.85

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. WHITE, M. D.
Superintendent.

[a] Of this number 45 or 60.8 per cent died within 24 hours, and 9 or 12.1 per cent within 48 hours after arrival in hospital.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

JULY 1, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Training School for Nurses for the year ending June 30, 1907:

Nurses June 30, 1907	9
Nurses received during the year	6
Nurses resigned during the year	1
Nurses dismissed during the year	0
Nurses graduated during the year	5
Nurses remaining June 30, 1907	7
Compensation paid to nurses (monthly)	$5

Arrangements have been recently made whereby nurses from the Columbia Hospital and Children's Hospital will receive training at this institution and the relations with the Washington Asylum Hospital will be discontinued. The change will undoubtedly be a wise one, as a sufficient number of nurses will be secured, a condition which has been lacking.

Respectfully,

EVA SCROPE SHRAPNEL,
Superintendent of Nurses.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD.

JUNE 30, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: The ladies' auxiliary board has the pleasure to submit the following report of its work for the past year:

A complete renewal of the hospital linen has been made and a linen room fitted up with shelves and presses for the proper care of these supplies and for use as a sewing room. Two new private rooms have been arranged and furnished comfortably; an additional strong room provided, with portable iron door and window guards which can also be used in other parts of the hospital if necessary.

The board has provided new stools for the emergency room, a Kelly pad, pails and and other necessaries; has also installed two portable electric lights in the wards, new screens, chart boards, and a new ward carriage. All the beds have been reenameled and new blankets and comforts provided; also enamel trays and an irrigating stand for the operating room; bedpans, urinals, hot-water bags, ice caps, and warm stockings, slippers and wrappers to make the patients more comfortable.

Much painting and repairing has been done about the hospital, and a new refrigerator, garbage cans, kitchen utensils, china, glass and cuttlery supplied. The board has also been able to contribute largely to the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, the nurses' graduation exercises and to present the customary pins to the nurses. The board wishes to express its thanks to the Friday Morning Sewing Class for their generous contribution; to the Washington Cooperative Society for making shirts, gowns, and shrouds, and to the public for their kind response to the donation day appeal.

Respectfully submitted.

HETTY FAIRFAX HARRISON,
Secretary.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

List of subscribers, 1906-7—Ladies' Board of the Emergency Hospital.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Geo. L. Andrews		$1.00	
	Gen. Geo. L. Andrews	1.00	
	Gen. Theo. Schwan	5.00	
	Mr. A. M. Lothrop	1.00	
	Miss Blunt	5.00	
	Mr. J. H. Walker	1.00	
	Mr. F. J. Heiberger	15.00	
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams	1.00	
	Mrs. W. Sinclair	1.00	
	Mrs. A. L. T. Thomas	1.00	
	Mrs. H. C. Bolton	1.00	
	Rev. Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall	2.50	
	Misses Sedgeley	2.50	
	Mrs. Murray Orrison	1.00	
	Mrs. McIlhenny	1.00	
	Mrs. W. C. Borden	1.00	
	Mrs. J. H. Baxter	1.00	
	Mrs. E. H. Gheen	5.00	
	Mr. J. A. Hughes	1.00	
	Mr. N. L. Burchell	1.00	
	Miss Louise Loucke	1.00	
			$50.00
Mrs. W. J. Boardman			5.00
Mrs. A. T. Brice			25.00
Mrs. Geo. F. Barker			10.00
Mrs. R. Butler			10.00
Mrs. J. Bradley			10.00
Mrs. Perry Belmont			10.00
Mrs. R. Bacon			25.00
Miss Cannon			25.00
Miss J. Davis			50.00
Mrs. W. C. Eustis			10.00
Mrs. F. Ellis			50.00
Miss Edwards			10.00
Mrs. N. Fish			5.00
Mrs. Gaff			25.00
Mrs. Goddard	And subscribers		15.00
Mrs. A. Hague			30.00
Mrs. F. Harrison			25.00
Mrs. R. A. Harlow			10.00
Mrs. Hobson			25.00
Mrs. A. Hopkins		1.00	10.00
	Mrs. Evans	1.00	
	Miss Fowler	1.00	
	Mr. Waters	1.00	
	Mrs. Janin	1.00	
	Mrs. Rush	1.00	
	Mrs. Daizell	3.00	
	Miss A. Mitchell	5.00	
			14.00
Mrs. Arthur Lee			15.00
Mrs. R. Mulligan	And subscribers		15.00
Mrs. A. Mills			25.00
Mrs. J. M. Morgan			10.00
Mrs. J. D. Morgan			15.00
Mrs. McMillan			20.00
Mrs. F. A. Miller			25.00
Mrs. Myers			5.00
Mrs. Mosher			5.00
Mrs. S. Newcomb			10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite			10.00
Mrs. Pellew			10.00
Mrs. S. O. Richey			25.00
Mrs. P. Russell			20.00
Mrs. Sharpe			10.00
Miss S. Siebert		5.00	
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert	5.00	
	Mrs. F. G. Lee	1.00	
			11.00
Mrs. A. B. Taylor			10.00
Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth			20.00
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams		1.00
Miss M. Wetmore		15.00	
	Mrs. Wetmore	25.00	
			40.00
Total			731.00

List of subscribers, 1906–7—Ladies' Board of the Emergency Hospital—Continued.

DONATIONS.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
	Mrs. Butler	$10.00	
	Mrs. McIlhenny	5.00	
	Mrs. S. Newcomb	2.00	
	Mrs. C. C. Willard	25.00	
	Mrs. N. Fish	50.00	
	Dr. White	50.00	
	Mrs. A. B. Taylor	10.00	
	Mrs. R. A. Harlow	25.00	
	Mrs. Gaff	10.00	
	Total in donations		$187.00
	Subscriptions		751.00
	Total		938.00

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Balance, November, 1906	$536.93	Printing, electric work, etc	$56.67
Subscriptions 1906–7	751.00	Towels, linen, blankets, gowns	454.59
Donations	187.00	Kitchen utensils, china, etc	144.41
		Furniture, wheel stretcher	102.84
		Carpentering, wirework, furnishing private rooms	296.75
		Window cleaning, printing	20.60
		Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, nurses' graduation pins, and entertainment	184.00
		Total	1,259.86
		Balance	215.07
Total	1,474.93	Total	1,474.93

Respectfully submitted.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.*

Report of patients treated in the wards during the year 1906–7.

SURGICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Abscess:										
Ischio rectal	1		3		2	1	1			4
Leg			1			1				1
Submaxiliary		1			1					1
Adenitis:										
Cervical	2					2				2
Inguinal	2				2					2
Appendicitis	8	4	13	2	16	6	3		2	27
Arthritis	3	3	2			7	1			8
Burns:										
Arm	2	1		1	1	3				4
Body	1	2	2	1	1	4		1		6
Face	10	3	2	1	11	5				16
Universal	2			2				4		4
Calculi, biliary	1				1					1
Carcinoma:										
Intestine		1						1		1
Breast		2			2					2
Stomach	1					1				1
Caries of teeth	1				1					1
Cellulitis	1		1		1	1				2
Chancroid	2			1	3					3

Report of patients treated in the wards during the year 1906–7—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Colic:										
Hepatic	2		1		2	1				3
Intestinal	2		1		2	1				3
Renal	2				1	1				2
Concussion:										
Cerebral	23	3	12	1	31	6		1	1	39
Spinal	1	3			2	2				4
Crushed:										
Arm	2		1		2	1				3
Foot	6		5		4	6			1	11
Hand	6	2	4		9	3				12
Leg	3		1		1			2	1	4
Cystitis		1			1					1
Dermatitis		1				1				1
Dislocation:										
Elbow	1	1			2					2
Hip				1	1					1
Patella	1				1					1
Semilunar cartilage			2			2				2
Shoulder		1	2		3					3
Wrist	1				1					1
Epididymitis	2		1		2	1				3
Erysipelas	2					2				2
Fistula:										
Fæcal	1				1					1
In ano	1								1	1
Fracture:										
Clavicle	2			1	1	2				3
Colles	4		1	1	6					6
Femur, simple	9	3	8	1	9	7	1	2	2	21
Femur, compound	1								1	1
Fibula	7		5		3	9				12
Humerus, simple	9		1		3	6			1	10
Malar	1				1					1
Maxilla, inferior	1		2		1	2				3
Maxilla, superior	1					1				1
Metacarpal, simple			1			1				1
Metacarpal, compound	2				1	1				2
Metatarsal			1			1				1
Nasal	3				3					3
Patella		2	1		2	1				3
Potts	10	1	5	1	2	15				17
Radius, compound			1			1				1
Radius and ulna	5	1			2	4				6
Ribs, simple	11	1	1		7	6				13
Ribs, compound			1					1		1
Scapula			1		1					1
Skull vault, simple	7		4	1	7	5				12
Skull vault, depressed, compound			1	1	2					2
Skull, base	12		4		4	4	1	7		16
Tibia, simple	11		5		5	8	2		1	16
Tibia, compound	1					1				1
Tibia and fibula, simple	13	3	6	1	10	12	1			23
Tibia and fibula, compound	2		1		2			1		3
Tibia and fibula, and spine		1						1		1
Ulna, compound (olecranon)			1			1				1
Vertebræ		1	1					2		2
Gonorrhea	1					1				1
Hemorrhage, urethral			1		1					1
Hemorrhoids	5	1	1	1	6	1	1			8
Hernia:										
Femoral		1			1					1
Inguinal, reducible	8		2		7	3				10
Inguinal, strangulated	4	2	9		14		1			15
Ventral				2	1	1				2
Hydrocele	2		2		4					4
Intestinal obstruction	3		4		4	1		2		7
Keloids				1	1					1
Lipoma of face		1			1					1
Necrosis of humerus						1				1
Necrosis, inferior maxilla						1				1
Orchitis	2		2		1	2	1			4
Paraphimosis	2		1		3					3
Perforation, typhoid			1		1					1
Perforation, intestine			1						1	1
Peritonitis			1		1					1

Report of patients treated in the wards during the year 1906–7—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Phimosis	6				6					6
Prostatitis	1					1				1
Retention urine	2		2		2	2				4
Rupture, biceps tendon			1			1				1
Rupture, patellar tendon	1		1		1	1				2
Sarcoma, liver	1						1			1
Sarcoma, osteo			1			1				1
Septicemia	1							1		1
Shock	4	1	1		4	2				6
Sprain:										
Arm	1		1	1	1	2				3
Ankle	7		5	1	8	5				13
Back	4		1	1	5	1				6
Leg	3	2	5		7	3				10
Stricture of urethra	5	1	2		5	3				8
Synovitis of knee	1		1		1		1			2
Tetanus			2					2		2
Tetanus, complicating, crushed hand			1		1					1
Ulcer, gastric, perforated	1				1					1
Veins, varicose	1				1					1
Varicocele	4				4					4
Wounds:										
Contused—										
Abdomen	2	1	3	2	6	1		1		8
Arm	2		3		4	1				5
Back	2				2					2
Body	2	4	3		6	3				9
Chest	1	1	3		4	1				5
Face	10	4			12	2				14
Foot	3		3		4	2				6
Hip	1	3	3	2	5	4				9
Leg	2	1	3		5	1				6
Scrotum	1				1					1
Shoulder			1		1					1
Gunshot—										
Abdomen	3	2			3			2		5
Back			1		1					1
Chest			3		2	1				3
Eye	1					1				1
Forearm	1				1					1
Head	3	1	1	1	2	2		2		6
Leg	2		2		2	2				4
Neck	1		1		2					2
Spleen	1							1		1
Thigh, and aneurism femoral artery			1					1		1
Incised—										
Arm	3	1		1	3	2				5
Chest	2		1		2	1				3
Head	3		1	1	4	1				5
Leg	2	1			1	2				3
Neck	2	2		1	3	2				5
Infected, leg	1				1					1
Lacerated—										
Body		1				1				1
Face	13	1	8	3	21	4				25
Forearm			1		1					1
Hand			2		1	1				2
Leg	2		2		2	2				4
Liver	1		1		1			1		2
Penis			1			1				1
Scalp	18	3	11	2	28	5		1		34
Punctured	1					1				1
Stab—										
Abdomen	1				1					1
Back			1		1					1
Body	4		4	2	6	4				10
Foot	1				1					1
Neck	1				1					1
Thigh			1		1					1
Total	369	78	220	39	415	227	15	37	12	706

Report of patients treated in the wards during the year 1906–7—Continued.

MEDICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Anæmia, cerebral	1				1					1
Arterio-sclerosis	1					1				1
Asphyxia	1				1					1
Cirrhosis, hypertrophic of liver	3					3				3
Constipation	1		1		2					2
Colic:										
Hepatic			1		1					1
Intestinal	3		5	4	10	2				12
Renal	3	3			6					6
Diabetes	1	1				1		1		2
Eczema		1			1					1
Enteric fever	8	3	11	2	7	12	3	2		24
Enteritis	7		8	3	16	2				18
Exhaustion	1		1		1	1				2
Exhaustion, heat	3				3					3
Gastritis	13	6	5	12	32	3		1		36
Hemorrhage:										
Intestinal			1				1			1
Pulmonary	1		1	1		3				3
Hematemesis	1				1					1
Influenza	3	1	0	1	4	1				5
Lumbago	1				1					1
Malaria	10	1	3		9	4	1			14
Myasthenia			2		2					2
Pneumonia	4		9		3	4		5	1	13
Pneumonia, with septicemia		1						1		1
Ptyalism	1					1				1
Poisoning:										
Acid, carbolic	1	1	0	4	5			1		1
Alcohol, methyl		1			1					6
Belladonna	1				1					1
Creosote	1				1					1
Chloral hydrate		1			1					1
Ergot		1						1		1
Gas, illuminating	8	3	1		10			2		12
Iodine				1	1					1
Lysol	1				1					1
Mercury	1	1			2					2
Opium	3				1	1		1		3
Ptomaine	2		2		4					4
Strychnine	1				1					1
Trional	1				1					1
Rheumatism	2		1			2			1	3
Syncope			2		1	1				2
Thermic fever	1							1		1
Ulcer, gastric		1	1		1	1				2
Visceroptosis	1				1					1
Syphilis	1					1				1
Total	92	26	55	28	134	44	5	16	2	201

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Cataract		1		2	2	1				3
Conjunctivitis		1			1					1
Conjunctivitis, gonorrheal		2			1	1				2
Ectropia	1				1					1
Glaucoma	1		1		1	1				2
Keratitis	1				1					1
Rupture of cornea	2		1			2			1	3
Strabismus	1					1				1
Total	6	4	2	2	7	6			1	14

Report of patients treated in the wards during the year 1906–7—Continued.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT, AND CHEST.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Adenoids	2				2					2
Asthma	1		3			4				4
Bronchitis			1			1				1
Endocarditis	12	3	7	1	2	16	2	3		23
Epistaxis	4		2		5	1				6
Myocarditis		1	1			1		1		2
Oedema, pulmonary	1		1		1	1				2
Pleurisy	6	2	1	1	8	2				10
Pseudoangina pectoris	1				1					1
Septum, deflected	2				2					2
Tachycardia	1				1					1
Tonsilitis	4			1	4	1				5
Tonsils, hypertrophied	1				1					1
Tuberculosis	4				1	1	2			4
Total	39	6	16	3	28	28	4	4		64

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Alcoholism	207	16	8	2	208	23	1	1		233
Delirium tremens	22	1			17	5		1		23
Embolism, cerebral			1			1				1
Dementia, senilis	1					1				1
Epilepsy	7	1	5	3	11	3	2			16
Hemorrhage, cerebral	9	2	6	4	3	5	1	12		21
Hysteria	7	10		3	19	1				20
Melancholia		1				1				1
Mania, acute		1					1			1
Neurasthenia	4	4			3	5				8
Neuritis			2	1	1	2				3
Paresis, general	1						1			1
Paralysis, agitans	1					1				1
Syphilis, cerebral	1					1				1
Tabes, dorsalis	1					1				1
Uræmia	3		3		4			2		6
Total	264	36	25	13	266	50	6	16		338

GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.

Abortion:										
Complete		2		3	2	2	1			5
Incomplete		2			2					2
Abscess, mammary		1			1					1
Calculus, vesical		1				1				1
Cyst, ovarian		2			2					2
Dysmenorrhea				1	1					1
Endometritis		14		2	12	2	1		1	16
Hemorrhage, uterine		2		3	5					5
Fibroma, breast				1	1					1
Oöphritis		4			2	1	1			4
Peritonitis, pelvic		3			2	1				3
Perineum, laceration of		3			2	1				3
Perineum, laceration of and shock		1						1		1
Placenta, retained		2		1	3					3
Pregnancy				1		1				1
Pregnancy, extrauterine				1			1			1
Pyosalpinx		3		2	4		1			5
Rectocele		1			1					1
Salpingitis		3		7	4	3	2		1	10
Uterus:										
Antiflexion of		2			1				1	2
Prolapse of		1		1	1	1				2
Retroversion of		1			1					1
Total		48		23	47	13	7	1	3	71

Operations in wards.

Operation.	Number.	Operation.	Number.
Adenectomy:		Laminectomy	2
Cervical	2	Laparotomy for drainage	2
Inguinal	2	Ligation radial artery	1
Adenoidectomy	4	Neurorrhaphy	2
Amputation:		Oöphorectomy	1
Arm	2	Osteotomy	4
Breast	3	Perineorrhaphy	2
Fingers	5	Radical cure for—	
Foot	1	Deflected septum	1
Forearm	1	Ectropion	1
Hand	3	Harelip	1
Thigh	1	Hydrocele	3
Toes	4	Reduction:	
Appendectomy	14	Dislocations	2
Arthrotomy	3	Fractures	5
Cholecystotomy	2	Removal:	
Cholostomy	1	Bullet	6
Circumcision	10	Hemorrhoids	6
Colporrhaphy	1	Repair vesico-vaginal fistula	2
Curettage	18	Resection bowel	1
Curettement:		Salpingectomy, bilateral	2
Granulating wound	1	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	4
Tibia and fibula	1	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, double	1
Cystopic examination	2	Skin graft	6
Dilatation urethral stricture	3	Tenorrhaphy	6
Enterorrhaphy	2	Tonsilotomy	4
Enucleation eye	2	Trephination	4
Excision varicose veins	2	Urethrotomy, external	2
Exploratory incision	2	Vasectomy for varicocele	3
Exploratory laparotomy	8	Ventral suspension uterus	2
Excision:		Wiring of—	
Fistula	3	Femur	1
Joint	1	Humerus	3
Tumor	1	Maxilla—	
Gastrorrhaphy	1	Inferior	2
Herniotomy, double	1	Superior	1
Herniotomy and radical cure	23	Patella	1
Hysterectomy:		Tibia	1
Abdominal	1	Tibia and fibula	5
Vaginal	1	Ulna	1
Incision and drainage abscess	3	Ulna and radius	1
Incision and reduction dislocation	1		
Iridectomy	3	Total	231

Summary of report of patients treated in the wards during the year 1906–7.

	White.		Colored.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Surgical cases	369	78	220	39	415	227	15	37	12	706
Medical cases	92	26	55	28	134	44	5	16	2	201
Diseases of the eye and ear	6	4	2	2	7	6	.....	.....	1	14
Diseases of the nose, throat, and chest	39	6	16	3	28	28	4	4	.....	64
Diseases of the nervous system	264	36	25	13	266	50	6	16	.....	338
Gynecological diseases	.....	48	.....	23	47	13	7	1	3	71
Total	770	198	318	108	897	368	37	[a] 74	18	1,394

[a] Of this number 45, or 60.8 per cent, died within 24 hours, and 9, or 12.1 per cent, within 48 hours after arrival in hospital.

Number of patients remaining July 1, 1906	20
Number new patients admitted	1,374
Total	1,394
Operations	23

Patients treated in the emergency service during 1906–7.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abrasion:					
Arm	35	14	16	....	65
Body	1	....	1	....	2
Face	31	1	13	2	47
Head	7	....	3	....	10
Leg	14	1	8	1	24
Abortion	....	2	....	2	4
Abscess	35	9	22	7	73
Abscess, ischiorectal	1	1	....	....	2
Adenitis, inguinal	....	....	3	1	4
Alcoholism	505	40	83	32	660
Angina pectoris	11	1	5	1	18
Apoplexy	9	1	5	1	16
Appendicitis	10	3	11	....	24
Asphyxia (drowning)	1	....	....	....	1
Asthma	1	....	4	....	5
Balanitis	1	....	....	....	1
Bite:					
Dog—					
Arm	39	10	21	7	77
Face	6	1	4	3	14
Head	1	....	....	....	1
Leg	31	3	16	3	53
Cat	8	2	....	....	10
Insect	5	2	6	3	16
Horse	2	1	5	1	9
Human	14	1	15	9	39
Monkey	1	....	....	....	1
Rabbit	1	....	....	....	1
Rat	1	....	....	....	1
Squirrel	1	....	....	....	1
Burn:					
Arm	61	9	15	11	96
Body	10	5	3	2	20
Chemical	3	....	....	....	3
Face	28	9	13	4	54
Head	1	....	....	....	1
Leg	8	2	8	3	21
Penis	1	....	....	....	1
Universal	....	....	1	....	1
Carcinoma, gastric	2	....	....	....	2
Cellulitis	5	1	2	....	8
Cerebral tumor	1	....	....	....	1
Chorea	1	....	....	....	1
Cirrhosis, liver	2	....	....	....	2
Colic:					
Biliary	2	....	....	....	2
Hepatic	....	....	2	....	2
Intestinal	17	4	21	13	55
Renal	5	3	2	....	10
Concussion	26	6	12	2	46
Conjunctivitis	42	14	19	4	79
Constipation	8	....	12	5	25
Cramps, muscular	2	....	4	2	8
Crushed arm or hand	102	9	72	4	187
Crushed leg or foot	21	....	12	....	33
Crushed chest	....	1	....	....	1
Cystitis	2	1	2	....	5
Delirium tremens	32	2	3	....	37
Dislocation:					
Ankle	1	....	1	....	2
Cartilage, semilunar	....	....	2	....	2
Clavicle	6	....	1	....	7
Elbow	6	1	2	....	9
Finger	11	1	7	....	19
Hip	....	1	....	1	2
Knee	2	1	1	....	4
Maxilla, inferior	1	....	1	....	2
Shoulder	12	2	4	1	19
Wrist	1	....	....	....	1
Eclampsia	....	1	....	....	1
Endocarditis	20	5	16	4	45
Enteric fever	3	....	8	1	12
Epilepsy	98	7	59	23	187
Epistaxis	10	....	15	1	26
Erysipelas	....	1	....	....	1
Exhaustion	16	4	5	....	25
Exhaustion, heat	7	....	11	1	19

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Foreign body:					
Abdomen	1	....	....	....	1
Arm or hand	37	12	23	12	84
Ear	3	1	7	1	12
Eye	154	15	47	12	228
Face	....	....	....	1	1
Leg or foot	14	4	2	4	24
Nose	3	1	....	....	4
Scalp	1	....	....	....	1
Stomach	2	....	1	....	3
Throat	12	5	11	7	35
Urethra	....	....	1	....	1
Vagina	....	1	....	....	1
Fracture:					
Astragalus	1	....	....	....	1
Clavicle	10	1	6	1	18
Colle's	18	8	7	5	38
Femur—					
Simple	9	2	6	1	18
Compound	1	....	....	....	1
Fibula	3	....	3	....	6
Humerus—					
Simple	12	1	5	....	18
Compound	1	....	....	....	1
Maxilla—					
Inferior	2	....	5	....	7
Superior	1	....	1	....	2
Metacarpus	14	1	2	1	18
Metatarsus	2	....	1	....	3
Nasal bones	12	3	4	....	19
Patella	1	2	....	....	3
Phalanges—					
Simple	5	....	1	1	7
Compound	1	....	1	....	2
Pelvis	1	....	....	....	1
Pott's	12	1	6	1	20
Radius	11	1	6	2	20
Radius and ulna	13	2	2	....	17
Radius, ulna, and humerus	....	....	1	....	1
Ribs	33	1	8	1	43
Scapula	....	....	1	....	1
Skull—					
Base	5	....	5	....	10
Vault	3	....	4	2	9
Vault depressed—					
Simple	1	1	4	....	6
Compound	1	....	....	....	1
Tibia	10	....	2	....	12
Tibia and fibula—					
Simple	4	....	4	3	11
Compound	6	....	....	....	6
Ulna	4	....	3	....	7
Furuncle	34	3	17	2	56
Gangrene	....	....	1	....	1
Gastralgia	....	....	....	2	2
Gastritis	68	17	48	48	181
Gastroenteritis	30	2	23	14	69
Hemorrhage:					
Cerebral	8	2	5	2	17
Gastric	3	....	1	....	4
Gingival	1	....	2	....	3
Intestinal	....	....	1	....	1
Mammary	....	....	....	1	1
Pulmonary	3	1	5	1	9
Secondary	2	....	1	....	3
Umbilical	....	....	1	....	1
Urethral	5	....	3	....	8
Uterine	....	3	....	4	7
Hemorrhoids	2	....	....	....	2
Hernia:					
Inguinal	6	1	7	1	15
Inguinal, strangulated	5	1	8	....	14
Hordeolum	....	....	1	....	1
Hysteria	47	32	16	56	151
Influenza	8	....	7	2	17
Insanity	4	3	1	2	10

Patients treated in the emergency service during 1906–7—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Insomnia	2			1	3
Intestinal obstruction	3		1		4
Malaria	34	2	10	4	50
Malingering	5		2		7
Meningitis			1		1
Migraine	2				2
Morphinism	1	2			3
Myalgia			1		1
Myasthenia			2	1	3
Myocarditis			1		1
Nephritis	3		2		5
Neuralgia	32	7	19	14	72
Neuritis	1				1
Neurasthenia	5	1			6
Odontalgia	38	5	22	6	71
Onychia	1	1			2
Orchitis	5		2		7
Otitis media	3			1	4
Ovaritis				1	1
Parotitis	1		2		3
Perforation, intestinal			1		1
Peritonitis			2		2
Pes planus	1				1
Phimosis	4		5		9
Pleurodynia	5		2	1	8
Pneumonia	9		11	2	22
Poisoning:					
Alcohol		2			2
Ammonia	2	2			4
Atropine	1				1
Arsenic	2			1	3
Carbolic acid	3	4	2	4	13
Chloral hydrate		1			1
Chloroform	1				1
Cocaine	1	3	1	1	6
Copper				1	1
Creolin				1	1
Creosote	1				1
Gas, illuminating	8	2	1		11
Horse liniment				1	1
Iodine			2		2
Lead	1				1
Lye			1		1
Mercury	3	3		2	8
Nitrous oxide		1			1
Opium	5	3			8
Ptomaine	2		1		3
Rhus toxicodendron	2	1			3
Strychnine	2				2
Trional	1				1
Turpentine	1				1
Pregnancy		3		7	10
Pseudo-angina	1			1	2
Rhanula				1	1
Referred	302	97	183	103	685
Retained secudines				1	1
Retention, urine	29		32	4	65
Rheumatism	5	1	2		8
Rupture:					
Eyeball			1		1
Ligamentum patellæ			2		2
Muscle			1		1
Varicose veins			1		1
Salpingitis		1		1	2
Senility	1				1
Septicemia	1				1
Shock	7	3	4		14
Sprain:					
Ankle	3		1		4
Arm	49	9	33	14	105
Back	10	3	12	5	30
Finger	29	2	8	3	42
Leg	69	7	55	8	139
Wrist	61	15	22	3	101
Syncope	21	6	8	9	44
Synovitis, leg	2		3		5
Tachycardia				1	1
Teno synovitis	1				1
Tetanus			2		2
Tonsilitis	11	7	17	6	41
Tuberculosis	5			1	6
Thermic fever	1				1
Ulcer	3	1	1		5
Ulcer, gastric			1		1
Uræmia	3	1	4		8
Undiagnosed		1	1	1	3
Vaccination	2			1	3
Wounds:					
Contused—					
Abdomen	6		10	3	19
Arm and hand	89	5	45	15	154
Back	23	1	17	1	42
Body	1				1
Chest	22	6	18	3	49
Face	6	3	5		14
Head	77	9	47	28	161
Leg and foot	79	6	57	11	153
Scrotum	1		5		6
Gunshot—					
Abdomen	3			1	4
Arm	3	1	1		5
Body	1		5		6
Hand	2		5		7
Head	7		5	3	15
Leg	4		5		9
Neck	1				1
Incised—					
Abdomen	1		1		2
Arm	21	2	28	7	58
Back			2		2
Chest	2		7		9
Face	2	2	2	1	7
Hand	85	4	36	19	144
Head	42	3	38	9	92
Leg	13	1	13	5	32
Neck	9	2	3	1	15
Scalp	2		2		4
Infected—					
Arm	17	4	7	4	32
Face	4	1	5	1	11
Hand	83	13	36	10	142
Leg	23	7	15	2	47
Lacerated—					
Arm	77	8	32	8	125
Back	4		1	1	6
Chest	14	1	6		21
Face	266	60	149	51	526
Foot	6		2		8
Hand	204	35	124	31	394
Leg	63	8	5	11	87
Perineum		1		1	2
Scalp	246	18	188	49	501
Punctured—					
Arm and hand	67	9	35	1	112
Body	8		4	3	15
Head	2				2
Leg and foot	52	9	34	2	97
Nose	1				1
Stab—					
Abdomen	1		3	2	6
Arm	2		6	3	11
Back	5		5	2	12
Chest	4		6		10
Head	1			3	4
Leg			3	1	4
Scalp	1				1
Total	4,458	727	2,435	850	8,470

New cases	8,470
Revisits	1,857
Total	10,317
Operations	2,409

Report of patients treated for diseases of the eye and ear in the dispensary during 1906–7.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE.					
Conjunctiva:					
Conjunctivitis—					
Blennorrhœal			1		1
Catarrhal—					
Acute	19	22	21	10	72
Chronic	2	1	2	1	6
Phlyctænular		1	1	3	5
Trachomatous		1			1
Traumatic	1		2		3
Ecchymosis	2	1	1	1	5
Foreign body			1		1
Cornea:					
Abrasion	2				2
Foreign body in	5				5
Keratitis		1	1	1	3
Parenchymatous	1		1	1	3
Phlyctænular		3	3	1	7
Superficial	1				1
Keratoiritis	1		2	2	5
Macula of				3	3
Staphyloma		1		1	2
Ulcer	1		4	1	6
Wound, perforating			1		1
Sclera:					
Perforating wound of			1		1
Iris:					
Iritis—					
Syphilitic	5	1	7	2	15
Traumatic	5	1	1		7
Mydriasis, medicinal	1		1		2
Choroid:					
Choroiditis, disseminated		2	1		3
Chorio-retinitis				1	1
Optic nerve and retina:					
Atropny of optic nerve.	1		1		2
Neuro-retinitis			1		1
Optic neuritis	1	1	3		5
Globe:					
Anophthalmus, operative	1			1	2
Foreign body in eyeball			1		1
Crystalline lens:					
Cataract—					
Immature	2	1	3	1	7
Mature	1		1	2	4
Traumatic		1	1		2
Glaucoma, acute			1	1	2
Lachrymal apparatus:					
Dacryo-cystitis	1		2		3
Epiphora	1		1		2
Lachrymal stenosis	1	1	1		3
Lids and brows:					
Abscess of lid		3			3
Blepharitis ciliaris	2	9			11
Chalazion	4	1	7	1	13
Contusion of lid	2		2		4
Ectropion, cicatricial	1				1
Eczema		1	1		2
Hordeolum			1		1
Ptosis, paralytic				1	1
Trichiasis			1		1
Ulcer of			1		1
Muscles and nerves:					
Neuralgia, supraorbital	2		1		3
Strabismus, convergent	1	1			2
Refraction and accommodation	18	16	10	9	53
Total	85	71	90	45	291
DISEASES OF THE EAR.					
External ear:					
Cerumen	6	3	2		11
Foreign body		1			1
Furuncle	1				1
Middle ear and mastoid:					
Mastoiditis, acute			1		1
Otitis med. catarr.—					
Acute	5	3	3	1	12
Subacute	1		1	2	4
Chronic	8	5	4	4	21
Otitis med. pur.—					
Acute	9	1	1		11
Subacute			1		1
Chronic	6		4	2	12
Perforation of membrana tympani			1	1	2
Rupture of membrana tympani	1				1
Total	37	13	18	10	78
Grand total	122	84	108	55	369

Total number of visits for the year, 1,597; operations, 23.

Diseases of children and orthopedics.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess	5	....	3	1	9	Impetigo	2	4	....	3	9
Adenitis	2	2	5	2	11	Incised wound	30	8	18	7	63
Anæmia	2	1	1	1	5	Insect bite	2	1	....	....	3
Anterior polio-myelitis	....	....	1	....	1	Lacerated wound	18	7	17	1	43
Appendicitis	....	....	1	....	1	Laryngitis	....	....	....	1	1
Arthritis, elbow	1	....	1	1	3	Malaria	4	....	1	1	6
Ascaris lumbricoides	....	2	1	1	4	Marasmus	1	....	....	1	2
Bite, dog	4	....	....	....	4	Myopia	....	....	....	1	1
Bronchitis	5	4	4	2	15	Osteitis	....	1	1	....	2
Burns	3	3	1	....	7	Parotitis	....	1	....	....	1
Chilblains	1	....	1	....	2	Periosteitis	....	1	....	....	1
Chorea	....	4	....	....	4	Pertussis	....	2	....	....	2
Conjunctivitis	1	1	1	....	3	Phimosis	2	....	2	....	4
Constipation	1	1	3	4	9	Phthisis pulmonalis	3	....	1	2	6
Contusion	10	5	5	4	24	Pleurodynia	2	....	....	....	2
Diarrhea	....	1	1	1	3	Pneumonia, lobar	1	....	1	1	3
Dyspepsia	....	....	....	1	1	Pott's disease	....	....	....	1	1
Eczema	7	2	4	3	16	Rachitis	....	....	1	2	3
Endocarditis, chronic	1	1	....	....	2	Rhinitis	....	1	1	2	4
Enteritis	2	....	2	1	5	Rhus toxicodendron	1	....	1	....	2
Enurisis	1	2	2	1	6	Scabies	....	1	2	3	6
Entero-colitis	....	....	1	....	1	Scoliosis	....	....	....	1	1
Epilepsy	....	....	....	2	2	Sprains	5	....	3	2	10
Epistaxis	2	2	....	1	5	Stomatitis	1	1	....	1	3
Felon	....	2	....	2	4	Supernumerary digits	....	....	....	1	1
Fever:						Syphilis, congenital	1	1	5	2	9
Intermittent	1	....	2	....	3	Talipes	....	....	....	1	1
Remittent	1	....	....	....	1	Tinea capitis	2	2	3	....	7
Foreign body	1	....	....	....	1	Tinea circinata	1	1	2	....	4
Fracture of humerus	1	....	1	1	3	Tonsilitis	5	1	4	2	12
Fracture:						Torticollis	....	....	1	....	1
Radius	2	1	....	1	4	Tumor of scalp	....	....	....	2	2
Rib	2	....	....	....	2	Typhoid fever	1	....	2	2	5
Potts'	1	....	....	....	1	Ulcer	....	....	1	1	2
Furunculosis	....	1	1	....	2	Undescended testicle	1	....	....	....	1
Gastritis	1	....	3	5	9	Undiagnosed	13	5	4	4	26
Gonorrhea	....	....	4	2	6	Vaccination	31	30	53	31	145
Hernia	1	....	1	....	2	Vaginitis	....	1	....	2	3
Herpes zoster	2	1	1	2	6	Referred	9	12	10	10	41
Hip disease	2	....	....	....	2						
Hordeolum	1	....	....	....	1	Total	200	117	185	127	629

Total number of visits for the year, 1,389; operations, 15.

Diseases of women.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion	....	2	2	Relaxed vaginal outlet	3	8	11
Abscess:				Rectum:			
Pelvic	....	1	1	Stricture of	1	....	1
Vulvo-vaginal	....	7	7	Ulceration of	....	1	1
Breast	....	2	2	Salpingitis	3	49	52
Adenitis, inguinal	....	5	5	Syphilis	4	17	21
Breast, carcinoma	2	1	3	Urethritis	1	3	4
Caruncle (urethral)	2	1	3	Urethra, stricture	....	1	1
Cervix:				Uterus:			
Erosion of	....	1	1	Anteflexion of	3	3	6
Laceration of	4	9	13	Carcinoma of	3	1	4
Chancroid	....	5	5	Fibro-myoma of	4	11	15
Cystitis	4	1	5	Prolapse of	1	....	1
Endometritis, corporeal	....	7	7	Retroflexion of	....	1	1
Fistula, vesico-vaginal	....	1	1	Retroversion of	4	27	31
Hernia, inguinal	....	2	2	Subinvolution of	....	5	5
Lipoma of shoulder	....	1	1	Vaginitis:			
Menopause	1	2	3	Gonorrheal	3	5	8
Menopause, postoperative	....	....	2	Senile	1	....	1
Ovary, cyst of	1	2	3	Vulva:			
Perineum:				Papilloma of	1	1	2
Partial laceration of	1	5	6	Ulceration of	....	3	3
Complete laceration of	....	1	1	Referred, undiagnosed and refused examination	7	16	23
Pregnancy, normal	8	24	32	Total	63	232	295

Total number of visits for the year, 678; operations, 5.

OPERATIONS.

Incised vulvo-vaginal abscess	3
Incised bubo, inguinal	2

Diseases of the skin.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Acne	7	6	6	....	19	Pruritus senelis	....	....	2	1	3
Carbunculus	1	....	1	....	2	Psoriasis	2	....	....	2	4
Dermatitis venenata	3	....	....	....	3	Purpura	1	....	....	....	1
Eczema	33	9	22	10	74	Scabies	13	3	15	5	36
Epithelioma	....	1	1	2	4	Syphiloderma	4	4	12	14	34
Erysipelas	....	....	1	....	1	Tinea sycosis parasitic	1	....	....	....	1
Furunculus	4	....	2	1	7	Trichophytosis corporis	....	....	....	1	1
Herpes zoster	1	....	12	....	13	Tinea versicolor	1	....	1	....	2
Ichthyosis	....	....	....	1	1	Urticaria	1	1	1	1	4
Impetigo contagiosa	3	....	5	1	9	Verrucæ	1	1	....	....	2
Lupus erythematosus	1	....	....	....	1	Vitiligo	....	....	....	1	1
Lupus vulgaris	....	....	....	1	1						
Pediculosis corporis	2	....	1	....	3	Total	79	25	83	41	228

Number of new patients, 228; total visits, 695.

Diseases of the throat and chest.

Diagnosis.	White		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis, tubercular	....	3	....	1	4	Pleurodynia	8	4	9	12	33
Adenoids, postnasal space	3	2	3	2	10	Pluritis	3	....	7	3	13
Aneurism	....	....	2	....	2	Pneumonia:					
Aortic regurgitation	....	....	4	....	4	Croupous	....	....	1	....	1
Aortic stenosis	....	....	2	....	2	Catarrhal	....	....	....	1	1
Aortic and mitral regurgitation	....	....	1	1	2	Polypi of Nose	2	....	1	....	3
Angina pectoris	....	....	1	....	1	Rhinitis:					
Arterial fibrosis	3	1	4	1	9	Acuta	4	3	1	3	11
Asthma	....	2	2	3	7	Atrophica	1	3	1	1	6
Atheroma	....	....	2	....	2	Hypertrophica	2	1	2	1	6
Bronchitis:						Chronica	1	....	1	3	5
Acuta	7	2	9	7	25	Sicca	....	....	1	....	1
Chronica	1	....	....	1	2	Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	7	2	7	8	24
Dilatation of heart	....	....	1	1	2	Septumnasi, deflection of	2	1	1	....	4
Diphtheria	....	....	1	....	1	Syphilitic ulceration of—					
Endocarditis, acute	....	1	....	....	1	Tongue	6	2	2	2	12
Empyema of antrum of Highmore	1	....	....	....	1	Tonsils	3	2	7	5	17
Epistaxis	....	....	2	3	5	Palate	1	1	4	4	10
Ethmoiditis	1	....	1	....	2	Pharynx	....	....	11	1	12
Frontal sinuisitis	1	....	1	....	2	Larynx	....	....	4	2	6
Foreign body in larynx	1	....	....	1	2	Nasal bones	....	1	1	1	3
Functional disease of heart	....	....	2	3	5	Tonsilitis:					
Goitre	1	3	....	1	5	Acute, catarrhal	6	1	16	3	26
Hypertrophy of—						Follicular	3	3	8	3	17
Heart	1	....	2	....	3	Tricuspid, insufficiency	....	....	2	....	2
Tonsils	13	10	9	6	38	Tuberculosis of larynx	....	....	5	1	6
Lingual tonsils	....	....	1	2	3	Uvula elongated	....	....	3	....	3
Influenza	2	1	2	1	6	Adenitis:					
Intercostal neuralgia	1	1	....	....	2	Acute	....	1	3	1	5
Laryngitis:						Specific	....	....	3	....	3
Acuta	6	3	8	3	20	Aortic reguritation and stenosis	....	....	1	....	1
Chronica	....	....	3	2	5	Nasal spur	1	....	2	....	3
Lingual varix	....	....	1	....	1	Neurasthenia	....	1	2	....	3
Mitral regurgitation	4	....	4	3	11	Larynx, tumor of	....	....	1	....	1
Mediastinitis	....	....	....	1	1	Stenosis of Stenson's duct	....	....	1	....	1
Mitral stenosis	....	1	....	....	1	Syphilitic ulcers of uvula	....	....	....	1	1
Peritonsillar abscess	1	....	5	2	8	Thyroiditis - traumatic acute	....	....	....	1	1
Pharyngitis:						Tonsilitis phlegmanous	....	....	....	1	1
Acuta	....	3	3	....	6	Referred	10	1	9	6	26
Chronica	7	1	6	3	17	Undiagnosed	11	7	9	3	30
Paralysis right abductor cord	1	....	....	....	1	Total	134	73	226	128	561
Phthisis	8	5	19	13	45						

Total number of visits for the year, 3,512.

OPERATIONS.

Adenoids removed from nasal vault	10
Amputation of uvula	1
Cauterization of inferior turbinate body	1
Excision of lingual tonsil	3
Spurs from septum nasi removed	2
Removal of nasal polypi	7
Tonsillectomy	40
Tonsillotomy for tonsilla abscess	12
Septectomy for nasal syphilis	1
Incisions:	
Abscess, jaw	1
Cervical abscess	1

Medical diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	1	....	2	1	4
Anæmia:					
Primary	....	2	....	....	2
Secondary	1	1	....	....	2
Aneurism	1	....	....	....	1
Appendicitis	....	....	3	2	5
Arterio-sclerosis	2	1	4	1	8
Asthma	1	1	....	1	3
Bronchitis, catarrhal:					
Acute	10	1	16	8	35
Chronic	3	1	6	4	14
Cancer, gastric	....	....	1	....	1
Cestodes, tænia solium	....	....	1	....	1
Colitis	3	....	1	....	4
Constipation	20	9	20	18	67
Coryza	1	3	....	4	3
Cystitis	2	....	1	....	8
Diabetes, mellitus	....	....	....	2	2
Dysentery	4	....	3	1	8
Enteritis:					
Acute	2	....	1	1	4
Chronic	1	1	1	1	4
Entero-colitis	2	....	....	....	2
Exanthemata, morbilli	1	....	....	....	1
Gastric neurasthenia	1	....	4	4	9
Gastritis:					
Acute	15	5	15	16	51
Chronic	20	14	21	23	78
Gastrectasis	....	....	....	1	1
Gastroduodenitis	2	....	1	3	6
General debility	....	1	....	....	1
Goiter	....	....	1	....	1
Goiter, exophthalmic	1	....	1	2	4
Gout	....	....	2	....	2
Hepatitis:					
Fibrinous	1	....	....	....	1
Acute parenchymatous	1	....	1	....	2
Herpes zoster	....	....	1	....	1
Indigestion, intestinal	6	1	18	11	36
Influenza	21	2	22	6	51
Jaundice	1	....	....	....	1
Lithæmia	1	....	....	....	1
Lead colic	1	....	....	....	1
Malaria:					
Æstivo-autumnal	3	....	5	1	9
Tertian	5	....	9	3	17
Migraine	....	1	6	2	9
Myalgia	1	....	5	1	7
Nematodes, oxyuris vermicularis	....	1	....	....	1
Nephritis:					
Interstitial	4	1	3	2	10
Acute parenchymatous	2	....	1	....	3
Chronic parenchymatous	3	1	4	1	9
Neurasthenia	1	....	....	1	2
Neuralgia	....	....	1	....	1
Parotitis, simple	....	....	1	....	1
Pleurisy	....	1	3	1	5
Pleurodynia	....	....	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	....	3	....	4
Poisoning, ptomaine	1	....	....	....	1
Purpura hemorrhagica	....	....	1	....	1
Rheumatism:					
Abarticular	15	12	33	13	73
Acute articular	10	3	16	5	34
Chronic articular	11	6	18	15	50
Gonorrheal	1	....	2	....	3
Stomatitis	....	1	2	....	3
Syphilis	9	....	25	8	42
Tabes dorsalis	....	....	1	....	1
Torticollis	1	....	2	....	3
Tobacco heart	....	....	1	....	1
Tonsilitis, follicular	....	....	1	....	1
Tuberculosis:					
Acute miliary	1	....	....	1	2
Pulmonary chronic	3	....	7	1	11
Glandular	....	....	1	....	1
Typhoid fever	3	....	8	....	11
Referred	47	17	86	57	202
Undiagnosed	13	6	20	16	65
Total	....	....	....	....	1,006

Total number of visits for the year, 2,499.

Nervous diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	1	....	....	....	1
Antero-lateral sclerosis	....	....	1	....	1
Cerebral embolism	1	....	....	....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	....	....	....	1
Cerebral syphilis	1	....	2	....	3
Dementia	1	....	....	....	1
Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	4
Epilepsy, Jacksonian	1	....	....	....	1
Facial paralysis	....	1	....	....	1
Traumatic paralysis	....	....	1	....	1
Hysteria	....	1	....	....	1
Locomotor ataxia	1	....	1	....	2
Neuralgia	....	1	1	1	3
Nervous indigestion	3	1	1	....	5
Neurasthenia	4	....	1	....	5
Neurasthenia, sexual	1	1	2	....	4
Neuritis	1	1	....	1	3
Neuritis, traumatic	1	....	....	....	1
Paralysis:					
Muscolo-spiral	1	....	1	....	2
Median	....	....	....	1	1
Referred	2	2	2	....	6
Undiagnosed	1	....	....	....	1
Total	22	9	14	4	49

Total number of visits for the year, 450.

Surgical diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:					
Alveolar	2	1	20	7	30
Arm	1	1	1	....	3
Chest	2	....	1	2	5
Dorsal	....	....	3	....	3
Ischiorectal	1	....	2	....	3
Leg	2	....	....	....	2
Neck	1	2	3	....	6
Palmar	2	1	1	1	5
Tubercular	....	....	2	....	2
Abdominal wall	....	....	1	....	1
Axillary	1	1	2	1	5
Foot	1	....	2	....	3
Hand	1	1	....	....	2
Lachrymal	1	1	....	....	2
Mammary	....	....	....	2	2
Rectal	....	....	1	1	2
Thigh	....	....	....	1	1
Adenitis:					
Cervical	4	3	24	7	38
General	3	2	2	....	7
Inguinal	1	....	3	....	4
Tubercular	....	....	3	....	3
Amputation (stump)	2	....	2	....	4
Ankylosis:					
Elbow	1	....	....	....	1
Hip	....	....	1	....	1
Knee	....	....	1	....	1
Phalanx	....	....	....	1	1
Arthritis:					
Shoulder	....	....	1	2	3
Finger	1	....	1	....	2
Bite:					
Animal	1	....	4	2	7
Human	2	1	4	4	11
Insect	2	1	....	....	3
Burns	31	3	26	12	72
Bursitis	....	1	3	1	5
Caruncle	5	....	1	2	8
Carbuncle	....	....	1	....	1
Cellulitis	2	3	5	....	10
Candylomata	1	....	3	....	4
Chilblains	....	....	1	....	1
Cysts	2	....	4	....	6
Dislocations:					
Finger	1	....	3	....	4
Shoulder	1	....	2	....	3
Wrist	1	....	....	....	1
Epistopis	....	....	1	....	1
Erysipelas	....	1	....	....	1
Exostosis	....	....	2	2	4
Fissure in ano	2	....	....	....	2
Fistula in ano	2	....	1	1	4
Foreign body in—					
Arm	....	....	....	1	1
Hand	....	....	3	1	4
Foot	1	....	....	....	1
Eye	1	....	....	....	1
Fracture:					
Colles's	1	1	5	....	7
Clavicle	1	....	2	....	3
Carpus	....	1	....	....	1
Humerus (external condyle)	....	....	3	....	3
Inferior maxilla	....	....	1	1	2
Superior maxilla	....	....	1	....	1
Metacarpal bones	4	....	1	....	5
Patella	....	....	1	....	1
Phalanges	2	....	4	....	6
Potts's	....	....	1	....	1
Radius	2	1	2	2	7
Ribs	4	1	2	1	8
Scapula	....	1	....	....	1
Tibia	....	....	1	....	1
Ulnar	....	....	2	....	2
Frontal	....	1	....	....	1
Frostbite:					
Foot	2	....	1	....	3
Hand	....	....	2	....	2
Furuncle	14	2	6	2	24
Furunculosis	3	2	5	....	10
Ganglion:					
Foot	....	....	....	1	1
Wrist	1	1	....	1	3
Gangrene:					
Dry	....	....	2	....	2
Moist	....	....	1	....	1
Traumatic	....	....	1	....	1
Gummata	....	....	2	....	2
Hæmatoma, leg	....	....	1	....	1
Hemorrhoids:					
External	4	2	7	3	16
Internal	1	....	7	....	8
Hernia:					
Inguinal (direct)	2	....	3	....	5
Femoral	1	....	....	....	1
Ventral	1	....	....	....	1
Ingrown toe nail	5	4	7	1	17
Keloid	1	....	....	5	6
Myositis traumatic	....	....	1	....	1
Necrosis	....	1	2	1	4
Neuritis traumatic	....	....	1	....	1
Onychia	1	....	1	....	2
Ostitis	....	....	1	....	1
Osteomyelitis	....	....	1	....	1
Orchitis	....	....	4	....	4
Periostitis	3	....	....	1	4
Peritonitis	....	1	1	1	3
Pes planus	....	....	1	....	1
Phlegmon:					
Finger	9	4	12	8	33
Foot	3	1	4	....	8
Hand	1	1	1	1	4
Arm	....	....	1	....	1
Scalp	....	....	....	1	1
Ranula	....	....	1	....	1
Sprain:					
Ankle	10	1	8	....	19
Elbow	3	....	3	....	6
Finger	1	....	2	2	5
Hip	....	1	1	1	3
Hand	2	....	1	1	4
Knee	2	....	1	2	5
Shoulder	3	....	8	1	12
Back	5	....	5	1	11
Toe	....	....	1	....	1
Wrist	11	2	12	3	28
Synovitis	2	....	3	1	6
Teno synovitis	1	....	1	1	3
Tumors:					
Carcinomata	....	....	....	1	1
Chondromata	....	....	....	1	1
Epithehomata	1	1	1	....	3
Lipomata	....	....	....	2	2
Papillomata	....	1	1	....	2
Ulcers:					
Syphilitic	5	1	28	16	50
Traumatic	8	....	12	4	24
Tubercular	....	....	2	1	3
Varicose	6	4	3	2	15
Mammary	....	....	....	1	1
Varicose veins	4	....	....	1	5
Wounds:					
Abrasion	1	....	1	....	2
Contused	23	4	42	8	77
Crushed	3	....	1	1	5
Incised	43	2	65	15	125
Infected	54	7	69	16	146
Lacerated	133	31	206	30	400
Gunshot	4	....	13	7	24
Punctured	15	....	23	10	48
Referred	16	4	19	7	46
Undiagnosed	....	....	7	1	8
Total	504	107	783	218	1,612
Revisits	....	....	....	....	3,122

Total number of visits for the year, 4,734. Average daily attendance, 15.17.

OPERATIONS.

Abscesses incised	45	Glands excised	2
Caruncle incised	6	Hemorrhoids	2
Cysts excised	3	Ingrown nail excised	5
Digits amputated	5	Keloid excised	2
Dislocations reduced	5	Necrosed bone removed	1
Fingers amputated	3	Phlegmon incised	19
Fissure in ano	2	Tumors excised	3
Fractures reduced	10	Ulcers curetted	3
Furuncle incised	12		
Ganglion excised	1	Total	140
Glands incised	11		

Genito-urinary diseases.

Diagnosis.	Male.		Total.	Diagnosis.	Male.		Total.
	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.	
Adenitis, inguinal	17	91	108	Hydrocele of cord		1	1
Balanitis	7	14	21	Enlarged prostate	4	6	10
Chancroid	24	125	149	Herpes preputialis	2	10	12
Chancre	6	29	35	Impotency		1	1
Condylomata	6	3	9	Cyst of cord	1		1
Cystitis	4	9	13	Retention of urine		1	1
Epididymitis	13	61	74	Prostatitis	9	9	18
Gonorrhea:				Redundant foreskin		3	3
Acute	58	133	191	Urethral abscess	1		1
Chronic	34	63	97	Venereal warts	3	9	12
Anterior	2	12	14	Abscess of—			
Posterior	1		1	Penis	1	2	3
Hernia, inguinal	1		1	Testicle		1	1
Orchitis	4	15	19	Scrotal fistula	1		1
Phimosis	7	22	29	Edema of penis and scrotum		1	1
Paraphimosis		6	6	Skin tuberculosis	1		1
Stricture	12	19	31	Scabies	2	2	4
Urethritis, simple	1	7	8	Hæmaturia		1	1
Varicocele	2	6	8	Abscess of scrotum	1	1	2
Hydrocele	1	16	17	Periurethral abscess	1		1
Diabetis mellitis	1		1				
Sexual neurasthenia	3	9	12				
Syphilis	21	47	68	Total	252	735	987

Total number of visits for the month, 2,508; operations, 157; cases referred, 49.

Lionel Laboratory Report.

X-ray Department.

Fluoroscopic examination of fractures	213
Radiographs of fractures	46
Fluoroscopic examinations of suspected fractures	165
Radiographs of suspected fractures	5
Negative results in suspected fractures	5
Radiographs of diseased bones	4
Fluoroscopic examinations of diseased bone	4
Fluoroscopic examinations of dislocations	13
Radiographs of dislocations	2
Fluoroscopic examinations for locating foreign bodies	27
Radiographs for locating foreign bodies	3
Negative results in locating foreign bodies	15
Radiographs for suspected renal calculus	6
Radiographs of aneurism	1
Radiographs for all other purposes	4
Exposures for therapeutic purposes	96
Total	609

Thos. A. Groover, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF MICROSCOPY, PATHOLOGY, AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Urinalyses	1,057
Blood:	
Red-cell counts	14
Leucocyte counts	57
Hæmoglobin estimations	14
Malarial parasites	9
Widal reactions	29
Gas bacillus	1
Sputum	123
Smears	45
Fæces	3
Bile	2
Gastric contents	3

THOS. F. LOWE, M. D.

Donations.

Donor.	Donation.
July, 1906.	
Doctor Constas	1 catheter.
Judge Hagner	Books and magazines.
W. F. Roberts Co	Prescription blanks.
Mr. John R. Littlefield	4 plants.
September.	
Colonel Bromwell	Cut flowers.
Doctor Grenfell, veterinarian	Professional services.
W. F. Roberts Co	Prescription blanks.
S. Kann & Sons	1 wagon of kindling wood.
October.	
Dr. Thos. Dowling	1 box of medicines.
S. Kann & Sons	1 wagon of kindling wood.
Mrs. Postlethwait	76 yards crash, 30 napkins, 4 pans, 1 Eddy refrigerator, 1 butter crock, 2 creamers, 4 foot warmers, 4 ice caps, 6 water bottles, 14 basins.
Fred. J. White	4 counterweights for ambulance harness.
Judge Hagner	Religious papers and magazines.
November.	
Amethyst "Y," W. C. T. U	Magazines.
Mrs. McIlhenny	Miscellaneous supplies.
Mrs. Butler	Sundry supplies.
Mrs. Fish	Kitchen utensils, 1 overcoat, 6 pillows.
Amethyst "Y," W. C. T. U	Magazines.
National Flower, Plant, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Secretary Wilson	Basket of chrysanthemums.
J. C. Ergood	10 pounds mixed nuts, 1 carton of raisins.
Mr. Harry Bailey	1 turkey.
Mr. C. Thompson	Cash, $5.
Miss Maud Williamson	1 potted plant.
Mr. Ernest Merrick	1 barrel apples.
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell	Provisions.
Engel and Son	1 box oranges.
Mrs. Eugene Hale	2 turkeys.
Krafft's Sons	8 mince pies.
Ladies Auxiliary Board	Cash, $25.
December.	
Mrs. Richard Butler	12 pairs stockings, 2 bath robes.
New Willard Hotel	Books and magazines.
Mrs. Ellis	5 comforters.
Mrs. Butler	Magazines, subscription to Washington Herald.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Evergreen wreaths.
Mrs. Rutherford	3 bureau covers.
Mrs. T. T. Gaff	24 towels.
Mrs. Maud Wetmore	24 towels.
Mrs. Richard Butler	Christmas presents to patients.
Krafft's Sons	6 mince pies.

Donations—Continued.

Donor.	Donation.
January, 1907.	
Mrs. J. A. Riggs	24 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 24 towels, 12 muslin towels, 12 table napkins.
Lieutenant Cogswell	1 invalid chair.
Mr. Bowley	1 cot and mattress.
Dr. T. Morris Murray	1 X-ray shield, 2 screens, papering 2 rooms in nurses' home.
Mrs. T. T. Gaff	3 toilet sets.
Mrs. Ellis	1 toilet set.
February.	
Mrs. Hobson	1 washstand.
Mr. A. J. Shippert	Cash, $25.
Friday Morning Sewing Class	12 napkins, 24 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 12 dust cloths, 12 towels.
Mrs. Leiber	1 china toilet set, 1 cup, saucer, plate, and bowl, 1 tray, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cream jug, 10 yards curtain, muslin, 3 bureau scarfs, 12 pillow cases, 18 towels.
Mrs. Taylor	6 bath mats.
W. F. Roberts Co	Prescription blanks.
March.	
Mrs. Richard Butler	1 leather-covered invalid chair.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Flowers.
Mr. W. C. Wittemore	$119.50 (for repairs to ambulance).
Mr. Burkett	1 hammock.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	4 plants.
Hr. W. H. Hoeke	Cash, $50.
Mr. Fred. J. White	Hardware.
W. F. Roberts Co	Prescription blanks.
Miss Louie B. Anderson	1 gross pen points and penholders.
April.	
W. F. Roberts Co	Prescription blanks.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Dr. Jas. Dudley Morgan	Medicines and magazines.
Secretary Newberry, Navy Department.	Cut flowers.
May.	
Mr. George Brown	72 plants.
W. F. Roberts Co	Prescription blanks.
June.	
Mr. George Brown	2 gross potted plants.

Donation to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Donation Day, March 28, 1907.

Donor.	Donations.
E. Morrison Paper Co	500 sheets enamel paper.
W. F. Roberts Co	Printing of circulars.
Lamb and Tilden	Stamp and ink pad.
C. Engel's Sons	4 dozen lemons.
Dulin and Martin Co	½ dozen brooms, 6 scrub brushes, 6 mops.
Riley, Limerick and Rolle	Cash, $5.
Thos. Somerville Co	Cash, $5.
Standard Brick Co	Cash, $20.
Mrs. Spencer	Cash, $5.
Mrs. Philip Hichborn	Cash, $1.
Mr. W. J. Boardman	Cash, $25.
Miss Ella Brown	20 cakes Ivory soap.
Miss M. Barker	20 cakes Ivory soap.
Miss Waller	Old linen.
Miss Adams	25 pounds sugar, 2 sacks flour.
Dr. Thos. C. Smith	5 pounds of coffee.
A friend	3 pounds sugar.
Miss James	25 pounds sugar.
E. J. Quinn	2 quarts of whisky.
W. E. Bittinger & Co	12 gallon cans of tomatoes, 12 gallon cans of beets.
C. H. Howison	1 barrel potatoes.
National City Dairy Co	5 pounds butter.
Mrs. Woodhull	1½ pecks meal, rice, rolled oats, and breakfast food.
Cranford Paving Co	Sugar, canned peaches, coffee, rice, tea, and whisky.
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell	8 pounds tea.
Mrs. W. H. Goddard	Soap, scrub brushes, canned tomatoes, biscuit, rice, sugar, and tea.
J. C. Ergood & Co	Rolled oats, boneless herring, corn meal, cerata wheat.
Mr. Lou Costley	2 quarts whisky.
Mrs. Richard Butler	100 pounds sugar.
Mrs. A. B. Taylor	Crushed oats, hominy grits, meal, sugar, rice, and biscuits.
Mrs. Gaff	12 jars jam, 10 packages macaroni, prunes, and tea.
Mrs. Samuel Spencer	2 bushels potatoes.
A. J. McKee & Co	3 irrigators.
Mr. W. C. Whittemore	12 brooms, 12 scrubs, 1 box of soap.
Mrs. Chaconas	Candy and rice.
Mrs. L. A. Chery	Uneeda biscuit, soap, pickles, tea biscuit, eggs, canned tomatoes, canned peaches, flour, oranges, sugar, coffee, and rice.
Hoover & Denham	1 box soap.
Dr. and Mrs. A. F. A. King	3 sacks of flour.
Washington Dairy Co	5 pounds butter.
Mrs. Archibald Hopkins	Matches.
Mr. John B. Espey	12 mops.
Mrs. Josephine Davis	1 box of soap.
Misses Symonds	Sugar, coffee, and tea.
Dr. Lemon	24 cans of tomatoes.
Mr. T. N. Beans	12 cans of corn.
Mrs. Catherine Loeffler	5 pounds coffee.
Mrs. S. B. Elkins	1 box of soap.
Mr. Henry Evans	1 gallon of sherry.
Wilson and Rogers Co	1 ham.
Mrs. Theodore McLaughlin	Sugar and rice.
Mrs. C. A. Spalding	50 pounds rice.
John H. Magruder	1 case of egg-o-see.
A friend	1 case of canned tomatoes.
Wm. Meuhleisen Co	6 quarts sherry.
Mrs. Augustus Eddy	24 glasses of jelly.
E. F. Brooks Co	Quaker oats, cocoa, tea, and sugar.
A friend	A plant.
Miss White	Cut flowers.
Mrs. J. F. May	Sugar, rice, soap, prunes, and mustard.
Mrs. Fred J. White	Quaker oats, macaroni, salt, sugar, box oat flakes, tomatoes, Ivory soap, laundry soap, blueing, starch, prunes, rice, and meal.
Mrs. Z. T. Sowers	Cash, $1.
Mrs. R. L. Mulligan	25 pounds sugar.
Gen. G. L. Adams	15 pounds sugar.
Miss Siebert	Cash, $1.
Miss Maud Williamson	28 yards toweling.
Mr. W. C. Johnson	1 bag of potatoes.
Mr. George Dunlop	Cash, $5.
Employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	Cash, $362.
	Cash, $231.
Mrs. Annie Smith	1 dozen lemons.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia, incorporated in the year 1888 and reincorporated in the year 1898, has been in successful operation during the year ending June 30, 1907; that it has been open every day in that year and performed the duties of a dispensary and casualty hospital twenty-four hours in each day to the relief of many persons of all ages, color, and nationality. It has been taxed to its full capacity for many of the days of the year. The amount of medical and surgical relief accomplished is proof that the directors of this institution were wise in the selection of its present site, and of the building placed thereon for the relief of the indigent but worthy poor and the quick relief given the public in transferring to and relieving the stricken citizen, who, from accident or assault required first relief. It is my belief, founded on close observation, that the service can be extended and further relief given the public by the enlargement of its facilities, the erection of another building on the land purchased to the east and west of the original building.

The dispensary now own the whole of the south front of square 895, extending from Seventh to Eighth streets on Massachusetts avenue NE. There is ample space for two buildings, one on the east and one on the west of the present hospital building. Each new building of modern construction would accommodate at least 100 patients, and afford an opportunity for benevolence not often presented to wealth in remembrance of loved ones gone before, and I hope to see the buildings erected in such remembrance by friends who have such kindly deeds in mind. The reports of our treasurer and of our lady managers are inclosed. Report of dispensary and hospital work accomplished is appended, and is respectfully submitted for your examination.

The appropriation of $4,000 to be expended in the year 1907–8 under contract with your board will be exhausted long before the end of the fiscal year, and therefore points to the necessity of a larger appropriation for the year 1908–9.

This subject is called to your serious consideration. The work of relief is now footing up more than $500 per month. A deficiency of at least $2,000 will have to be provided by the directors and their friends to pay for relief to sick and injured of the city's charges. This money will be paid by a few to pay debts of many. This should not be, and I therefore ask on behalf of this board of directors that a larger sum be recommended to Congress as an appropriation for the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, bearing in mind municipality pays but $4,000, and that the work of 1908–9 will be increased over 1907–8 because of the increased number of casualty cases which will come to its doors from the new Union Station, this hospital being the nearest and logically the one which will be called on to do the most of the relief work which originates about and that which is brought to the station. This hospital is only about 6 blocks from the new Union Station and nearly on a level with it. Eight thousand dollars will be needed to care for dispensary patients and

casualty cases which will be brought to the Dispensary and Casualty Hospital during the fiscal year 1908–9, and this amount is respectfully requested. Nor must it be forgotten that the free service of a corps of physicians and surgeons, each of whom has had many years of private practice, is given freely without charge to the public. Their attention is constant; every day finds them at the dispensary and hospital. Too much praise can not be given, nor the hand of help held out too often, to these learned gentlemen. The resident physician, the superintendent, and nurses deserve kindly consideration and very many thanks for the careful attention to their patients and the kindly, heartfelt consideration for the unfortunate.

Many a sleepless night is spent by nurses who are in charge of this work, and I fear that their services and sacrifices are not as fully appreciated as they ought to be. I ask consideration of the Board of Charities along this line, and frequent visits, that from observation helping advice may be extended to the management.

Yours, very truly,

THOS. W. SMITH, *President,*
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Washington, D. C.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1906					0
Admitted during year	110	21	19	1	151
Born in hospital during year	1	4			5
Total	111	25	19	1	156
Discharged during year:					
Cured	74	20	13	1	108
Improved	23	4	4		31
Unimproved	1				1
Deaths during year	7		2		9
Patients remaining June 30, 1907	6	1			7
Total	111	25	19	1	156
Daily average number of patients					5
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients					1,962
Largest number of patients at any one time					16
Smallest number of patients at any one time					0
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1906	4	1		1	6
Admitted during year	318	49	197	66	630
Born in hospital during year				1	1
Total	322	50	197	68	637
Discharged during year:					
Cured	192	34	130	41	397
Improved	119	14	52	22	207
Unimproved	3	1	1	1	6
Deaths during year	6	1	12	4	23
Patients remaining June 30, 1907	2	0	2	0	4
Total	322	50	197	68	637
Daily average number of patients					3.8
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients					2,426
Largest number of patients at any one time					16
Smallest number of patients at any one time					0

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 5,110.

Report of Dispensary Service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Emergency cases that received treament during year	979	116	559	251	1,905
Persons treated in dispensary during year	425	207	454	459	1,545
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year					5,981
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year					9
Persons receiving medical treatment	202	166	287	362	1,017
Persons receiving surgical treatment	223	41	167	97	528
Surgical operations					1,013

Number of prescriptions compounded, 5,116.
Free treatment was given by reference to the Associated Charities and inquiry by superintendent and resident physician of financial condition of patient.
Amount of money received, $169.10.

Report of the Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from last report	$154.16
To board of charities	4,083.95
To private rooms	2,471.30
To private wards	694.40
To emergency cases	356.11
To dispensary cases	169.10
To operating room	77.00
To electrical work	99.91
To delivery fees	35.00
To ambulance transfers	118.00
To railroad relief	21.50
To special nurse	65.00
To Henry P. Blair, donation	20.00
To Henry P. Blair, dues	5.00
To W. P. Reeves, M. D., dues	5.00
To Theo. J. Mayer, money advanced	1,000.00
To Thos. W. Smith, money advanced	1,000.00
To sale of gauze	3.75
To rent of roller chair	3.00
To meals and lunches	2.25
To maid	5.00
To telephone	.90
Total receipts	10,390.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

1906.	Voucher.		
July	23.	761. Alonzo Johnson, orderly, July, 1906	$10.00
	23.	762. Potomac Electric Power Company	2.66
	23.	763. Frank S. Betz Company, instruments	25.03
	23.	764. Henry Evans, drugs	128.92
	23.	765. A. J. McKee & Company, instruments	101.90
	23.	766. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	6.15
	23.	767. Sharon Dairy, milk	10.55
	23.	768. Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, June, 1906	6.40
	23.	769. T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables June, 1906	72.27
	23.	770. D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc	21.48
	23.	771. Browning & Middleton, groceries, June, 1906	23.79
	23.	772. Hoover & Denham, meats, June, 1906	78.11
	31.	773. Alonzo Johnson, orderly, July, 1906	15.00
	31.	774. Dr. F. W. Romaine, resident, July, 1906	20.00
	31.	775. Harry Fowler, driver, July, 1906	25.00
	31.	776. Kate Allen, maid, July, 1906	13.00
	31.	777. Ella Hawkins, cook, July, 1906	15.00
	31.	778. Hope Robins, superintendent, July, 1906	15.00
	31.	779. M. J. Beistel, druggist, July, 1906	15.00

1906.		Voucher.		
Aug.	7.	780.	Wm. Thomas, hauling, July, 1906	$2.00
	7.	781.	Washington Gas Company, July, 1906	35.10
	10.	782.	Potomac Electric Company, July, 1906	2.50
	15.	783.	Lewis Batting Company, hospital cotton	15.50
	15.	784.	C. A. Muddiman, gas fixtures	7.20
	20.	785.	Alonzo Johnson, orderly, August 1 to 15	12.50
	23.	786.	Saks & Co., duck suits and caps	9.00
	23.	787.	Wm. Rothwell & Sons, plumbing	.75
	23.	788.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	6.00
	23.	789.	D. McKeown, horseshoeing	7.00
	23.	790.	Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing	11.00
	23.	791.	Frank Hume, liquor	5.00
	25.	792.	D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., July, 1906	26.94
	25.	793.	Browning & Baines, coffee, July, 1906	8.50
	25.	794.	Sharon Dairy, milk, July, 1906	12.50
	25.	795.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, July, 1906	7.20
	25.	796.	T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, July, 1906	71.73
	25.	797.	Hoover & Denham, meats, July, 1906	78.19
	25.	798.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, July, 1906	16.48
	29.	799.	George Washington University Hospital, pay, nurses, July, 1906	65.00
	31.	800.	George Washington University Hospital, pay of nurses, March, April, May, and June, 1906	286.50
	31.	801.	Alonzo Johnson, orderly, August 15 to 31, 1906	12.50
	31.	802.	Frank W. Romaine, M. D., resident, August, 1906	20.00
	31.	803.	Henry Fowler, driver, August, 1906	25.00
	31.	804.	Kate Allen, maid, August, 1906	13.00
	31.	805.	Ella Hawkins, cook, August, 1906	15.00
	31.	806.	Hope Robins, superintendent, August, 1906	15.00
	31,	807.	M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, August, 1906	15.00
	31.	808.	Wm. Thomas, hauling, August, 1906	2.00
	31.	809.	D. M. Freeman, ice, April, May, and June, 1906	27.05
	31.	810.	The Palais Royal, in full	53.07
	31.	811.	A. J. McKee & Co., bill July 18, 1906	20.50
	31.	812.	Lutz & Co	3.00
	31.	813.	Lentz & Lossau, instruments	18.70
	31.	814.	E. Morrison Paper Company, stationery	2.50
	31.	815.	Lewis Batting Company, cotton cloth	22.50
	31.	816.	Z. D. Gilman, bill in full	88.31
Sept.	5.	817.	Lewis Flemer, drugs to June 30, 1906	238.81
	5.	818.	Parker, Bridget & Co., duck coats	36.00
	6.	819.	Wm. M. Galt & Co	98.56
	6.	820.	Wm. J. Brewer, printing to July 26, 1906	27.95
	10.	821.	Potomac Electric Light Company, August, 1906	2.50
	10.	822.	Washington Gas Light Company, August, 1906	37.80
	18.	823.	Hope Robins, sundry small vouchers	7.99
	20.	824.	T. W. Smith, lumber and screen doors	86.50
	20.	825.	D. McKeown, horseshoeing, August, 1906	3.00
	20.	826.	Wm. J. Brewer, printing, August 29, 1906	20.50
	20.	827.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, August, 1906	6.20
	20.	828.	T. W. Smith, lumber and repairs	264.79
	21.	829.	The H. B. Claflin Company, lens	5.28
	21.	830.	Lenz & Lossau, instruments, etc	9.40
	21.	831.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, August, 1906	22.75
	21.	832.	Sharon Dairy, milk, August, 1906	11.70
	21.	833.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, August, 1906	7.20
	21.	834.	T. A. Cannon, vegetables, August, 1906	72.02
	21.	835.	D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., August, 1906	26.70
	21.	836.	Hoover & Denham, meats, August, 1906	84.43
	21.	837.	E. J. Pullman, photographic plates, etc	7.55
	21.	838.	Lewis Flemer, drugs, July, 1906	56.87
	21.	839.	Howard Frazier, orderly, three-fourths month, at $20	15.00
	25.	840.	Hope Robins, money paid for stamps	2.00
	28.	841.	W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies	35.03
	28.	*842.*	*Lewis Batting* Company, cotton gauze, August, 1906	57.50
	28.	*843.*	*American Bonding* Company, treasurer's bond to October, *1907*	5.00

1906.	Voucher.		
Sept.	29.	844. Frank W. Romaine, M. D., resident, September, 1906	$20.00
	29.	845. Hope Robins, superintendent, September, 1906	15.00
	29.	846. Kate Allen, maid, September, 1906	13.00
	29.	847. Ella Hawkins, cook, September, 1906	15.00
	29.	848. M. J. Biestle, pharmacist, September, 1906	15.00
	29.	849. Wm. Joyner, orderly, 1 week to September 30	5.00
	29.	850. Chas. A. Muddiman, gas-stove work	4.75
	29.	851. Harry Fowler, driver, September, 1906	25.00
Oct.	6.	852. Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, September, 1906	2.00
	10.	853. Potomac Electric Power Company for September, 1906	2.50
	10.	854. Washington Gas Light Company, for September, 1906	41.00
	15.	855. American Security and Trust Company, interest to October 15, 1906	282.50
	19.	856. D. M. Freeman, ice, July, August, and September, 1906	48.21
	20.	857. Browning & Middleton, groceries, September, 1906	23.80
	20.	858. T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, September, 1906	98.22
	20.	859. Hoover & Denham, meats, September, 1906	96.94
	20.	860. Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, etc., September, 1906	7.20
	20.	861. D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, September, 1906	37.31
	20.	862. Browning & Baines, coffee, September, 1906	8.50
	20.	863. Sharon Dairy, milk, September, 1906	14.25
	20.	864. Lenz & Lossau, instruments, September, 1906	1.10
	20.	865. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, September, 1906	4.50
	20.	866. A. J. McKee & Co., instruments, September 28, 1906	6.94
	20.	867. Kluckhughn & Bro., repairing bell	2.10
	20.	868. D. McKeown, horseshoeing, September 1, 1906	6.00
	20.	869. Lewis Flemer, drugs, August and September, 1906	88.54
	20.	870. George Washington University Hospital, pay of nurses, August, 1906	64.50
	20.	871. Hellman Oil Company, July 7, 1906	.60
	20.	872. Frank Hume, liquor, August 27, 1906	2.50
	30.	873. Dulin & Martin, kitchen and table ware	24.23
	31.	874. Woodward & Lothrop, in full to October 1, 1906	106.16
	31.	875. Frank W. Romaine, M. D., resident, October, 1906	20.00
	31.	876. Hope Robins, superintendent, October, 1906	15.00
	31.	877. M. J. Biestle, pharmacist, October, 1906	15.00
	31.	878. Wm. Joyner, orderly, October, 1906	20.00
	31.	879. Harry Fowler, driver, October, 1906	25.00
	31.	880. Edward Dade, night orderly, October, 1906	20.00
	31.	881. Hope Robins, pay for cooks, October, 1906	15.00
	31.	882. Kate Allen, maid, October, 1906	13.00
	31.	883. Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, October, 1906	2.00
Nov.	1.	884. Hope Robins, sundry smalls bills paid	4.55
	8.	885. Washington Gas Light Company, October, 1906	54.10
	9.	886. Potomac Electric Power Company, October, 1906	2.50
	19.	887. George F. Harbin, treasurer, to pay building fund interest	26.00
	24.	888. Hope Robins, partial payment discharged employees	7.67
	26.	889. Browning & Middleton, groceries, October, 1906	15.82
	26.	890. Hoover & Denham, meats, October, 1906	112.51
	26.	891. T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, October, 1906	81.50
	26.	892. D. Wm. Oyster, butter, eggs, and cheese, October, 1906	48.90
	26.	893. Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, October, 1906	7.20
	26.	894. Browning & Baines, coffee, October, 1906	8.50
	26.	895. Sharon Dairy, milk, October, 1906	17.80
	26.	896. Wm. J. Brewer, printing, October 30, 1906	9.40
	26.	897. D. McKeown, horseshoeing, October, 1906	6.00
	26.	898. Lewis Flemer, drugs, October, 1906	32.11
	26.	899. A. J. McKee & Co., instruments and repairs	10.41
	26.	900. Lewis Batting Company, cotton cloth, October, 1906	44.55
	26.	901. Woodward & Lothrop, cotton rolls, October, 1906	6.00
	26.	902. S. Kann, Sons & Co., pins, October, 1906	7.80
	26.	903. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, November, 1906	4.50
	26.	*904.* Lenz and Lossau, instruments, October, 1906	10.44

1906.	Voucher.		
Nov. 26.	905.	E. J. Pullman, photo supplies, October, 1906	$2.15
26.	906.	George Washington University Hospital, nurses, September	64.00
26.	907.	Lumiere North American Company (Limited), September 22, 1906	3.96
26.	908.	E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, water rent to June 30	2.16
30.	909.	Wm. M. Galt & Co., feed, September and October, 1906	50.64
30.	910.	Frank W. Romaine, M. D., resident, November, 1906	20.00
30.	911.	Hope Robins, superintendent, November, 1906	15.00
30.	912.	M. J. Biestle, pharmacist, November, 1906	15.00
30.	913.	Harry Fowler, driver, November, 1906	25.00
30.	914.	Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, November, 1906	3.00
30.	915.	Edward Dade, night orderly, November, 1906	20.00
30.	916.	Benj. Dodson, day orderly, 22 days, November, 1906	14.67
30.	917.	Sarah King, cook, 24 days, November, 1906	12.00
30.	918.	Emma Jones, maid, 24 days, November, 1906	9.60
Dec. 10.	919.	Washington Gas Light Company, November, 1906	62.10
10.	920.	Potomac Electric Company, November, 1906	2.50
15.	921.	Corby Baking Company, bread to 30th	7.90
15.	922.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, November, 1906	4.50
15.	923.	John T. Callan, stove work	1.00
15.	924.	D. McKeown, horseshoeing, November, 1906	9.75
15.	925.	Kluckhuhn & Bro., bell work, November, 1906	1.50
21.	926.	Edward Dade, night orderly, December 1 to 15	10.00
21.	927.	Sarah King, cook, December 1 to 15	7.50
21.	928.	Wm. Green, orderly, 5 days in December, 1906	3.60
21.	929.	Sharon Dairy, milk and cream, November, 1906	16.20
27.	930.	Hoover & Denham, meats, November, 1906	87.19
27.	931.	T. A. Cannon, vegetables, November, 1906	53.85
27.	932.	Browning & Baines, coffee, November, 1906	8.50
27.	933.	D. Wm. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc., November, 1906	26.35
27.	934.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, November, 1906	6.40
27.	935.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, November, 1906	21.45
28.	936.	Lumiere North American Company, electrical instruments	4.38
28.	937.	Woodward & Lothrop, cotton cloth, November, 1906	6.63
28.	938.	A. J. McKee & Co., instruments and repairs	36.48
28.	939.	F. W. Romaine, M. D., resident, December, 1906	20.00
28.	940.	Hope Robins, superintendent, December, 1906	15.00
28.	941.	Wm. Biestle, pharmacist, December, 1906	15.00
28.	942.	Frank Hume, liquors, November, 1906	2.80
31.	943.	Edward Dade, night orderly, December 15 to 31	10.00
31.	944.	Sarah King, cook, December 15 to 31	7.50
31.	945.	Emma Jones, maid, December, 1906	12.00
31.	946.	Harry W. Fowler, driver, December, 1906	25.00
31.	947.	Benj. Dodson, day orderly, December 1 to 15	10.00
31.	948.	Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, December, 1906	3.00
31.	949.	Geo. Reed, day orderly, December 23 to January 1	6.67
1907.			
Jan. 9.	950.	E. R. Travers, cleaning windows	3.15
10.	951.	Potomac Electric Light Company, December, 1906	2.50
10.	952.	Washington Gas Light Company, December, 1906	72.10
12.	953.	Hope Robins, sundry small bills paid	5.50
14.	954.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, January, 1907	4.65
17.	955.	E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, water rent, 700 Massachusetts avenue	5.70
21.	956.	George Washington University Hospital, pay of nurses for October, November, and December, 1906	198.35
24.	957.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, December, 1906	7.20
24.	958.	D. Wm. Oyster, butter, cheese, etc., December, 1906	42.45
24.	959.	Sharon Dairy, milk, December, 1906	19.41
24.	960.	Corby Bakery, bread, December, 1906	11.04
24.	961.	Browning & Baines, coffee, December, 1906	4.25
24.	962.	T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, December, 1906	67.56
24.	963.	Hoover & Denham, meats, December, 1906	105.51

1907.	Voucher.		
Jan. 24.	964.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, December, 1906	$30.84
24.	965.	D. McKeown, horseshoeing, December, 1906	7.00
26.	966.	The H. B. Claflin Company, December, 1906	10.56
26.	967.	E. J. Pullman, photo supplies, November and December	19.50
26.	968.	Lewis Batting Company, gauze and hospital cotton	119.50
26.	969.	Lewis Flemer, drugs, November, 1906	89.59
26.	970.	A. J. McKee & Co., instruments and repairs	1.80
26.	971.	W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, November and December	33.07
27.	972.	Hope Robins, superintendent, December, 1906	15.00
26.	973.	Anthony J. Lange, resident, December, 1906	20.00
31.	974.	M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, December, 1906	15.00
31.	975.	Harry Fowler, driver, January, 1907	25.00
31.	976.	Jackson Reeves, day orderly, January, 1907	20.00
31.	977.	Sarah King, cook, January, 1907	15.00
31.	978.	Emma Jones, maid, January, 1907	12.00
31.	979.	Edward Dade, night orderly, January, 1907	20.00
31.	980.	Hope Robins, small vouchers paid	3.50
31.	981.	Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, January, 1907	5.00
Feb. 8.	982.	D. M. Freeman, ice, October, November, and December, 1906	26.76
8.	983.	C. A. Harrison, M. D., superintendent, February, 1907	20.00
11.	984.	Washington Gas Light Company, January, 1907	99.50
11.	985.	Potomac Electric Light Company, January, 1907	2.50
15.	986.	C. A. Harrison, M. D., stamps, January, 1907	1.50
25.	987.	Sharon Dairy, milk, January, 1907	27.82
25.	988.	Browning & Baines, coffee, January, 1907	8.50
25.	989.	D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, January, 1907	54.15
25.	990.	T. A. Cannon, vegetables, January, 1907	63.08
25.	991.	Hoover & Denham, meats, January, 1907	120.68
25.	992.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, January, 1907	7.20
25.	993.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, February, 1907	5.95
25.	994.	D. McKeown, horseshoeing, January, 1907	13.50
25.	995.	C. A. Muddiman, gas-range work, November, 1906	9.75
25.	996.	Corby Bakery, bread, January, 1907	15.12
25.	997.	Lewis Flemer, drugs, December, 1906	77.10
25.	998.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, January, 1907	39.00
25.	999.	C. A. Harrison, M. D., small vouchers paid	6.32
28.	1000.	Anthony Lange, M. D., resident, February, 1907	20.00
28.	1001.	M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, February, 1907	15.00
28.	1002.	Walter J. Fowler, driver, February, 1907	25.00
28.	1003.	Jackson Reeves, day orderly, February, 1907	20.00
28.	1004.	Edward Dade, night orderly, February, 1907	20.00
28.	1005.	John Barnes, cook, 26 days in February, 1907	17.58
28.	1006.	Emma Jones, maid, February, 1907	12.00
28.	1007.	Jno. T. C. Newsome Employment Agency	1.00
28.	1008.	Wm. Thomas, hauling, etc., February, 1907	5.00
Mar. 11.	1009.	Washington Gas Light Company, for February, 1907	98.60
14.	1010.	Wm. J. Brewer, printing, January 14–15, 1907	21.30
15.	1011.	Maria Brown, cook, March 2–14, 1907	7.32
15.	1012.	W. J. Fisher, employment agent	1.00
19.	1013.	G. F. Harbin, treasurer building fund, interest on note	26.00
21.	1014.	W. B. Moses & Sons, repairing desk	2.00
23.	1015.	F. O. Boyd & Co., alcohol, February, 1907	21.49
23.	1016.	Kluckhuhn & Bro., repairing bells	2.00
23.	1017.	E. J. Pullman, photo supplies, January 8, 1907	4.51
23.	1018.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, March, 1907	4.50
23.	1019.	D. McKeown, horseshoeing, February, 1907	13.00
23.	1020.	The E. F. Brooks Company, gas fixtures and repairs	11.25
23.	1021.	Lewis Flemer, drugs, January, 1907	84.90
23.	1022.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, February, 1907	44.48
23.	1023.	T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, February, 1907	18.16
23.	1024.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, February, 1907	3.20
23.	1025.	Hoover & Denham, meats, February, 1907	100.77
23.	*1026.*	The Corby Bakery, bread, February, 1907	16.28
23.	*1027.*	D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., February, 1907	64.63
23.	*1028.*	Browning & Baines, coffee, February, 1907	8.50
23.	*1029.*	Sharon Dairy, milk, February, 1907	27.38

1907.	Voucher.		
Mar. 23.	1030.	Chas. A. Muddiman, stove repairs, February 15, 1907	$9.00
23.	1031.	M. G. Copeland Company, canvas	1.00
23.	1032.	W. M. Galt & Co., feed, January 8 to February 2, 1907	29.95
23.	1033.	W. E. Rodgers, electric work, February, 1907	3.50
23.	1034.	Jno. Brayshaw, jr., groceries to February 28, 1907	44.17
30.	1035.	C. A. Harrison, M. D., superintendent, March, 1907	20.00
30.	1036.	M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, March, 1907	15.00
30.	1037.	A. J. Lanza, M. D., resident, March, 1907	20.00
30.	1038.	Jackson Reeves, day orderly, March, 1907	20.00
30.	1039.	Jesse Lewis, night orderly, March, 1907	16.00
30.	1040.	Martha Barber, cook, March, 1907	11.00
30.	1041.	Emma Jones, maid, March, 1907	12.00
30.	1042.	Harry W. Fowler, driver, March, 1907	25.00
30.	1043.	Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, March, 1907	5.00
Apr. 10.	1044.	Florence Miller, superintendent, stamps, etc	3.00
10.	1045.	Potomac Electric Power Co., February and March, 1907	5.00
10.	1046.	Washington Gas Light Company, March, 1907	79.00
15.	1047.	American Security and Trust Company, interest to October 15, 1907	283.75
18.	1048.	Lewis Flemer, drugs and stamps	4.00
20.	1049.	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, April, 1907	5.00
20.	1050.	D. McKeown, horseshoeing, March, 1907	6.00
20.	1051.	D. M. Freeman, ice, January, February, and March, 1907	22.43
20.	1052.	John Brayshaw, groceries, March, 1907	19.88
20.	1053.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, March, 1907	4.00
22.	1054.	T. A. Cannon, vegetables, March, 1907	10.53
22.	1055.	Hoover & Denham, meats, March, 1907	109.19
22.	1056.	D. Wm. Oyster, butter, eggs, March, 1907	57.20
22.	1057.	Browning & Baines, coffee, March, 1907	8.50
22.	1058.	The Corby Bakery, March, 1907	15.00
22.	1059.	Sharon Dairy, milk, March, 1907	37.78
22.	1060.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, March, 1907	85.02
22.	1061.	Lewis Flemer, drugs, February, 1907	44.57
24.	1062.	A. J. McKee & Co., surgical supplies, January, 1907	75.05
24.	1063.	Wm. M. Galt & Co., horse feed, March 4–16, 1907	23.89
30.	1064.	S. Kann, Sons & Co	8.50
30.	1065.	A. J. Lanza, M. D., services, April, 1907	20.00
30.	1066.	M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, April, 1907	15.00
30.	1067.	Jackson Reeves, orderly, April 1–11, 1907	7.33
30.	1068.	Emma Jones, maid, April 1–11, 1907	4.40
30.	1069.	Nettie Bradford, housemaid, April 1–15, 1907	5.00
30.	1070.	Fisher Employment Agency	1.00
30.	1071.	Thomas Clark, orderly, April, 1907	20.00
30.	1072.	H. Reilly, orderly, April 14–18, 1907	3.33
30.	1073.	Harry W. Fowler, driver, April, 1907	25.00
30.	1074.	Harry W. Fowler, pay in place of Milton Jennings, April 19–27	6.00
30.	1075.	Florence Miller, superintendent, April, 1907	20.00
30.	1076.	Martha Barber, cook, April	20.00
May 3.	1077.	Harry Fowler, driver, increase in pay	10.00
6.	1078.	Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, April, 1907	5.00
10.	1079.	Washington Gas Company, April, 1907	61.80
15.	1080.	Potomac Electric Power Company, April, 1907	2.50
15.	1081.	Mary Hardy, return of money paid in error	3.00
15.	1082.	Harry Fowler, extra time as orderly	2.67
16.	1083.	Lewis Flemer, 200 stamps	4.00
16.	1084.	Wm. E. Rodgers, M. D., radiographic work	5.00
22.	1085.	M. Carey, return of money paid by mistake	5.00
24.	1086.	Jno. Brayshaw, groceries, April, 1907	6.47
24.	1087.	Sharon Dairy, milk, April, 1907	25.68
24.	1088.	Browning & Baines, coffee, April, 1907	8.50
24.	1089.	Browning & Middleton, groceries, April, 1907	40.28
24.	1090.	Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, April, 1907	3.20
24.	1091.	D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., April, 1907	52.46
24.	1092.	Hoover & Denham, meats, April, 1907	113.87
24.	*1093.*	*The Corby Bakery, bread, April, 1907*	13.04
24.	*1094.*	*T. A. Cannon, vegetables, April, 1907*	19.25
24.	*1095.*	*D. McKeown, horseshoeing, April, 1907*	7.50

1907.	Voucher.		
May	24.	1096. Wm. Rothwell & Son, plumbing, March and April, 1907	$23.15
	24.	1097. E. J. Pullman, photo supplies, March and April, 1907	3.00
	24.	1098. D. M. Freeman, ice, April, 1907	8.96
	24.	1099. The Lumiere North American Company (Limited)	4.68
	24.	1100. Wm. T. Betts, fuel, February and March, 1907	17.75
	24.	1101. E. B. Hughes, fuel	6.60
	24.	1102. Woodward & Lothrop, cotton gauze	43.21
	24.	1103. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, May, 1907	4.50
	24.	1104. M. T. Sweeney, resident, May 13–31, 1907	12.00
	24.	1105. M. J. Beistell, pharmacist, May, 1907	15.00
	24.	1106. M. Carey, superintendent, May, 1907	15.00
	24.	1107. Thos. Clark, day orderly, May, 1907	20.00
	24.	1108. John Gaines, night orderly, May 3–7, 1907	2.84
	24.	1109. W. H. Preston, night orderly, May 8–31, 1907	13.03
	24.	1110. Harry Fowler, extra work, April and May, 6 days	4.00
	24.	1111. Martha Baker, cook, May, 1907	20.00
	24.	1112. Nettie Bradford, maid, May, 1907	12.00
	24.	1113. Harry Fowler, driver, May, 1907	30.00
	24.	1114. Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, May, 1907	5.00
June	3.	1115. Lewis Batting Company, cotton gauze	75.00
	10.	1116. Washington Gas Company, May, 1907	52.90
	12.	1117. Wm. J. Brewer, printing	2.75
	12.	1118. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, June, 1907	8.86
	12.	1119. M. Carey, money paid for stamps	4.00
	18.	1120. Clara Gray, house cleaning	3.75
	22.	1121. A. J. McKee & Co., instruments, etc	94.28
	22.	1122. D. M. Freeman, ice, May, 1907	10.53
	22.	1123. D. McKeown, horseshoeing, May, 1907	4.50
	22.	1124. Browning & Middleton, groceries, May, 1907	41.15
	22.	1125. T. A. Cannon, vegetables, etc., May, 1907	24.96
	22.	1126. Hoover & Denham, meats, May, 1907	109.88
	22.	1127. Sharon Dairy, milk, May, 1907	26.35
	22.	1128. The Corby Bakery, bread, May, 1907	12.64
	22.	1129. D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., May, 1907	54.60
	22.	1130. Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, May, 1907	3.20
	22.	1131. Browning & Baines, coffee, May, 1907	10.20
	22.	1132. John Brayshaw, groceries, May, 1907	7.26
	22.	1133. Lutz & Co., stable sundries, May, 1907	3.90
	24.	1134. W. M. Galt & Co., feed, May, 1907	19.68
	24.	1135. August Webber, paint, etc., May, 1907	1.10
	29.	1136. Harry Fowler, driver, June, 1907	30.00
	29.	1137. Thomas Clark, day orderly, June, 1907	20.00
	29.	1138. W. H. Preston, night orderly, June, 1907	17.00
	29.	1139. Martha Baker, cook, June, 1907	20.00
	29.	1140. M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, June, 1907	15.00
	29.	1141. M. Carey, superintendent, June, 1907	15.00
	29.	1142. M. T. Sweeney, resident, June, 1907	20.00
	29.	1143. Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, June, 1907	5.00
	29.	1144. Nettie Bradford, maid, June, 1907	10.40
		Total disbursements	10,388.16
		Total receipts brought forward	10,390.33
		Total disbursements as above	10,388.16
		Balance in bank	2.17

DEBTS.

American Security and Trust Company	12,500.00
National Capital Bank	1,300.00
Sundry debts	1,585.65
Total	15,385.62

Building fund—Treasurer's report from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

1905.			
Oct. 19.	To balance from last report	$42.52	
19.	To discount from National Capital Bank	700.00	
26.	To discount from National Capital Bank	600.00	
1906.			
Feb. 19.	To discount from National Capital Bank	1,300.00	
19.	To H. K. Simpson, donation	20.00	
20.	To discount from National Capital Bank	1,300.00	
July 18.	To George F. Harbin, donation	10.00	
19.	To discount from National Capital Bank	1,300.00	
Nov. 19.	To discount from National Capital Bank	1,300.00	
19.	To National Capital Bank, money advanced to pay interest	26.00	
1907.			
Mar. 19.	To National Capital Bank, money advanced to pay interest	26.00	
19.	To discount from National Capital Bank	1,300.00	
	Total receipts		$7,924.52

DISBURSEMENTS.

1905.			
Oct. 19.	By National Capital Bank, interest and note	711.67	
26.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	607.50	
1906.			
Feb. 19.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,323.67	
Apr. 20.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,310.84	
July 18.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,316.25	
Nov. 19.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,326.00	
1907.			
Mar. 19.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,326.00	
	Total disbursements		7,921.93
	Balance June 30, 1907		2.59

The Lisner fund.

RECEIPTS.

	To donation from Mr. A. Lisner		1,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1906.			
Apr. 28.	By static machine (on account of)	120.00	
June 19.	By Dr. D. Percy Hickling, sundries for electric room	29.61	
19.	By electric apparatus	163.50	
19.	By W. B. Moses & Sons, sundries	48.96	
Sept. 8.	By Joseph S. Repetti, electric wiring	23.00	
17.	By Macallister & Wiggin, tube and ray dips	13.23	
25.	By Hope Robins, freight on X-ray table	4.78	
29.	By W. J. Brewer, printing	1.25	
Oct. 3.	By Macallister & Wiggin, diaphragm	76.50	
4.	By Freidlander Company	1.00	
20.	By Wade Bartlett Manufacturing Company, spark gap	5.00	
Nov. 8.	By Hope Robins	5.04	
Dec. 3.	By Freidlander Company	432.95	
26.	By Joseph S. Repetti	44.00	
1907.			
Jan. 28.	By Freidlander Company, tubes	17.00	
28.	By W. E. Rodgers, lighting apparatus	3.00	
	Total		988.82
	Balance June 30, 1907		11.18

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. HARBIN, Treasurer.

DEAR DOCTOR: As chief of obstetric clinic I wish to report that provision is made whereby cases applying for treatment are recorded by the house staff and reported to clinical attendant.

Needed examination of cases are made, pelvic measurements are taken, and urine tests submitted regularly. A competent attendant is assigned cases at delivery.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE SHOUP.

Dr. N. P. BARNES,
President of Staff, Casualty Hospital.

Training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1906 (including probationers).....
Nurses received during year.....
Nurses resigned during year.....
Nurses dismissed during year.....
Nurses graduated during year.....
Probationers not accepted.....
Nurses remaining June 30, 1907 (including probationers).....

Length of probation required, ———. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), ———.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a report of our receipts and disbursements for the past year.

To me it is a most wonderful work, for we are neither wealthy nor do we count in the high numbers. Please remember that I have many good workers on the board. It would be impossible for just one woman alone to accomplish such results. We have tried to do our best during the past year. In compliance with your request of May 16, asking the names of six gentlemen to serve on the board of directors, I have been able to secure the following names, and they have promised a willingness to serve, which I hope you will follow up: Mr. A. G. Herrmann, 750 Tenth street SE.; Col. George Rankin, Kellogg Building; Mr. Alex. McKenzie, 1446 Harvard street NW.

The three gentlemen named above will be, I am quite sure, a great help; two others have promised to go in some time in the fall.

Hope that you will take pleasure in reading the report.

Sincerely,

Mrs. HATTIE J. VAUGHAN,
President Board of Lady Managers.

Mr. THOS. W. SMITH,
President Board of Directors of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance last year			$65.92
1906. To dues, board of lady managers		$189.00	
To tithing wheels		11.50	
To return account, Miss Robins		10.00	
To donation box at hospital		5.34	
To donation other sources, cash		20.50	
To book money		26.00	
To luncheon tickets		702.54	
To pie and cake committee, luncheon		.50	
To frankfurter committee, luncheon		1.00	
To interest		.64	
To loan from Mrs. Vaughan		15.00	
To sale of carpets and bed		12.00	
To strawberry festival, May 26		83.95	
To strawberry festival, fancy articles		3.60	
To strawberry festival, balance, sale of china		.25	
To strawberry festival, balance, strawberries		.50	

1906.	To raffling plate	$10.50	
	To raffling plate, sale of china	.75	
	To linen committee No. 1	1.00	
	To euchre, Mrs. Fields and Mrs. Engle	58.25	
	To euchre, Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. Ryerson	40.50	
	To excursion tickets	29.26	
	To linen committee, 25 cents; salad, 80 cents	1.05	
1907.	To collection from ladies for flowers (Mr. Mayer)	4.02	
	To euchre, Raleigh	134.00	
	To theatre	692.53	
	To china (cream set)	.75	
	To post cards	1.05	
	To fortune booth, Friendship fete	30.00	
	To soft drinks, Friendship fete	25.00	
	To fruit punch, Friendship fete	28.20	
	To fudge, Friendship fete	1.75	
	To peanuts, Friendship fete	14.05	
	To sherbet, Friendship fete	10.75	
			$2,165.73
	Total receipts		2,231.65
	Received		2,231.65
	Expended		1,686.68
	June 5, 1907, balance on hand		544.97

EXPENDITURES.

By Mrs. A. W. Bowen, excursion		15.00
By J. C. Ergood		35.68
By Kann, Sons Company		4.57
By Chapin-Sacks Company		38.10
By Woodward & Lothrop		3.70
By W. H. Brewer		26.25
By hire, chairs and tables		2.50
By recording secretary, stamps		1.40
By treasurer, stamps		2.00
By corresponding secretary, stamps		2.00
Servant hire		25.65
By janitor service		1.00
By rent, National Rifles		60.00
By Moses Sons		78.37
By Holmes & Son		4.65
By Palais Royal		56.29
By S. G. Swain, oysters		70.00
By incidentals		19.23
By Gude, flowers for Mr. Mayer		4.00
By Geo. F. Harbin		41.37
By Julius Lansburgh		5.50
By Dulin & Martin		23.03
By E. Morrison Paper Company		4.32
By Griffith & Griffith, cream		8.40
By Connecticut Pie Company		7.35
By theater		325.00
By laundress, wages		235.00
By matron, wages		75.00
By West End Laundry		501.32
By Mrs. Cheshire, resolutions		10.00
Total expenditures		1,686.68

Amount paid Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities.

	Ward cases.	Emergency cases.	Dispensary cases.	Total.
1906.				
July	$226.80	$62.25	$46.90	$335.90
August	225.60	74.00	59.60	359.20
September	279.60	70.50	50.10	400.20
October	394.80	65.50	47.60	507.90
November	337.20	59.50	44.90	441.60
December	302.40	39.50	30.80	372.70
1907.				
January	208.40	41.00	35.10	284.50
February	253.20	30.00	32.30	315.50
March	199.20	48.50	24.70	272.40
April	139.20	49.50	21.90	210.60
May	180.00	61.00	23.50	264.50
June	144.80	60.00	32.90	237.70
Total	2,891.20	661.25	450.30	4,002.75

Summary of dispensary and casualty cases and financial condition.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Receipts	$10,390.33
Disbursements	10,389.06
Balance in treasury June 30, 1907	1.27

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Total receipts	2,231.65
Total expenditures	1,686.68
Balance	544.97

Of the amount as stated by our treasurer as having been expended, $6,387.31 was paid in by pay patients or contributed directly as donations. The indebtedness upon the real estate is the same as last year—$12,500 running at 4½ per cent, and a note discounted at the National Capital Bank for about $1,300 running at 5 per cent. Since my last report the unimproved lots on the corner of Eighth street and Massachusetts avenue and B street and a stable in the rear of other lots on Eighth street have been purchased by Theodore F. Mayer and Thomas W. Smith and transferred to the Washington Loan and Trust Company in trust for the Eastern Dispensary. A more formal and detailed report will be made later to the board of directors and to the Board of Charities.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS W. SMITH,
President, Board of Directors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 1, 1907.*

The Real Estate Title Insurance Company of the District of Columbia and The Columbia Title Insurance Company of the District of Columbia to Mr. Edgar G. Bussey, trustee, Dr., in re purchase lots 35, 36, 37, 21, 45, square 895:

Cash received, checks from Smith ($2,250) and Mayer ($2,000)	$4,250.00	
Deposit by Thomas J. Mayer	250.00	
Allowances to purchasers by Moore & Hill, one-half of commission	202.50	
Accrued taxes	76.96	
Deed of trust, deferred payment	9,000.00	
		$13,779.46
Price of property	13,500.00	
Insurance on stable, expires April 17, 1909 (3 years)	7.96	

Title fees:		
Certificate of title	$44.50	
Settlement fee	6.50	
Preparing 2 deeds	10.00	
Recording 2 deeds	4.25	
Preparing deed of trust	5.00	
Recording deed of trust	2.75	
Tax certificate	1.50	
		$74.50
Balance T. W. Smith and T. J. Mayer		197.00
		$13.779.46

Donations through Board of Lady Managers, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Donor.	Article.	Value.
Mrs. Vaughan	3 washboards	$1.50
Theodore J. Mayer	1 gross fruit jars	7.00
W. F. Gude	Flowers	2.00
Doctor Hazen	Magazines	2.00
Theodore J. Mayer	Grapes	1.50
	Mirror	2.00
Mrs. Vaughan	Preserving kettle	2.00
Propagating Gardens	Flowers	5.00
	Flowers	2.00
Theodore J. Mayer	3 chairs	2.00
	Golden oak dresser	15.00
	Mirror	4.00
Morrison Printing Company	2,000 envelopes	4.00
Mrs. T. M. McLaughlin	1 bureau scarf	1.00
Mrs. Rudy	Magazines	.30
Mrs. Moyer	2 glasses jelly	.60
Doctor Rudy	Bottles medicine	3.00
Doctor Reeves	Bottles medicine	1.00
Mrs. Cheshire	Bottles	.50
Mrs. Vaughan	1 dozen boraxine	1.20
	3 pounds starch	.15
Mrs. Hazleton	1 box soap	2.75
	4 brooms	1.00
Cornwell & Sons	1 box starch	1.75
Dr. Raymond Fisher	20 Ivory soap	1.00
Mrs. and Miss Hutton	Matches, soap, gold dust, bluing, starch	.65
Mrs. A. E. Middleton	2 towels	.35
Mrs. Rudy	6 dozen cakes toilet soap	1.30
	6 cakes Ivory soap	.30
Mrs. E. L. Perkins	3 dozen cakes toilet soap	1.50
Mrs. L. K. Beattie	Soap	.30
Mrs. E. L. Ward	Cash	1.00
Mrs. Butterwell	Sugar	2.00
Mrs. and Miss M. A. Davis	2 brooms, 1 brush, 1 dustpan	1.25
Mrs. A. McKenzie	4 quarts pickles and preserves	2.00
Mrs. M. I. Weller	3 sheets	1.50
Mrs. Pyerson	2 quarts jelly	1.00
Mrs. M. I. Banks	Cash	5.00
Mrs. Arnold	5 toilet, 6 Ivory, 3 jello, 1 starch	1.00
Linen committee		4.50
Agricultural Department	Flowers	5.00
Miss L. Hoover	Flowers	2.50
Tracy L. Jeffords	2 dozen blotters, 2 gross pens	1.80
Mrs. Lippett	12 soap	.60
Mrs. A. McKenzie	Tea towels	1.50
Mrs. D. Olin Leech	Tea towels	1.50
Mrs. Spencer	Flowers	25.00
T. W. Smith	1 quart olive oil	.75
	1 turkey	2.00
N. F. G	Flowers	3.50
Through Mrs. W. Hibbs	1 microscope and case	75.00
Flower committee	Flowers	.....
Mrs. Vaughan	Teapot	.50
Mrs. Hibbs	Coffeepot	.50
Linen committee	6 scarfs	1.50
Mrs. Coldron	4 sheets, 2 towels	4.50
Mrs. McKenzie	2 sheets	2.00
Mrs. Wineman	2 sheets	2.00
Mrs. Lewis	2 sheets, 4 towels	2.75
Mrs. Pickford	2 sheets	2.00
Mrs. Vaughan	2 sheets	2.00
Mrs. M. I. Weller	2 sheets, 2 pillow slips	2.50
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	5 potted flowers	5.00
	Flowers from Mr. Mayers's funeral	.....
Mrs. Cheshire	1 dozen tablets	.50
Mrs. M. I. Weller	1 dozen tablets	.50

Donations through Board of Lady Managers, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907—Continued.

Donor.	Article.	Value.
Mrs. T. M. McLaughlin	1 box rubber bands	$1.25
Mrs. N. G. Copeland	1 whitewash brush	.50
Mrs. Doctor Walsh	6 feet gas tubing	.75
Mrs. D. Olin Leech	2 tray covers	.50
N. F. G	5 potted plants	1.00
Mrs. E. D. Shaw	10 books	4.00
Mrs. Hibbs	1 dozen tablets	.50
Mr. S. J. Vaughan	1 invalid chair	25.00
A. Lisner	To electro-therapeutic fund	1,000.00

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

Officers and directors for the year 1907-8.—President, Mrs. Emily L. Ragan, The Lattimer, 210 Tenth street SW.; first vice-president, Dr. Robert Reyburn, 2129 F street NW.; second vice-president, Mrs. Wm. E. Burleigh, 1304 Fairmont street; treasurer, Dr. D. S. Lamb, 2114 Eighteenth street NW.; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark, 118 Thirteenth street NW.

Clinical staff.—Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, The Concord, Oregon and New Hampshire avenues; Dr. Phoebe R. Norris, 1109 Fourteenth street NW.; Dr. A. Frances Foye, 1118 Thirteenth street NW.; Dr. M. Louise Strobel, 16 R street NW.; Dr. Anna Bartsch Dunne, 817 T street NW.; Dr. Mary Holmes, 227 First street NE.

Consulting staff.—Dr. Robert Reyburn, 2129 F street NW.; Dr. H. L. E. Johnston, 1821 Jefferson place; Dr. Mary Parsons, 1216 H street NW.; Dr. James F. Scott, The Albany, Seventeenth and H streets; Dr. E. A. Balloch, 1013 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. R. B. Carmichael, 1134 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. A. L. Staveley, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. A. A. Snyder, 1227 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. R. S. Lamb, The Cecil, Fifteenth and L streets NW.; Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer, Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Honorary consulting staff.—Dr. J. E. Brackett, Dr. D. S. Lamb, Dr. H. C. Farrow, Dr. J. Ford Thompson, Dr. J. H. Bryan.

Additional members of the board.—Mrs. M. F. Case, 207 New Jersey avenue NW.; Miss Minnie Heiberger, 722 Eighteenth street NW.; Dr. Kate E. Legier, The Olympia, Fourteenth street NW.; Dr. Julia E. Smith, 1100 M street NW.; Dr. I. Haslup Lamb, 2114 Eighteenth street NW.; Dr. S. M. Huddleson, 1901 Fourth street NE.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of July 6, asking for a report from the Woman's Clinic, was received, and the suggestions were at the ensuing board meeting referred to the proper officers for reply.

1. A list of officers and members of the board will be returned by the acting secretary, Dr. S. M. Huddleson.

2. The treasurer, Dr. D. S. Lamb, will make due statement of the finances and other matters coming under his supervision.

3. Mrs. W. E. Burleigh, chairman of finance committee, will render a statement of the dispensary funds during the year.

4. The presiding officer will briefly sum up the work of the clinical board for the year. All regular meetings and two or three special meetings have been held, at all but two of which she has been present (one caused by absence from the city and the other on account of illness). Several changes have occurred in the staff, owing to marriages, removals from the city, or from resignations — not from lack of interest, but from lack of time. Several new members have been added to the board, notable among which was Doctor Kindelberger.

The board has had to give considerable thought to adjust the clinical expenses to the small appropriation received from Congress, and we hope that this year we may be the recipients of at least $1,000, since all values have been increased, including every kind of expense

from labor to drugs, in every department of life, and incidentally in all charitable institutions.

The aim has always been not only to make the Woman's Clinic helpful to others, but self-helpful, and from the small fees (10 cents per treatment) the private fund has chiefly grown, with the assistance of a few faithful and reliable friends.

Desiring to make available every opportunity to add to the friends and patrons of the Woman's Clinic, its facilities and usefulness to the community (of which there has never been any question), the president cordially invites all who have any interest in this charity to visit the cottage home of the clinic, 1237 T street NW., on any day to suit their own convenience, since every day the standard of work and everything inspectable is kept high.

This house is not quite half paid for, and what is paid is from the private fund, added to small individual donations from members or friends. And since its work is for women and children exclusively, and the practicing physicians are all women, it does seem—as it is the only one of its kind in the District—that it ought to make its appeal to many who have hitherto not had their attention drawn to its needs.

EMILY LEE RAGAN,
President.
MARGARET HUDDLESON,
Acting Secretary.

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary of Board of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

The following is a detailed statement of the income and expenses of the clinic for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

PRIVATE FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1906		$529.71
Receipts:		
Clinic fees	$637.34	
Interest and dividend	53.45	
Subscriptions	53.02	
Sundries	15.52	
Total		759.33
Total available fund		1,289.04
Expenditures:		
Purchase of property	661.20	
Interest	200.00	
Repairs	113.91	
Painting	25.00	
Salaries	19.00	
Drugs, etc	63.06	
Bonding company	10.00	
Gas	7.90	
Dry goods	6.58	
Water rent	4.80	
Telephone	3.75	
Sundries	14.60	
Total		1,129.80
Balance on hand July 1, 1907		159.24

PUBLIC FUND.

Receipts:		
Appropriation		$750.00
Expenditures:		
Salaries	$173.00	
Janitress's supplies	34.67	
Fuel	74.00	
Printing and stationery	65.75	
Furniture	9.00	
Ice	7.75	
Drugs, etc	341.63	
Telephone	41.70	
Sundries	2.50	
Total		750.00

It will be noticed that the income of the private fund and of the public fund are almost precisely the same amounts. The total income for the year was $1,509.33. Of this sum $661.20 was expended toward the purchase of the property, $200 was for interest, and $138.91 for repairs and painting, in all $1,000.11. The remaining $500, and nearly the same amount remaining on hand at the beginning of the year, altogether nearly $1,000, were expended for the current management of the clinic, for drugs, salaries, fuel, gas, telephone, printing, etc.

The assets of the clinic include the real estate at 1237 T street NW., which we value at $5,000, and on which there is a debt to the building association of $2,103.42. secured by a deed of trust. The property is exempt from taxation.

The personal property at the same place consists of furniture, house furnishings, instruments, and drugs.

Yours truly, D. S. LAMB, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Edward F. Cummiskey. Dr. Louis A. Johnson, chief of staff.

Officers.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, president; Mrs. A. B. Williams, vice-president; Miss Alice W. Stearns, acting secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

Board of directors.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. Louis A. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. J. C. Hawley, Dr. S. S. Adams, Alexander Muncaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1907:

Our assets consist of the cash balance of $82.32, as shown by the accompanying financial statement, and dispensary furniture and instruments valued at $300; there are no liabilities other than current expenses.

In our summary of dispensary work we invite your attention to the average cost of treatments including total expenses, and also the average cost of treatments including only medical and surgical supplies.

We desire to have some of our furniture repaired, and also have the walls and inside woodwork painted. This would cost about $75, and we request that our allotment be increased to $475 for one year.

Very respectfully,

ALICE W. STEARNS,
Acting Secretary, The Darlington.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

Summary of dispensary work.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated	23	148	315	2,875	3,361
New cases treated	18	90	234	1,583	1,925
Persons treated	20	94	227	1,481	1,822
Visits by patients	21	140	306	2,492	2,959
Applicants refused	1	4	2	18	25
Medical cases treated	10	74	133	1,781	1,998
Surgical cases treated	13	74	182	1,094	1,363
Surgical operations	0	0	4	8	12
Vaccinations	4	20	99	103	226

Prescriptions compounded		3,413
Average cost per treatment, including total expenses	cents..	20
Average cost per treatment, including only medical and surgical supplies	do....	5

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1906		$28.77
Allotment by Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, disbursed by disbursing officer of the District of Columbia		400.00
Donations		324.43
		753.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to July 1, 1907	$300.00	
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies	150.13	
Salary of apothecary	120.00	
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.)	100.75	
		670.88
Balance on hand June 30, 1907		82.32

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

JULY 1, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Home for Incurables for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. The information in detail requested by the letter of your secretary of July 1, 1907, is given as follows:

First. A list of the officers and members of the boards connected with the management of the home.

Second. The treasurer's annual report.

Third. Tables showing admissions and discharges during the year. It is requested that your board include in your estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the following item:

For maintenance to enable the home to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, $10,000.

Ten thousand dollars to be used for extending building to enable us to accommodate all applicants and provide adequate room for nurses. We ask with greater confidence as the home is the only place where chronic cases of cancer are received and cared for, there being no cancer hospital south of Philadelphia, and in many cases the almshouse hospital is unsuitable for the class of patients applying to us.

My estimate for $10,000 is based on the following figures:

25 pay patients, average per year (22 pay nothing)	$156.95
25 at District rates, $1.10 per day, would be	10,037.50
They pay	5,139.00
	4,898.50
Congress gives us	4,000.00
Balance owing us	898.50
22 not paying, at $1.10 per day	8,833.00
	9,731.50

I ask for $10,000 and additional $10,000 for new wing.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the annual appropriation for some years past has been $4,000. A statement is submitted showing the expenditures under detailed heads for the year 1906–7, inclusive, the receipts from pay patients, and the Congressional appropriations during the year.

Very respectfully,

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in institution June 30, 1906	9	33	2		44
Patients admitted during the year	6	17			23
Total	15	50	2		67
Discharged during year:					
Improved	1	3			4
Unimproved	2	4			6
Deaths during year	3	12			15
Patients remaining June 30, 1907	9	31	2		42
Total	15	50	2		67
Daily average number of patients	9	30	2		41

Largest number of patients at any one time, 44; smallest number of patients at any one time, 40.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

I have the honor to submit below the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1907, as required for the annual report of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	$60,000.00
Estimated value of personal property	2,000.00
Accumulated fund, not held as endowment derived from legacies, etc., and drawn upon only for permanent or special repairs	32,477.01
Balance of maintenance fund	1,951.61
Endowment fund of cancer ward	510.00
Total (no liabilities)	96,938.62

Receipts and expenditures, year ending June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	964.17
Pay patients	3,274.39
Appropriation	7,000.00
All other private sources	6,544.59
Total	17,783.15

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, including medical officer	4,139.62
Medicines and surgical supplies	371.61
Repairs to maintain buildings and furniture	1,417.22
Elevator, and installation	3,020.00
General maintenance not included in above	6,883.09
Total expenditures	15,831.54
Balance on deposit, American Security and Trust Company	1,951.61
Total	17,783.15

Estimate for appropriation, $5,000

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 30, 1907.*

SIRS: The following is the fourteenth annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, being the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia is a body corporate and politic, created by act of Congress July 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 268).

Its organization, powers, and duties are stated in detail in the last preceding annual report of the Board, rendering present repetition unnecessary.

One change in the membership of the Board has occurred since our last report. Mrs. Eliza A. Babson, for eight and one-half years a valued member and at her death secretary of the Board, died March 17, 1907. Mrs. Susan Dalton Cooley was appointed her successor on May 13, 1907. The present membership of the Board is as follows:

Members.

Name.	Term expires.
Thos. E. Sewell	Oct. 5,1907
James B. T. Tupper	Oct. 5,1907
Mrs. Susan Dalton Cooley	Oct. 5,1907
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland	Oct. 6,1908
John F. Cook	Oct. 6,1908
Hugh T. Taggart	Oct. 6,1908
B: Pickman Mann	Sept.20,1909
Louis Stern	Sept.20,1909
Miss Ella Moore	Sept.20,1909

Officers.

Name.	Office.
B: Pickman Mann	President.
John F. Cook	Vice-President.
Miss Ella Moore	Secretary.

The present standing committees are as follows:

Executive.—President, vice-president, and secretary, Mr. Taggart and Mrs. Cooley.

Accounts.—Messrs. Sewell (chairman), Tupper, and Taggart.

Agents and rooms.—Mr. Mann (chairman), Mr. Sewell, and Miss Moore.

Feeble-minded children.—Mr. Tupper (chairman), Mrs. Macfarland, Mr. Stern, Mr. Cook, and Mrs. Cooley.

Homes and institutions.—Mr. Stern (chairman), Miss Moore, Mrs. Macfarland, Mr. Cook, and Mrs. Cooley.

Legislation.—Mr. Cook (chairman), Mr. Tupper, Mrs. Macfarland, and Messrs. Taggart and Mann.

Employees.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent and disbursing officer	John W. Douglass	July 13,1897	June 8,1901
Executive clerk	Jennie M. Tustin	Nov. 4,1893	Dec. 21,1901
Placing officer	Geo. A. Falck	June 1,1903	Nov. 14,1903
Investigating clerk	Estelle Foster	July 1,1901	July 1,1901
Record clerk	Mary F. van de Sande	June 11,1900	Do.
Placing officer	Doddridge W. Pickett	July 1,1904	July 1,1904
Visiting inspector	Kate B. Barlow	May 1,1901	Mar. 12,1904
Messenger	Attrell A. Richardson	Oct. 10,1903	Oct. 10,1903

MEETINGS.

The Board held twelve regular meetings and two special meetings; and the executive committee held twelve meetings during the year.

ELIZA ANN BABSON.

At a special meeting of the Board, held March 21, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, it has pleased God to remove from our midst Eliza A. Babson, for eight and one-half years a valued member of the Board of Children's Guardians, and three years its secretary: Therefore, be it

Resolved, In special meeting assembled, that in her death this Board suffers the loss of a faithful, efficient, and sympathetic member. She was at all times willing and anxious to further the great objects of the Board's work in behalf of unfortunate children and contributed liberally of her time and talent toward its success.

A faithful attendant at the regular meetings of the Board and its committees, she visited the office frequently between the meetings to render additional service in its work. Her mainspring of action was, "Service to others." Her ever cheerful presence will be greatly missed by the members of this Board, who hereby tender their sympathies to the family of our departed friend.

Resolved, further, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Board, and that copies be furnished the family and the press.

ORDERS.

The following orders of general effect were made by the Board:

That the agent deal with wards permanently committed to the Board by the juvenile court, in the matter of free home placements and otherwise, as he was accustomed to do with wards committed prior to July 1, 1906.—NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

The committee on homes and institutions was authorized to make suggestions to boarding homes and institutions in regard to the matter of diet for the children.—DECEMBER 8, 1906.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction held its annual meeting at Minneapolis, from June 12 to June 19, 1907. The Board was represented by Mr. Thomas E. Sewell and by Agent John W. Douglass.

The following extract is from the agent's report to the Board regarding the conference:

I wish to express to the Board my appreciation of the privilege granted me in attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Minneapolis, Minn. The meeting brought together from all parts of the country seven or eight hundred people engaged in kindred work to that of this Board. The discussions and papers were enlightening as well as inspiring. In various conversations with people engaged in the administration of the juvenile court, I learned that the best thought on the subject was that children before the court who were placed on probation, to be supervised by officials of the court, were, in a way, regarded as wards of the court during the probationary period, but that when it seemed necessary to the court to commit such children to an agency or institution having legal existence, such commitments made the children wards of that institution or agency, to be dealt with by them as in their judgment conditions required. Judge Adams, of the Cleveland juvenile court, especially made it clear to me that after a child was once committed to an agency or institution his court had nothing further to do with the case, except upon request of the officials of those institutions or agencies.

JUVENILE COURT.

The juvenile court of the District of Columbia, created by act of Congress of March 19, 1906 (34 Stat., 73), entered upon its duties at the beginning of the fiscal year. The Board had for several years favored the establishment of such a court and has been deeply interested in its work. The first draft of the act to establish the court was prepared in the office of the Board. All children committed to the Board on and after July 1, 1906, have been committed by this court. Because of questions raised by a minority of the Board as to the legality of certain commitments made to the Board by this court and consequent doubt in their minds as to the authority of the Board to pay for the care of the children so committed, the Board devoted much attention to the subject and made several efforts to obtain an authoritative decision. These questions turned upon the interpretation to be placed on the following clause of the act establishing the court:

All children of the class now liable to be committed to the Reform School for Boys and the Reform School for Girls shall hereafter be committed by the juvenile court to said schools respectively.

Official opinions were obtained upon this subject, concluding with an opinion by the Comptroller of the Treasury, the substance of which is stated in the following extract:

The authority of the Board of Children's Guardians to receive and hold children is the commitment by the court. There is no question as to the children being subject to the court's order, the doubt only being into whose custody should they have been committed. If the commitment in this respect was in fact erroneously made, its correction should be sought primarily in the court that made it, and not collaterally, and if the court's designation of the custodian was under its interpretation of the laws, I do not think the accounting officers should inquire into its correctness. The responsibility is upon the court that makes the commitment; as long as its order stands and the custody into which the children were committed renders the service, I am of the opinion payment should be made therefor.

No further ground of action involving the interpretation of the law having been presented, and the Comptroller's decision being decisive as to the authority of the Board to make the payments in question, these and like payments have been made continuously since.

TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS.

The report of the agent of the Board calls attention to the large increase in number of temporary commitments to the Board during the past year as compared with earlier years. A table regarding this work appears in the appendix.

Section 4 of the act creating the Board specifies the classes of children of whom the Board shall have care and supervision, these all being children committed to the care of the Board by the courts, except—

Under rules to be established by the Board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

Section 5 provides:

That the Board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

Prior to the past year the average number of children on hand under temporary commitment at the close of each year has been between 11 and 12. The average number on hand at the close of each month during the past year has been 49, and the number at the close of the year is 84. As the agent has noted, 24 so-called temporary commitments have been made during the past year for one year and 28 for longer periods, including 1 even for twelve years. It has been the policy of the Board to place children in their family homes whenever the conditions which necessitated the removal of such children from the homes have been overcome, provided the children had not meanwhile been so well placed elsewhere that a change would injure them. Upon proper occasion the Board has applied to the court to set aside a commitment and restore the child to the home unconditionally.

In other cases the child has been restored to the home conditionally, and thus a needed reform in the family life has been brought about and perpetuated.

The Board is of the opinion that in the best interests of the children temporary commitments should be made only to meet temporary emergencies and not for a period to exceed, at the utmost, six months, when, if advisable, a new commitment may be made.

Numerous private child-caring agencies exist whose most appropriate work is that of caring for cases of temporary distress, and these cases may in large part be left to them.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

On June 30, 1907, there were 60 feeble-minded children for whose maintenance the Board was paying from its special appropriation—35 at the Pennsylvania Training School, Elwyn, Pa.; 23 at the Virginian Training School, Falls Church, Va., and 2 at the New Jersey Training School, Vineland, N. J. The latter institution appears in our report for the first time. The Elwyn institution was crowded and unwilling to receive more children from the District. By direction of the Board a visit to the Vineland institution was made by

Mr. J. B. T. Tupper, chairman of the committee on care of feeble-minded children, and the agent. The following is from his report to the Board:

The institution is located in a very healthy section of the country at the end of the pine belt which stretches down from Lakewood, and is more or less a health resort in summer and winter.

We saw the children at school and at work in various industrial occupations, inspected the dormitories, the hospital, kitchen, dining room, laundry, dairy, and the custodial department.

Everything was clean and neat. Our impression of the institution was very satisfactory as regards the superintendent, the teachers, the methods, discipline, and all the environments.

There are about 20 buildings on the place and 82 employees. The number of children is about 360. Over 300 of them are wards of the State.

The institution is not anxious to take our feeble-minded children, but agrees to do so as long as they have room. It desires improvable cases only, not idiots or low-grade imbeciles. It declines to take colored wards.

The Board authorized a contract with this institution at an annual rate of $250 for each child placed there. The Board of Children's Guardians is of the opinion that the District of Columbia should care for its own feeble-minded dependents within its own borders. No up-to-date State is without similar provision for this unfortunate class. Ninety per cent of those now under care at the institutions mentioned must be sequestered and maintained as long as they live. Why not care for them at home?

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

A limitation like the following has for several years been imposed upon the Board in the appropriation act: "With authority to pay not more than $1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control." The Board is of the opinion that this restriction should be removed. First, because so far as the board is aware no institutions have ever been adjudged to be under sectarian control. Second, because in the placement of its wards the Board can best judge what institutions are most adequately suited to the individual needs of the children, and ought to be trusted to make such placements without restriction as to total amounts to be paid, if it be assumed that any institutions are sectarian. No public provision now exists for certain classes of waywardly inclined girls, except through the Board of Children's Guardians, which has a contract with the House of the Good Shepherd. To make use of this institution is a necessity. On June 30, 1907, there were 11 girls there. At the annual rate of $100, this number would require $1,100. Some white boys, persistent absconders from the Industrial Home School for white children; and too young for the National Junior Republic, are placed at St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, a large and thoroughly equipped institution. On June 30, 1907, there were three boys there. Then there are some large colored girls which the Board believes it can place most sucessfully at the House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore. On June 30, 1907, there were eight girls there. There are a few other children in other institutions which are called sectarian. So that the Board feels the need—always having in mind the welfare of the child—of making use of those institutions to an extent which would be in excess of the $1,500. We ask your cooperation in having this limitation eliminated.

All of the dozen or more institutions with which the Board has contract relations work most harmoniously in the interests of the Board's wards placed there. There is, however, a tendency among many of them to desire to keep the children, especially the good ones, in the institution. They are not altogether in sympathy with the home finding and placing policy. The Board emphatically reiterates its faith in the wisdom and humanity of this plan. While there are failures, the scheme should not be judged by these, but by the successes, and they are numerous enough to convince the Board that it is working in the right direction.

STUDY OF THE SITUATION.

The Board calls attention to the recommendation of the agent that a commission should be appointed to consider what, if any, measures should be adopted to bring a greater unification of the work of child-caring in the District. This recommendation is approved. The Board also finds great need for provision being made for boys over 17 years of age who need discipline and training, and an extension of the age limit at which they are received. These cases are rare, but when they occur such provision is of the utmost importance.

WARDS 14 YEARS AND OVER ON EXPENSE.

A member of the House Appropriation Committee, in course of a hearing given to representatives of the Board last year, asked the question as to how many wards of the Board 14 years of age and older were on expense, and further declared that all such wards should be earning their own living, as he (the Member of Congress) and many other distinguished men had done. Upon looking the matter up it was found that out of 1,322 wards there were on February 28, 1906, 67 wards who were 14 years of age and over and on expense. Of these 67 children, 34 were semiincorrigible colored boys at the Hart Farm School, placed there for discipline and training; 9 were white boys at the Junior Republic, and 9 were colored boys and girls at the Children's Temporary Home, being built up physically, preparatory for the family home. Not one of the 67 children was capable of self-directed support. And what is true then is true now. No boy or girl who is capable of earning his or her own living is coddled and maintained in idleness at public expense. Decent preparation is insisted on and then placements made.

NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE.

The aggregate number of days that wards of the Board were held under guardianship was 507,009, an increase of 27,641 days over last year.

The Board, moreover, gave 9,336 days' care to temporary wards, an increase of 5,510 days over last year, and 20,506 days' care to feeble-minded children, a decrease of 256 days over last year.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations, expenditures, and balances for the year were as follows:

Object.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balance.
For administration (office and sundry)	$3,100.00	$2,873.15	$226.85
For administration (salaries)	6,720.00	6,720.00	
For maintenance of feeble-minded	16,000.00	12,020.49	3,979.51
For maintenance, including burial of wards	54,000.00	38,498.43	15,501.57
Total	79,820.00	60,112.07	19,707.93

Expenditures for administrative purposes being in the main within the control of the Board, which may curtail useful work rather than exceed the appropriation, the caution used in such expenditures resulted in the formation of a small balance. Had there been emergency calls in the later part of the fiscal year and had the appropriation been insufficient to meet them great embarrassment would have been occasioned. The balance from the appropriation for feeble-minded was occasioned in part by the circumstance that the Board was unable to undertake the work for which a part of the appropriation was made. The Board asked for $14,000 for maintenance of such feeble-minded children as it had in charge, with expectation of increase in number. It had received $12,000 for the previous year and spent the whole of it, and had a deficiency of $90.32, besides receiving $537.50 from private sources for the maintenance of these children. An appropriation of $16,000 was made, with the avowed purpose of enabling the Board to care for colored feeble-minded children; but the additional amount was inadequate to the additional purpose, since no person was willing to undertake the care of these children on less than a guaranty of $6,000 a year. The colored children therefore remained uncared for, and almost the whole additional appropriation was returned to the Treasury.

It should hardly be necessary to repeat the arguments formerly advanced to show the inhumanity of the present neglect of these unfortunates and the injury which results to the community from such neglect. As it appeared last year that if an appropriation of at least $6,000 were secured for the purpose, temporary provision for the care of these children could be made, so it would be likely that such care could be obtained this year if such an appropriation were granted.

The Board was compelled in recent years, contrary to its judgment, to pay a fixed sum of $12,000 a year for the care of colored children at one place. For the term of the past year it was relieved of that compulsion, and while it had not been anticipated that so large a saving would be made, this relief, together with the activity of the office force in placing wards of the Board in free homes, resulted in a return of more than $15,000 to the Treasury.

While the average number of wards over whom the Board had supervision in the past year was 1,439 (1,390 permanent and 49 temporary) as compared with 1,332 (1,318 permanent and 14 temporary) for the preceding year, the average number of permanent wards in free homes was 1,124, as compared with 981 for the preceding year. *The cost of* maintenance of 143 children at an average of $100 per

capita per annum would amount to a large part of the sum returned to the Treasury. This was done with no increase in the office force, but results in such an increase of the work of supervision as calls for the addition of one or more employees to the list of supervisors.

Closer supervision of placed-out wards is imperatively needed to minimize and to check without delay the consequences of misplaced confidence in the homes found for the children, to maintain closer relations between these children and the homes, and to reduce the number of absconders, and to correct causes of dissatisfaction which occasion the withdrawal of many children from homes after placements have been made. Some placing agencies maintain a visitor for each 50 or 60 children placed out, while this Board has only two such visitors for about 400 children in States contiguous to the District of Columbia. The Board enters a plea for added strength in this important department of its work. It makes a plea also for a higher grade of salaries for its employees, especially for those now receiving the smaller salaries. Salaries should be available sufficiently attractive to draw and to keep men and women of first-class ability and fitness to deal with the intensely human problems presented almost daily. It is a great mistake to think that all persons willing to work for such salaries as are now paid are competent to the task. The Board recognizes that its present employees are performing good service, worthy of better pay than is given.

B. PICKMAN MANN,
President Board of Children's Guardians, D. C.
ELLA MOORE,
Secretary Board of Children's Guardians.

AGENT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907.

To the BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

In presenting my annual report for the past fiscal year I have relegated the tables, statistics, financial exhibits, etc., to the end of the report, where specialists, but not the casual reader, may be interested.

My last report showed 1,364 children under the guardianship of the Board, June 30, 1906. One hundred and forty-seven children were committed during the past year, and 121 passed from control of the Board, leaving 1,390 wards during minority, June 30, 1907. Where these wards are, geographically, and under what conditions—that is, in institutions, indentures, apprenticed, etc.—are shown in Appendix. The number of children received under temporary care during the year, 24, and the number committed for temporary periods, 149, make a total of 173 children added to the temporary rolls.

Of these, 84 children remained on the temporary list at the close of the year. These figures, as compared with those of previous years, are the most striking differences I have to present to you. For the year ending June 30, 1906, 200 children became wards during minority; 109 children were added to temporary rolls, of which number but 19 remained at close of year, whereas year ending June 30, 1907, 147 children became wards during minority; 173 children were added to the temporary rolls, of which number 84 remained at close of year. The number of wards during minority has greatly diminished, while the number of temporary wards has surprisingly increased. If this policy is to be continued, you will easily see that the character and scope of the Board's work will be materially changed.

The policy of committing so many children for temporary definite periods—24 for one year, 17 for two years, 2 for three years, 5 for four years, 1 for six years, 2 for seven years, 1 for twelve years—I believe to be a mistaken one, not for the highest interests of the children themselves and unjust to the tax-

payers of the community. It is only the children who are committed to the Board during minority who can be successfully placed out in family homes and supervised therein. Of the 147 committed permanently during the past year, 69 have been placed in free family homes. These the Board has sole guardianship of, "with full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions, willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents." There is no subsequent legislation abridging or modifyiig or transferring to another any of the powers mentioned above. So that while the Board is the "legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts," whether temporary or permanent, it is obvious that as to the temporary children little or nothing can be done for them in the way of providing a good foster home. They must be kept on expense in most cases for the full period of their temporary commitment. There are cases where such handling is wise and humane; for example, where the parents are worthy and in distress through sickness or a combination of circumstances beyond their control, and where there is a reasonable hope that the family may in the near future be reunited; or where one worthy parent is left to struggle alone to maintain a family of small children, etc. Temporary care in suitable institutions or boarding homes for such children is a wise charity. But where the element of immorality, drunkenness, criminality, or neglect on the part of the parents is clear, no treatment other than a clean-cut permanent guardianship appears to me adequate to meet the case. Then a real home such as a child is entitled to can be found and the child protected therein, the institutions already overcrowded would be relieved, and the expense for maintaining them would be greatly lessened.

It has been objected that this course disrupts families and prevents possible reestablishment of such families on a better basis. Not by any means. The Board being clothed with binding guardianship has "full power" regarding placement, and never in its history, so far as I am aware, has it ever turned a deaf ear to the appeal of a reconstructed parent and home for the return of child or children. The beauty of permanent guardianship is further shown in such cases by the hold of the Board over the entire family after the return of a child or children. They are there by grace, not by right. The right was forfeited when it became necessary to remove them from bad parents and home. The continuous guardianship helps to keep the home right. Long-term temporary commitments savor of sentences, like jail or penitentiary sentences on adults—two years, three years, five years—whereas the most enlightened communities favor the indeterminate sentences for adults. Why should destitute or even delinquent children be committed to a public institution or agency for three or five years? It seems to me no legitimate business of the State to take charge of and train such children that worthless parents may selfishly reap the benefit. Again the Board is on record as being opposed to long existence of children in institutions, however excellent such institutions may be. The old arguments in support of such opposition need not be restated here. Of course the Board has no control over commitments. They rest with the courts exclusively. But if earnest representations, based on the study and experience of the Board for thirteen years, be laid before the committing courts it might be of aid to them in forming judgments. All the Board desires, I am sure, is to be of the largest possible service to the largest possible number of children needing its kindly ministrations, as well as the interests of the community in general.

HOME FINDING AND PLACING.

There were among the permanent wards 351 placements of children in free homes. These include the children returned to parents or relatives on trial, indentured, apprenticed, or on trial for adoption, as shown in Appendix. In some cases the same children have been placed more than once. The children in foster homes have been visited with regularity, and in but few instances has it been necessary to remove them.

James and Nellie, brother and sister, 11 and 9 years, respectively, are full orphans. They have relatives, but none situated so that they could care for them. They were committed to the Board, and within four months a home was found for both in the same family. Four months after placement it became necessary to have them come to Washington to appear before the probate court. The foster father came with them. He exhibited as much pride in these children as any natural father could possibly show. The children clung to the father in fear lest we might keep them in the city. They were exuberan

when the business calling them here was over and they were on the way to the train which was to bear them back to their new-found home. The children did not need institutional treatment although for a few months they had to be sheltered in institutions.

Little Helen is a colored girl of 8 years, committed to the Board in February. She has an unfit natural mother, a case where for the sake of the child's future the ties should be completely severed between mother and child. In April we were able to place this little girl in a home near Boston with refined colored people, where she will have all the advantages of a Christian home. Is this not better than an institutional training?

Four children, white, from one family were committed in July. They have indifferent and totally unfit parents. Scarcely a ray of hope exists that they will ever be any better. Ought the children at their impressionable ages be kept together to await the awakening of such parents to their parental duty? The oldest, a girl, was found a home right here in Washington, where she shares everything with the family. The other girl, 8 years, was found an excellent country home, and her little brother, 6, was placed in the same home at board, and, no doubt, soon will be taken on a free arrangement. There remains in an institution but 1 of these 4 children, and he is unfortunately mentally deficient.

Two little colored boys, about 10 and 6 years of age, were found by the juvenile court to be living in the most abject moral and physical filth and committed to the Board. Within a week's time your office found proper homes with decent relatives away from Washington and installed these little boys therein.

I have mentioned these few concrete cases (many more might be cited) to show you and the community of taxpayers where we all live that this agency is doing successful home-finding and placing work. During the year the Board has given consent to adoption, and the adoption has been consummated, in cases of 6 children, chiefly infants or very young children, and on June 30, 1907, there were 76 children on trial for adoption, the Board not giving consent for legal adoption until the child has been in the family for at least a year. But I would not in this public report convey the impression that all our placements are rosy and successful. Many are dead failures, and have to be placed again and again. We have many runaways and discontents, for whom much time and hard work are spent.

My last year's report stated that it seemed to me "there should be in the future a slightly decreasing scale of annual expenditures." The last year shows an expenditure of more than $10,000 less than for the preceding year, and a return to the Treasury of a large sum not needed.

The present policy of the Industrial Home School for white children is to take only such children as need industrial training, for a year at least. So, while very obliging in urgent cases, this institution does not like to receive from the Board of Children's Guardians children who are not likely to remain at least one year. The Board has many wards who do not need long institutional training—who are ready for placement. But they must be sheltered somewhere temporarily. The Bruen Home is very willing and always responds to a request to give temporary help in such cases. But it seems to me that the Board should have a temporary home for its white wards, such as it has maintained for several years for its colored wards, a sort of way station on the road to the foster home, where admission is regulated from your own office.

THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Existing conditions in the field of public child-caring work in the District are, it appears to me, far from the ideal. More than a decade ago a public sentiment was developed against the subsidizing of private child-caring institutions and in favor of a centralized agency through which all the public work involving the care of dependent children should sift. This sentiment was crystallized in the legislation creating the Board of Children's Guardians. The subsidies to a few of the institutions were withdrawn; to others they were slightly reduced with a view to final elimination. Then, as applied to several of the institutions, the contract system with the Board of Charities was introduced. Whatever the purpose of this step, its practical effect was to create a new public child-caring agency. And this is the condition to-day. There are at least four institutions or agencies, supported wholly at public expense, to which applications may be made for the admission of children, each independent of the others, except that all must be passed upon by the juvenile court. In the case of the Board of Children's Guardians commitments must be made by this court or others, while in respect to the other institutions the

juvenile court must declare the applicant "dependent" before it can be admitted. The last Congress created still another child-caring institution, and so far as now appears, this has an independent and unrelated existence. While all these institutions or agencies are maintained wholly or nearly at public expense, if one of them desires to place any of its children in any of the others, it has to pay for them as a private individual would. For one public agency to pay another for doing public work seems hardly good business form. Again, all the institutions referred to, except the Board of Children's Guardians, have no legal control over the children placed therein.

It is true they can not be removed without the consent of the court, but that is as far as any lawful authority goes. They can not be legally placed out. All children received in these public institutions ought, it seems to me, to be the wards of the institutions. The subject is so broad and complex that it might well be the subject for study and investigation of a commission appointed by the District Commissioners, having perhaps representatives from these various institutions as well as the juvenile court. Let such a commission make a thorough study of the field and a comprehensive report to the Commissioners, with such proposed legislation as will place the public child-caring work of the District on a sane basis.

In the ten years I have had the honor to work under your direction I have received your unfailing courtesy and support, for which I tender grateful appreciation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WESLEY DOUGLASS,
Agent, Board of Children's Guardians.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

My annual report for medical and surgical service to the wards of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1907, is hereby submitted. Three hundred and one wards have been treated during the year. The number of separate cases requiring care was 450, and the number of visits made in attendance upon them aggregated 1,425.

It is difficult to know where to begin and where to leave off when wishing to speak of the work done by our Board from a medical and hygienic point of view, especially by one as enthusiastic and I think justly proud of the results reached in hundreds of cases during the existence of the Board as your physician.

The individual needs of each ward taken in charge by the Board, whether temporarily or permanently, are carefully studied and administered to, whether it be mentally, morally, or physically, or all of these (as it sometimes is), just as far as it lies in human power to help along any and all these lines.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA R. HALL, M. D.

APPENDIX.

1. Estimates for 1908.
2. Financial exhibit.
3. Table per capita cost.
4. Institutions dealt with; amounts paid, etc.
5. Temporary work.
6. Children dropped during the year; infant mortality.
7. Geographical distribution of wards.
8. Distribution of wards as to institutions, etc.
9. Total and percentage of wards on expense and not on expense for maintenance, table cases investigated, permanent and temporary wards.

1. *Estimates for 1908.*

TO THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SIRS: At the meeting of the Board of Children's Guardians held July 13, 1907, the following estimates of appropriations for the Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were authorized, the same being drawn in form to be incorporated in the appropriation act:

For Board of Children's Guardians created under act approved July 23, 1892, namely:

For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, annual subscription to Charities and Juvenile Court record, and all office and sundry expenses, $3,100.

For agent, $1,800; executive clerk, $1,200; placing officer, $900; placing officer, $720; investigating clerk, $780; record clerk, $720; one clerk, $600; messenger, $480; in all for salaries, $7,740.

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, $22,000.

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation, or while being transferred from one place to another, $54,000, with authority to pay not more than $1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than $300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board.

In all for the Board of Children's Guardians, $86,840.

The said Board of Children's Guardians is authorized to accept voluntary aid in the placement and supervision of children under its care and to defray from the appropriation for administrative purposes the actual and necessary expense incident to such voluntary aid.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money, not to exceed $200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the Board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

The Board requests to be heard in regard to the above estimates when the same are considered by you.

2. *Financial exhibit.*

APPROPRIATIONS.

For maintenance (including burial of wards)	$54,000.00
For feeble-minded children	16,000.00
For administration (salaries)	6,720.00
For administration (office and sundry)	3,100.00
Total	79,820.00

EXPENDITURES.

Administration:			
Salaries	$6,720.00		
Rent	540.00		
Postage	110.00		
Telephone	82.00		
Office equipment	182.93		
Janitor service	70.00		
Stationery and printing	279.53		
Travel and transportation	1,608.69		
		$9,593.15	
Feeble-minded:			
Elwyn, Pennsylvania, Training School	7,419.90		
Falls Church Training School	4,530.23		
Vineland, New Jersey, Training School	70.36		
		12,020.49	
Maintenance:			
District institutions	17,565.17		
Other institutions	2,905.17		
Private boarding homes	15,322.00		
Medical attendance and supplies	1,639.15		
Clothing	959.09		
		38,390.58	
Burial of wards		107.85	
			60,112.07
Balance returned to United States Treasurer			19,707.93

3. *Per capita cost.*

MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Average number in boarding homes	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.6	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29	175.56	160.66	144.27
Expense of maintenance in boarding home	$3,203.30	$6,426.44	$8,145.98	$9,019.02	$12,985.36	$16,119.16	$13,406.12	$12,724.16	$13,039.53	$16,011.91	$14,583.78	$19,033.21	$17,166.41	$16,961.15
Per capita cost	$155.20	$134.40	$115.17	$113.16	$114.20	$111.46	$112.23	$104.36	$98.54	$111.26	$111.16	$108.41	$106.84	$117.56
Average number of wards in institutions	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7	88.9	116.01	141.94	158.29	134.41	205.93	231.08	209.2	162.1
Expense of maintenance in institutions	$4,738.00	$6,173.59	$5,821.72	$6,192.09	$9,229.78	$12,792.47	$17,555.52	$23,261.12	$26,836.27	$20,073.88	$32,028.51	$35,049.21	$30,232.23	$21,429.43
Per capita cost	$109.06	$104.23	$112.32	$132.05	$149.59	$143.89	$151.31	$163.87	$169.54	$149.34	$155.53	$151.67	$144.51	$132.19
Average number in boarding homes and institutions	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4	233.5	235.46	263.86	290.61	278.32	336.22	406.64	369.86	306.37
Whole expense of maintenance	$7,941.30	$12,600.03	$13,967.70	$15,211.11	$22,215.14	$28,911.63	$30,961.64	$35,985.28	$39,875.80	$36,085.79	$46,612.29	$54,082.42	$47,398.64	$38,390.58
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense	$124.10	$118.66	$113.15	$120.14	$126.67	$123.81	$131.49	$136.38	$137.21	$129.65	$138.63	$132.99	$128.15	$125.30

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209	252	331.52	400.85	475.64	622.49	671.37	755.5	909.88	1,042.47
Average number in boarding homes	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29	175.56	160.66	144.27
Total average number subject to supervision	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7	396.6	450.97	522.77	607.96	766.40	801.66	931.06	1,070.54	1,186.74
Total expense of administration and supervision	$3,933.72	$3,706.66	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,587.85	$5,659.51	$5,966.00	$6,713.17	$7,406.67	$8,594.87	$8,600.00	$10,000.00	$10,720.00	$9,593.15
Administrative per capita based on number subject to supervision	$58.80	$22.87	$16.99	$14.29	$14.21	$14.26	$13.22	$12.84	$12.18	$11.21	$10.72	$10.74	$10.01	$8.08
Total average number of wards	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31	519.2	608.8	664.71	766.25	900.81	1,007.59	1,162.14	1,279.74	1,348.84
Total expenses	$11,875.02	$16,306.69	$17,967.70	$19,211.11	$26,802.99	$34,571.14	$36,927.64	$42,698.45	$47,282.47	$44,680.66	$55,212.29	$64,082.42	$58,118.64	$47,983.73
General per capita	$107.72	$73.65	$62.55	$56.13	$63.31	$66.58	$60.65	$64.23	$61.71	$49.60	$54.79	$55.14	$45.41	$35.57

4. *Table of institutions dealt with, amounts paid, etc.*

	Amount paid.	Amount due.	Annual rate.	Average number of children.	Days' board.
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded	$7,419.40		$225.00	33.41	12,960
Virginian Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded	4,530.23		225.00	20.13	7,429
New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded	70.36		250.00	.28	117
Children's Temporary Home	9,069.37		156.00	58.13	21,859
National Junior Republic	2,108.12		156.00	13.51	5,201
Industrial Home School	6,027.13		150.00	40.18	15,131
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	42.27	$137.94	100.00	1.80	875
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	66.82	154.51	100.00	2.21	808
St. Mary's Industrial School	85.03	177.66	100.00	2.62	957
House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore)	637.47	285.51	100.00	9.22	3,422
House of the Good Shepherd (Washington)	668.43	348.86	100.00	10.17	4,086
Bruen Home	1,691.15		96.00	17.61	6,715
St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.	74.55		96.00	.77	242
Total	32,490.33	1,104.50			79,802

5. *Temporary work.*

On rolls July 1, 1906	19
Added during the year	173
To be accounted for	192
Returned to relatives or friends	70
Permanently committed	22
Died	7
Absconded and not recovered	5
Committed to Reform School	3
Order set aside	1
On rolls July 1, 1907	84
Total	192

	Days on expense.	Cost.
Maintained in institutions	5,068	$1,974.76
Maintained in boarding homes	9,336	2,893.21
Paid for transportation		55.78
Total	14,404	4,923.75

6. *Children dropped during the year.*

One hundred and twenty-one children were dropped during the year for reasons as follows:

Attained majority	76
Reform School	17
Died	11
Adopted	5
Married	8
Order set aside	4
Total	121

Infant mortality; permanent wards under two years.

Year.	Number of infants.	Number of deaths.	Percentage.
1894	42	9	21.35
1895	53	13	25.00
1896	53	14	26.73
1897	42	12	28.57
1898	62	10	16.12
1899	79	15	18.98
1900	75	16	21.33
1901	56	11	19.64
1902	59	11	18.64
1903	55	11	20.00
1904	68	6	8.85
1905	77	11	14.28
1906	70	11	15.71
1907	24	4	16.66

7. Geographical distribution of wards June 30, 1907.

District of Columbia:		
Trial with friends	424	
Trial for adoption	52	
Trial for indenture	19	
Indentured	114	
Apprenticed	42	
		651
New Jersey:		
Trial with friends	12	
Apprenticed	3	
		15
Maryland:		
Trial with friends	22	
Trial for adoption	5	
Trial for indenture	15	
Indentured	53	
Apprenticed	7	
		102
Virginia:		
Trial with friends	32	
Trial for adoption	16	
Trial for indenture	43	
Indentured	146	
Apprenticed	7	
		244
Pennsylvania:		
Trial with friends	8	
Indentured	3	
		11
Delaware:		
Trial with friends	1	
Indentured	5	
Apprenticed	2	
		8
New York: Trial with friends		4
Massachusetts:		
Trial for adoption	1	
Indentured	2	
		3
West Virginia:		
Trial for adoption	1	
Indentured	4	
Apprenticed	1	
		6
Maine: Trial with relatives		2

North Carolina:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Indentured	2	
		3
Colorado:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Trial for adoption	1	
		2
Tennessee: Trial with relatives		1
Connecticut: Apprenticed		1
Illinois: Indentured		1
California:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Indentured	1	
		2
Cuba: Indentured		1
Kentucky: Trial with relatives		1
Kansas: Trial with relatives		1
Georgia: Trial with relatives		1
Alabama: Trial for indenture		1
In institutions:		
District of Columbia	110	
Outside	30	
		140
In boarding homes:		
District of Columbia	106	
Outside	7	
		113
Absconders		76
		1,390

8. *Distribution of wards as to institutions, homes, etc.*

White:		
Industrial Home School	30	
St. Mary's Industrial School	3	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	3	
St. Joseph's Asylum	2	
Junior Republic	17	
House of the Good Shepherd	11	
Bruen Home	15	
	81	
Boarding homes	21	
Total white on expense	102	
Trial with relatives or friends	207	
Trial for indenture	23	
Trial for adoption	16	
Indentured	105	
Apprenticed	24	
Absconders	14	
Free institutions	1	
Hospitals	1	
	391	
		493
Colored:		
Children's Temporary Home	47	
St. Paul's Industrial School	1	
House of the Good Shepherd	8	
	56	
Boarding homes	92	
Total colored on expense	148	

Colored—Continued.		
Trial with relatives or friends	305	
Trial for indenture	55	
Trial for adoption	60	
Indentured	227	
Apprenticed	39	
Absconders	62	
Hospitals	1	
	749	
		897
		1,390

9. *Total and percentage of wards on expense and not on expense for maintenance.*

Fiscal year.	Total wards.			Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.
	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.		
1894	175	85	90	48.57	51.43
1895	255	103	152	40.39	59.61
1896	312	109	203	34.94	65.06
1897	380	140	240	36.84	63.16
1898	445	194	251	43.60	56.40
1899	552	219	333	39.67	60.33
1900	634	255	379	40.22	59.78
1901	720	247	473	34.31	65.69
1902	898	286	612	31.85	68.15
1903	998	298	700	29.51	70.49
1904	1,134	389	745	24.31	75.69
1905	1,267	349	918	27.55	72.45
1906	1,364	287	1,077	21.84	78.96
1907	1,390	250	1,140	17.98	82.02

Corresponding figures separating white from colored wards are available for recent years, as follows:

Fiscal year.	White wards.					Colored wards.				
	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.	Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.	Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.
1902	334	86	248	25.75	74.25	564	200	364	35.46	64.54
1903	349	90	259	25.79	74.21	644	203	441	31.52	68.48
1904	400	125	275	31.25	68.75	734	264	591	28.88	64.08
1905	436	109	327	25	75	831	240	591	28.88	71.12
1906	486	112	374	23.04	76.96	878	175	703	19.92	80.08
1907	498	102	391	20.68	79.32	897	148	749	17.61	82.39

The following is a summary of the cases investigated and of the permanent and temporary wards for each year of the Board's existence:

Year.	Cases investigated.	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Probationary wards.
1893–94	290	203	48	----------
1894–95	370	110	62	----------
1895–96	392	98	70	----------
1896–97	502	68	92	----------
1897–98	517	95	100	----------
1898–99	732	135	113	----------
1899–1900	896	126	158	----------
1900–1901	1,065	146	144	95
1901–2	1,338	227	158	281
1902–3	1,228	214	166	355
1903–4	1,252	213	137	286
1904–5	1,275	260	109	212
1905–6	1,368	200	109	221
1906–7	1,344	147	178	----------
Total	11,225	2,100	1,469	1,450

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

The following is a list of the officers and members of the board of trustees as of June 30, 1907:

OFFICERS.

President, J. Ormond Wilson, No. 1439 Massachusetts avenue northwest; vice-president, Bernard T. Janney, No. 1671 Thirty-first street northwest; secretary, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, No. 2823 Q street northwest.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Miss Ella Moore	1909
Mrs. Lucia E. Blount	1909
Walter C. Clephane	1909
F. W. McReynolds	1907
Bernard T. Janney	1907
George W. Wood	1907
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse	1908
J. B. T. Tupper	1908
J. Ormond Wilson	1908

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—George W. Wood, M. D., chairman; F. W. McReynolds, J. Ormond Wilson.

Employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Walter C. Clephane, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount.

Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Rev. Charles W. Skinner, at the home, No. 2525 to 2575 Wisconsin avenue northwest.

The following regular officers and employees were upon the salary list of the home on June 30, 1907, at the rates of compensation set opposite their respective names:

	Annual salary.
Charles W. Skinner, superintendent	$1,200
Mrs. Fannie P. Skinner, matron	480
Florence Muckelroy, matron	360
Layceye C. Haycock, matron	360
Bertha Thorpe, assistant matron	300
Anna E. McDonald, assistant matron	300
Ellen D. McLoughlin, housekeeper	360
Annie M. Stidham, sewing teacher	360
Lewis A. Blundon, manual-training teacher	900

Irving Miller, florist	$600
Robert L. Haycock, supervisor[a]	80
Daniel W. Mills, farmer	480
Hattie M. Van Deventer, nurse	300
Lizzie Simms, laundress	240
Caroline Clemens, cook	240
Kennie Holler, housemaid	144
Julia Sheetz, housemaid	144
Joseph Hanlon, engineer	600

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, and lodging in addition to the salaries named.

Estimated value of property owned by Industrial Home School.

Real estate without improvements	$187,000
Buildings	150,000
Personal property	3,230
Greenhouse plants	1,200
Growing plants	300
Total	341,730

There are no endowment funds at the disposition of this institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

Report of produce raised and consumed on farm from June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1907, and additional work performed.

Beets	bushels	18	Potatoes	bushels	212
	bunches	90	Potatoes, sweet	do	56
Beans	bushels	22	Parsnips	do	15
Beans, lima	quarts	54	Parsley	bunches	1,150
Cabbage	heads	985	Peppers		2,229
Corn	dozen ears	601	Pumpkins		650
Cucumbers	dozen	93	Peas	bushels	13
Celery	heads	1,400	Radish	bunches	982
Chicken	pounds	202	Strawberries	quarts	655
Eggs	dozen	205	Tomatoes	bushels	181
Hay	tons	9	Turnips	do	45
Kale	barrels	26			
Lettuce	heads	2,750	Cow manure	loads hauled	20
Onions	bunches	1,912	Horse manure	do	27
	bushels	12	Street sweepings	do	38

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1907:

Maintenance account:		
Balance in school fund[b]		$3,532.84
Appropriation for maintenance		9,676.00
Receipts from greenhouse sales	2,704.78	
Receipts from shop sales	44.25	

[a] Mr. Haycock is the principal of the public school on the grounds and is paid from the public school funds. In return for his board, washing, and lodging, however, he has been acting outside of school hours as boys' supervisor during the school months. During the summer months, when he is not paid as a public school teacher, he has been put upon the temporary pay roll, during which time he has devoted his entire time to caring for the boys.

[b] There are outstanding bills against this fund, so that we can not exactly determine the balance.

Maintenance account:—Continued.		
Receipts from farm sales	$23.85	
Receipts from board of children	1,067.29	
Receipts from Board of Children's Guardians[a]	3,531.10	
		$20,580.11
Maintenance expenses:		
Bread	1,720.67	
Dentist bill	80.00	
Dry goods	2,708.88	
Electricity	169.69	
Forage	291.64	
Farm tools, seeds, saddlery, wagons, etc	287.32	
Fresh meats and fish	1,740.75	
Fuel	2,147.33	
Gas	443.10	
Greenhouse supplies, seeds, plants, tools, etc	446.22	
Groceries	3,207.07	
House furnishings	527.14	
Ice	196.40	
Medical attendance and drugs	332.61	
Milk	1,783.71	
Miscellaneous	799.01	
Music and musical instruments	375.55	
Playground supplies	245.90	
Shoes	738.70	
Shoe repairing	604.55	
Traveling expenses	180.16	
Total expenditures for maintenance		19,026.40
Balance in school fund		1,553.71
		20,580.11
Amount appropriated for fire escape		200.00
Amount expended		200.00
The amounts appropriated for salaries, temporary labor, pumping plant, and repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds for the year ending June 30, 1907, were—		
Temporary labor		400.00
Expended:		
Boys' supervisor during the summer	118.65	
Summer teacher	50.00	
Supply matron	121.00	
Supply engineer	38.34	
Military instructor	30.00	
House cleaning, barber, etc	47.83	
		395.82
Balance in temporary labor		4.28
Salaries		7,068.00
Expended:		
Superintendent	1,200.00	
Matron	480.00	
Two matrons, at $360	720.00	
Two assistant matrons, at $300	600.00	
Housekeeper	360.00	
Sewing teacher	360.00	
Nurse	300.00	
Manual-training teacher	600.00	
Engineer	600.00	
Florist	600.00	

[a] Owing to a misunderstanding the monthly payments of the Board of Children's Guardians were not made in February, March, April, May, and June. The amount due is $2,686.95.

Expended:		
Farmer	$480.00	
Laundress	240.00	
One housemaid	141.20	
One housemaid	120.80	
Cook	222.00	
		$7,024.00
Balance		44.00
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds		1,000.00
Expended:		
Paints, glass, and oils	394.09	
Lumber	329.46	
Plumbing, papering, repairing	276.45	
		1,000.00
Appropriation for operating sewage-pumping plant		550.00
Expended:		
For electric current	182.70	
Repairs to motor, etc	208.00	
		390.70
Balance		159.30
Total of all expenditures for year ending June 30, 1907, was		27,641.10
The per capita cost of maintenance		184.18

NOTE.—The per capita cost of maintenance is obtained by dividing the cost for salaries and maintenance by the number days attendance and multiplying by number days in year.

The following are the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1909:

For the Industrial Home School:	
Superintendent	$1,500
Assistant superintendent	480
Three matrons	1,080
Two assistant matrons	600
Housekeeper	360
Sewing teacher	360
Nurse	300
Manual-training teacher	600
Florist	720
Engineer	600
Farmer	600
Cook	240
Laundress	240
Two housemaids	384
Temporary labor	400
	8,464
Maintenance	9,412
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	2,000
Pumping-plant appropriation	550
New building for manual training, laundry, and nursery	50,000
Total	70,426

Admissions and discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school June 30, 1906	93	46	139
Number received from Board of Children's Guardians	43	25	68
Number received from other sources	36	20	56
Total	172	91	263
Returned to parents or friends	25	19	44
Provided with situations or homes	19	5	24
Returned to Board of Guardians	36	24	60
Absconded	4		4
Number in school June 30, 1907	87	44	131
Daily average number			132½

Highest number in school at any one time	142
Lowest number in school at any one time	124
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees	6,846

Of admissions above reported, 26 were readmissions.

CONDITION OF BUILDINGS.

In the report submitted by your trustees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (which report contained a short historical statement regarding the institution), the buildings owned by the school were listed as follows: First, the main building, used as a boys' dormitory, dining hall, hospital, office, etc., and which constitutes the administration building; second, the cottage, used as the girls' dormitory; third, the school building, a well-built four-room brick structure; fourth, the stable; fifth, the machine shop, etc.; sixth, the greenhouses.

The dilapidated condition of some of these buildings was then pointed out. It may be interesting to note that the eastern portion of the main building is the old Georgetown poorhouse, which was erected in 1831. It will be easy to understand that a building devoted to such uses was not always as cleanly as a good housekeeper would like to see, and it was transferred to this institution with of all its attendant discomforts, requiring constant efforts upon the part of its officials to maintain a proper sanitary standard. This condition has not improved with age, and your board earnestly hopes that if the health or safety of the children committed to its care should be impaired because of the lack of proper facilities no criticism will be directed against the members of your board. We are aware that if the United States Government is to purchase this property in the immediate future in order to widen out the Observatory Circle, it would not be good policy to expend any great sum of money in rebuilding upon the present location; but unless this purchase is to be made at once, we renew our request for an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of a new building to accommodate the manual training department, the laundry, and the nursery.

We feel gratified that during the past year Congress has placed at our disposal sufficient funds to provide for the erection of a fire escape upon the nursery, thereby reducing greatly the chance of loss of life from fire.

A new propagating house has been erected and some of the greenhouses have been rebuilt. This, we believe, will result in a much more efficient working plant.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

The continued splendid physical condition of the children causes thankfulness. During the past year they have all been examined by a specialist to detect any adenoid growths in their throats, and wherever such growths have been discovered they have been removed. The expense of this examination has been defrayed by a friend of the school, who declines to permit his name to be mentioned, but whom, though unknown, we sincerely thank.

It is with great sadness that we have to report that one of our boys, Elmer Graves, 9 years of age, was drowned last September while bathing in our swimming pool. We had believed it almost impossible for such an event to occur, as the children are never permitted to bathe except under the eye of one of the officials and in company with other boys. Since this accident the precautions have been doubled. Throughout the entire period of twelve or fifteen years during which the boys have been bathing in this pool this is the first time that such an accident has happened.

The success of the boys' military band is assured. Although the boys have had their instruments but a short time, the music which they produce is marvelously good, thanks to the painstaking instruction furnished by O. J. May, of the Marine Band, who has given his services without charge.

The military drill has progressed smoothly and successfully under the skillful leadership of Claude Thiele, the colonel of the regiment of High School Cadets. At the competitive drill between the companies, held in June, Company A was the victor. Upon the occasions where our battalion has appeared on parade it has received great commendation.

Our superintendent has continued his practice of visiting those of our children who have been placed in families outside of the institution, and he reports that all are well cared for and are generally giving satisfaction to those to whose care they have been committed.

Again your board desires to publicly recognize the kindness of the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Potomac River Line, who have, without cost to the home, given the children their annual outing at River View.

A delightful surprise came to the children at Christmas time. A suggestion had been made to them that they write letters to Santa Claus, stating what they would like to have him bring them for Christmas. Those of the letters which were written by the children who attend the church at Mount St. Albans, were turned over to Rev. G. C. Bratenahl, its rector, and he in turn placed them in the hands of one of the ladies of his acquaintance, whose name must, at her request, remain unknown. Much to the surprise and delight of the children, when Christmas came it was found that Santa Claus had respected the wishes of each of these children. It is graceful acts like these that demonstrate that the spirit of the Christ child is very much alive in our community.

To-day, more than ever before, it is the object of the educator to bring out the potentialities of childhood. This is done in the schoolroom, on the playground, in the industrial classes, and by the religious instructor. The interest taken by the children in baseball and basket ball, in the use of the limited amount of gymnasium appara-

tus, in the use of the musical instruments at their command, as well as in the use of the tools of the various industries in the school, is apparent to the most casual visitor and frequently calls forth exclamations of surprise that such young children should manifest so much skill.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

All children have religious instincts; in the proper development of these rests the hope of the best citizenship. The boys and girls meet together and learn the Apostles Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, and the Lord's Prayer.

A Sunday School is held at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Those of Catholic parentage are instructed by members of that church; while the others are instructed by Protestant teachers. On Sunday morning the Roman Catholic children attend Trinity Roman Catholic Church in Georgetown and the Protestants attend St. Albans Protestant Episcopal Church.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The board desires to thank the officers and employees of the home for their faithful service during the year just closed. The increased cost of living has been felt among the ranks of these officials as elsewhere, and your board feels that it should again urge upon the Commissioners of the District an increase in the salary of our superintendent from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. The present salary is ridiculously small for so valuable an officer as our superintendent has proven himself to be.

Special mention must be made of the farmer; he is at his work early and late, devoting his entire time and most unselfish efforts, not only to make the farm productive, but to train a large class of boys to use the tools and implements correctly. We wonder that he stays at the compensation paid him. If he should leave us we should not be able to fill his place at the present salary. We believe it only just that the farmer receive $600 per year.

The boys' matron has for years been virtually assistant superintendent and matron. In July, 1906, by vote of the board of trustees, she was given the title assistant superintendent, so that she might be able in the absence of the superintendent to transact official business. It is impossible as the work enlarges for her to fill the two offices. We respectfully request that a matron be appointed at a salary of $360 per year, so that the assistant superintendent may have more time for supervisory work without diminishing the time that a matron should give to the care of seventy boys.

Our institution is suffering from the general increase in the wages of domestic servants and our inability to pay such compensation as is expected and obtained in private families. Under our present appropriation we can pay our housemaids but $12 per month. It has been found well nigh impossible to keep competent help at that figure. We ask for an increase in the wages of our housemaids to $16 per month.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Our esteemed colleague, Mr. James W. Nourse, has seen fit, owing to his advancing years, to retire from our board. We desire to express our sense of deep obligation to Mr. Nourse for his valuable services rendered during the many years of his connection with us.

The two new members of our board, Mr. Fred W. McReynolds and Dr. George W. Wood, have entered upon their duties with a thorough understanding of their responsibilities, and have already manifested their interest in the work.

LIST OF INMATES.

Transmitted herewith is a list of all children received into and discharged from the home during the year. In transmitting this list your board asks the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who have always been zealous in furthering the interests of the school and the children committed to it, not to print and publish same, as we believe such publication is not calculated to promote the future welfare of those whose names appear in the list.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. An appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of a new building.

Second. The following increases in salaries: (*a*) Of the superintendent from $1,200 to $1,500 per year; (*b*) of the farmer from $480 to $600 per year; (*c*) of the housemaids from $144 to $192 per year.

Third. The addition of a matron at $360 per year.

Fourth. That the list of inmates should not be published.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *President.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Officers.—President, Mrs. H. M. Hatch, 1316 S street; vice-president, Mrs. M. V Datcher, 1212 Sixteenth street; treasurer, Mrs. Ida D. Bailey, 1713 T street; secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Cook, 1118 Sixteenth street.

Board of managers.—Mrs. C. F. Grimke, Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, Mrs. L. Warner, Mrs. E. P. Messer, Mrs. R. L. Brooks, Mrs. I. M. Howard, Mrs. J. H. Lyons, Mrs. L. C. Moorland.

Trustees.—Mr. John F. Cook, Rev. F. J. Grimke, Dr. C. B. Purvis.

Advisory board.—Mr. L. M. Hershaw, chairman; Mr. Henry Johnson, Dr. H. L. Bailey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit answers to the questions contained in your circular requesting information regarding the Home of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.

In answer to the first I inclose a copy of the annual report containing the list of officers and members.

The treasurer will reply to the question relating to the property, income, etc., as she has charge of the books containing that information.

I inclose on another sheet a statement of admissions and discharges.

There has been but one death, that of a woman more than 80 years of age. She suffered from no disease or serious illness, but passed away gently, almost painlessly, in the natural order of things.

The health of the children has been excellent; very little sickness, and none severe or such as to cause anxiety.

"Early to bed and early to rise," according to the old adage, is their rule of life at the home. Their day is divided into school hours—study hours—hours of regular employment, under supervision, and hours for exercise and play in the open air. They retire early, so that with simple and nutritious food they are kept in very good health. It is most unusual for a visiting member to find a child in bed during the day.

The hospital rooms, airy and cheerful, with ample bathing facilities, are very useful in separating an ailing child from the others, thus securing quiet, with special attention and care.

There have been no cases of measles or other epidemic.

The fourth question, asking for suggestions and recommendations, affords opportunity to refer to a subject which perennially engages the attention of members of the association. It is the subject of fuller industrial training for both boys and girls.

They have always been systematically taught all the branches of household work that are possible to children of their tender years. They have learned, boys and girls alike, to sew, to mend their own clothes, and to darn their stockings, in the interest of personal neatness as well as to provide them with occupation. But it has been

necessary, on account of limited means, to put the children out "on indenture" at about 12 years of age, and the opportunities have been rare indeed where any openings have been found for fuller development. The children are expected to earn their "keep" from the beginning, and the managers have felt themselves fortunate when they were able to secure a few months of schooling per year in addition to proper food and clothing with humane treatment.

A simple beginning of instruction on industrial lines is now in progress at the home. It consists of a daily lesson to a class of the older pupils, boys and girls alike, in the art of cooking. The lessons are given in the middle of the day, so that the material may be utilized for the dinner of the officers and teachers. The instruction is limited to a few, but they have shown much interest and a commendable desire to learn. The teacher, an expert in her line, is much encourgaed by the attention they give to her directions and the pride they take in each successful effort.

On the whole it is a cheerful and happy home for the little waifs who are deprived by death or misfortune of the care of their natural guardians, and their thoughts turn affectionately toward it in their later years.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN A. COOK, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1906	8	61	37	106
Admitted during year	.....	8	3	11
Readmitted during year	.....	2	4	6
Total	8	71	44	123
Returned to friends	.....	.....	3	3
Homes found for	.....	8	8	16
Adoptions	.....	1	.....	1
Died	.....	0	0	0
Number in institution June 30, 1907	8	62	33	103
Total	8	71	44	123
Daily average number	8	57.7	33	98.7

Highest number at any one time during year, 106. Lowest number at any one time during year, 98.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

From Board of Charities:	
By check	$9,900.00
By cash	110.00
Amount brought forward	161.42
Total	10,171.42

DISBURSEMENTS.

Food supplies	$4,158.21	
Salaries and wages to superintendent, teachers, and servants	3,262.80	
Current expenses	120.00	
Repairs	484.79	
Household goods	60.20	
Clothing and dry goods	415.30	
Shoes and findings	321.25	
Medicines	45.40	
Fuel	780.80	
Gas	89.30	
Printing	56.00	
Telephone	28.86	
School supplies	4.90	
Ice	65.30	
Other items of current expense	48.95	
	9,942.06	
Balance	229.36	
Total		$10,171.42

Private fund.

RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward	$6,869.24
Interest	1,017.33
Balance from Lander legacy	19.55
From dues	11.00
Total	7,917.12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Invested, being last note of purchase	$5,000.00	
Interest paid, incurred by reason of accrued interest on note purchased	55.00	
Insurance	45.00	
To ward at Hampton, Va	10.00	
To E. G. Davis, for street improvements	250.00	
Interest penalty	2.90	
Salary	240.00	
	5,602.90	
Balance	2,314.22	
Total		7,917.12

IDA D. BAILEY, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE WORKING BOYS' HOME AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Number in home June 30, 1906	26
Admitted (new)	30
Readmitted	13
Total	69
Returned to relatives or friends	37
Provided with situations or homes	2
Otherwise provided for	9
Number remaining June 30, 1907	21
Total	69
Daily average number of inmates	30
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	9,142
Highest number in institution at any time	32
Lowest number in institution at any time	23
Normal capacity of institution	40
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees	1,835
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees	180

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Receipts:		
From appropriation		$500.00
Disbursements:		
Salaries	$125.00	
Other items of current expense	375.00	
Total		500.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts:		
Balance from last year		$901.17
From board of inmates		1,705.93
All other sources		3,015.70
Total		5,622.80
Disbursements:		
Salaries	$1,546.04	
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	13.15	
Current repairs to maintain property	254.21	
Other items of current expense	2,553.20	
	4,366.60	
Balance on hand	1,256.20	
Total		5,622.80

FANNY G. CHILDS,
Treasurer and Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLING

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; A. B. Browne, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; Alexander Britton, treasurer.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, A. B. Browne, Alexander Britton, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larner, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, Mrs. Simon Wolf.

Medical staff.—Chief, Z. T. Sowers, M. D.; ophthalmologist, D. K. Shute, M. D.; laryngologist, C. W. Richardson, M. D.; general diseases, S. S. Adams, M. D., V. B. Jackson, M. D., J. S. Wall, M. D., L. T. B. Johnson, M. D.; dermatologist, R. B. Carmichael, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1906	25	9	34
Admitted during year	13	16	29
Readmitted	2	2	4
Total	40	27	67
Adoptions during year	12	6	18
Returned to relatives or friends	4	1	5
Transferred to other institutions	6		6
Died	2	4	6
Number in institution June 30, 1907	19	13	32
Daily average number during year	20+	6+	26+

Highest number in institution at any one time during year, 34; lowest number in institution at any one time during year, 19.

Deaths.

1906—July	3
August	1
1907—February	1
May	1
Total	6

All of these children were under 5 months of age.

The board is again forced by lack of funds to ask that your invaluable assistance may be given us in obtaining the continuance of the former annual appropriation of $6,000 for the coming year.

Our expenses average nearly $8,000 yearly, and in order to meet them we are dependent, aside from the Congressional appropriation, which is used solely for maintenance, upon the yearly dues of the members of the different boards and upon donations from friends of the charity, as we have no endowment fund.

Since the hospital was opened in 1887 there have been 274 little ones adopted into happy homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This we consider to be our best and most satisfactory work.

We thank you for the kindly sympathy and helping hand which you have heretofore given these abandoned and friendless babies, and trust you will recommend that the appropriation for 1908–9 be given us.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Abscess:					Impetigo contagiosa	3			3
Axilla	1			1	Indigestion:				
Ear	1			1	Acute intestinal	15		1	16
Submaxillary	1			1	Chronic intestinal	7	12	1	20
Adenitis, cervical	1			1	Influenza	1			1
Anæmia, secondary		2		2	Marasmus	1		2	3
Bronchitis, acute	2			2	Meningitis			1	1
Cholera infantum			1	1	Otitis media	1			1
Constipation, chronic	5			5	Rhinitis, acute	1			1
Croup, spasmodic	1			1	Rhus toxicodendron	1			1
Eczema	3			3	Syphilis		2		2
Entero-colitis		2		2	Tænia circinata	10			10
Furunculosis	2			2	Tonsilitis	4			4
Gastritis	1			1					
Gastroenteritis	1	2		3	Total	63	20	6	89

Financial statement.

Assets:		
Estimated value of real estate		$140,000.00
Estimated value of personal property (consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies on hand)		1,000.00
Total assets		141,000.00

REPORT OF TREASURER.

I have the honor to submit herewith statement showing receipts and disbursements from public and private funds for the year ending June 30, 1907:

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

From District disbursing officer	$4,193.15
From private funds	1,238.48
Total	5,431.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Matron's salary	$499.92	
Head nurse's salary	360.00	
Janitor, city home	300.00	
Janitor, country home	300.00	
Pay roll	1,452.35	
Matron's sundries	286.81	
Provisions	2,178.15	
Total		5,377.23
Balance in bank		54.40

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance June 30, 1906	$105.31
Interest on deposit	10.25
From Pierce Guild	500.00
Dues, donations, and board	1,976.77
Total	2,592.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

On secretary's requisitions	$1,110.25	
Advanced to public funds	1,238.48	
Total		2,348.73
Balance in bank		243.60

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. BRITTON, *Treasurer.*

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REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of date I most respectfully submit the following:

St. Ann's Infant Asylum has for the last forty-seven years as a corporate body of sisters of charity cared for the infants and destitute children of every condition as far as it was in our power to do, and it would be our greatest pleasure to do far more if it were not for our limited means of doing what we so much desire to do. This corporate body consists of seven members, president, treasurer, and secretary. Sister E. Relihan, president; Sister M. Teresa Daly, treasurer; and Sister Vincentia Waltzing, secretary; Sister M. Joseph Garland, Sister Philomenia Donoghue, Sister Placida McDonald, and Sister Clotilda Richardson compose the corporate body. Annual meetings are held regularly, and, when necessary, extra ones. The advanced prices of everything compel me to ask for an increase of $600 to our annual appropriation to enable me to procure the pressing necessities of the asylum, and in justice to pay more to the nurses intrusted with infants out of the institution. We are grateful to Congress for the aid they have given us to carry on our work of charity. Also to all the members of the Board of Charities, who have always acted with the greatest kindness, etc.

Very respectfully, Sister E. RELIHAN, *President.*

Receipts and expenses of St. Ann's Infant Asylum.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1906	$176.97
Appropriation	5,400.00
Legacies	1,034.00
All other receipts	3,628.61
	10,239.58

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses	2,054.00
Laundry machine	1,668.07
Repairs	494.90
All other items of current expense	5,772.61
Cash on hand	250.00
Total	10,239.58
Estimated value of property	100,000.00
Furniture	950.00

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1906	72	55	127
Admitted during year	40	33	73
Total	112	88	200
Returned to friends	17	11	28
Transferred to asylum	6	5	11
Adoptions	1	.....	1
Died	9	6	15
Number in institution June 30, 1907	79	66	145
Total	112	88	200
Daily average number	79	66	145

Highest number at any one time during year, 145. Lowest number at any one time during year, 120.

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Officers.—President, Fred. Imhof; vice-president, Wm. Kettler; secretary, Wm. F. Meyers; treasurer, Chas. G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Geo. J. Bessler, Charles Botsch, C. A. Didden, Charles Graff, Charles E. Gerner, J. A. Griesbauer, Adolph Gude, Frederick Imhof, Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, A. Löffler, jr., Theodore Plitt, Charles G. Rogier, Harry Rothschild, John F. Schneider, Geo. K. Baier, M. D.

Honorary directors.—Active: Simon Wolf, William Kettler. Passive: George G. Seufferle, Christian Heurich.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Rosina Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Catharine Löffler; Germania Männerchor, Leon Pohlmann; Washington Sängerbund, A. F. Jorss; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., Henry Pœtzmann.

Superintendent.—Jacob Gerstenberg.

Matron.—Mrs. Margarethe Gerstenberg.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. Rosina Botsch; first vice-president, Mrs. K. Gotthilde Barthel; second vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. Dora Böttcher; financial secretary, Mrs. Marie Böttcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schäfer.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Pösche; president, Mrs. Catharine Löffler; first vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Wetzel; second vice-president, Mrs. A. Schnäbel; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sanders; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Thomfordt; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, together with a financial statement covering the same period.

We are again able to report a most satisfactory result of our year's work. The members of the board of trustees, as well as the two ladies' societies, have worked harmoniously under the able direction of the presiding officer, Mr. Friedrich Imhof.

The attendance of the monthly board meetings and at the extra meetings has been very good.

The health of the orphans has been exceptionally good.

The conduct of the orphans, as well as their progress in learning, has been very satisfactory.

It appears only just to acknowledge here the public spirit and beneficent charity of a great many citizens who have furnished the institution with clothing and food and donated so liberally to the cause of the orphans.

During the past year the home has been kept in good repair and sanitary condition, and the farm has been generally improved.

The past year has been a year of many blessings, but also a fateful misfortune in the great loss through death of one of the most charitable workers, Jacob J. Appich.

The number of the inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 53—29 boys and 24 girls. The number at the end of the fiscal year is 55—30 boys and 25 girls. Six children were admitted and 4 discharged during the year; of the 4 discharged 2 were returned to surviving parents and 2 were placed to learn a trade.

All children of school age attended the school at Good Hope, D. C., and the various Sabbath schools on Sunday.

The assets of the asylum are estimated to be $24,933.33; the receipts during the year were (balance at beginning, $1,178.67) $5,435.79; the expenditures were $4,118.55, leaving balance at the end of the fiscal year $1,317.24.

I also submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by direction of the board of directors respectfully solicit continuance of your recommendation, as per agreement, of an appropriation of $600 for maintenance and support of our institution.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	$1,318.22
From board of inmates	298.00
From Ladies' Aid Society	1,067.00
From Ladies' Sewing Society	800.89
From legacies	500.00
Donations	400.00
From sale of products	116.00
From Government appropriation	1,200.00
From all other private sources	1,370.66
Total receipts	7,070.77

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	1,802.52
Current repairs	275.00
Extra repairs	926.00
Medicine, drugs, etc	17.75
Material used in industries	125.00
Fuel	469.71
Ladies' Aid Society, for groceries, provisions, etc	1,067.00
Ladies' Sewing Society, for wearing apparel, etc	800.89
All other items of current expense	880.48
Balance June 30	706.42
Total	7,070.77

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1906	29	24	53
Admitted during year	5	1	6
Total	34	25	59
Returned to friends	2	.....	2
Homes found to learn trade	2	.....	2
Number in institution June 30, 1907	30	25	55
Total	34	25	59

Highest number at any one time during year, 55. Lowest number at any one time during year, 53.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the fourteenth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House to June 30, 1907, being the end of the fiscal year.

There were 5,706 persons cared for during the year, which was a slight decrease in the number cared for during the preceding year, the difference being only 27 men.

During the year there were 434½ cords of wood manufactured and sold with a net profit of $384, which amount was turned over to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia; the night lodging-house association having furnished a capital of $300, with which to carry on the business, and myself being appointed as their agent.

The high prices which I have been compelled to pay for wood to the jobbers has militated against the business, both in quantity of wood handled and also against the profits accruing therefrom, while the outlook for the ensuing year is even less hopeful. I earnestly hope that the time may soon come when we may have a larger site for the lodging house, where there will be ample room for storing wood, so that it may be purchased in lots, say, from 50 to 100 cords directly from the producers. And not only is there urgent need for more space for storing and handling wood, but also for breathing space for the men in the sitting or dining room and the dormitories.

During the year there were 14,788 meals served and 6,731 lodgings furnished.

Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907		$3,700.00
Expenses:		
Provisions	$910.87	
Fuel	163.75	
Laundry	63.51	
Gas	120.10	
Miscellaneous	182.48	
Stationery and printing	19.70	
Repairs	85.96	
Rent	60.00	
Electric current	52.66	
Phone	60.00	
Salaries	1,920.00	
		3,639.03
Balance unexpended		60.97
Meals for transients	10,714	
Meals for help	4,074	
Total	14,788	
Lodgings for transients	5,706	
Lodgings for help	1,025	
Total	6,731	

Single men cared for	5,689
Married men cared for	17
	5,706
Decrease under last year	27
Secured employment	104
Sent to hospital	5

Statement of men furnished meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

	Out of work.	Sick or crippled.	Total.		Out of work.	Sick or crippled.	Total.
NATIVE BORN.				FOREIGN BORN—cont'd.			
White	3,473	303	3,776	Holland	12	.....	12
Colored	768	212	980	Hungary	16	3	19
FOREIGN BORN.				Ireland	213	116	329
				Italy	17	1	18
				Mexico	10	.....	10
Algeria	3	.....	3	Norway	44	.....	44
Austria	43	2	45	Nova Scotia	3	.....	3
Bohemia	2	.....	2	Poland	28	1	29
Canada	7	4	11	Portugal	1	.....	1
Chile	1	.....	1	Russia	22	1	23
Denmark	4	.....	4	Scotland	67	3	70
England	70	2	72	Sweden	37	.....	37
France	15	.....	15	Switzerland	17	.....	17
Germany	172	13	185		5,045	661	5,706

Very respectfully submitted.

A. H. TYSON, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,
District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: The Home for the Aged and Infirm, located on a beautiful site of 250 acres, in the extreme southeast corner of the District of Columbia, overlooking the Potomac River, consisting of twelve modern, substantial buildings, including administration building, four separate dormitories for males and females, white and colored, infirmary, dining room, kitchen, and storerooms, laundry, power house, superintendent's cottage and stable, should ever remain as a monument to the Board of Charities, who, though not the first to bring the matter to public attention, almost upon its organization sought to correct the error of taking care of the aged and unfortunate in an institution primarily reformatory—a condition which had existed in Washington for almost half a century.

Townsend, writing in 1880 of a visit to the old Washington almshouse, says:

> We passed through a part of the building where, among old, toothless women, semi-imbecile girls—relics of error. * * * A few yards off, though out of hearing, were the thick forms of criminals, drunkards, wantons, and vagrants, seen through the iron bars of their wicket. * * * The association of the poor and the wicked affected us greatly. Almost under the same roof the vicious are lodged for punishment and the unfortunate for refuge.

To this end an appropriation "to purchase a site for a municipal almshouse and burying ground for the indigent dead" was secured, and the following year an appropriation for suitable buildings was urged, and allowed by the Congress.

In due course the buildings were erected and equipped, and on the 24th of September, 1906, 54 white men, the first installment, were moved into the new Home for the Aged and Infirm. These were followed by the colored men, the white women, and the colored women, respectively, and at this time we began to fully realize the newness of everything, and the great amount of work necessary to accomplish the purposes of making the new home a peaceful refuge for the unfortunate and a credit to the District of Columbia.

The inmates were to be fed, clothed, and given medical attendance—matters of routine; grading, laying out, and building roads and walks, fencing to be done, and farming started on such a scale that at some time in the future the institution might be made self-supporting, with inexperienced and in some cases inadequate help, were some of the problems faced. Too much can not be said, however, in praising the untiring efforts of all concerned in making the home and surroundings comfortable and attractive.

THE INMATES.

Table A deals with the movement of population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and shows that there were in the old institution July 1, 1906, 213. There were admitted during the year 228,

discharged or left the institution 230, died 24, leaving remaining in the institution June 30, 1907, 187. There were 76,263 days' maintenance furnished to a daily average of 208.93 inmates, the mortality being 5.44 per cent.

This mortality is extremely low for the reason that the deaths occurring during the months of July, August, and September, 14 in number, are not charged against this institution. The inmates being maintained, during this period, at the Washington Asylum, all cases cases of serious illness were transferred to the hospital department of that institution, and the deaths, therefore, were not charged against the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

A striking feature is the great mortality among the colored as compared with the mortality among the white inmates, 80 per cent of the deaths occurring among the colored race.

Admission to the institution being in the hands of your honorable board, a standard of indigency or infirmity is set which makes it extremely hard for those not deserving public charity to receive the benefits of the home.

One full day of twenty-four hours' liberty is allowed each month to such of the inmates as have friends and desire to leave the reservation, and visitors are admitted every afternoon or by special permission.

Some form of religious services are conducted each Sunday afternoon by different religious denominations, when all are invited to attend. Special services are conducted by clergymen who have long been in the habit of visiting the institution, and their visits are much appreciated by their respective flocks.

Several entertainments were held during the winter by church societies and charity workers, which were attended by all who were able to leave their beds, and which seemed to have been very much enjoyed.

The food is wholesome, well cooked, and served in such manner as is thought best to promote the health of the whole body of inmates, and special diet is prepared for the sick and invalid.

The clothing is substantial and of good quality, being manufactured and kept in repair by a tailor and seamstress employed for that purpose, assisted by such of the female inmates as are physically able to do only this kind of work.

All inmates, where possible, are assigned to a specific duty, everyone being expected to bear his or her part of the burden, and assist in making the work light for all. It is with deep regret that there are found among the inmates so many that are inclined to be indolent and expect to have some one else attend to their smallest wants.

TABLE A—*Movement of population.*

In institution July 1, 1906			213
Admitted:			
White—			
Male	62		
Female	37		
		99	
Colored—			
Male	96		
Female	33		
		129	
Total admitted			228
Total to be accounted for			441
Discharged:			
White—			
Male	68		
Female	33		
		101	
Colored—			
Male	83		
Female	46		
		129	
Total discharged			230
Died			24
Remaining in institution June 30, 1907			187
Total accounted for			441
Largest number inmates at any one time			239
Smallest number inmates at any one time			187
Number days' maintenance furnished inmates			76,263
Daily average number inmates			208.93
Death rate		per cent	5.44

THE INFIRMARY.

Table B deals with the medical work done in the institution during the nine months of the fiscal year the institution has been opened, the medical work for the first three months having been done in the hospital department of the Washington Asylum. The table shows that a total of 204 hospital cases were treated, of which 40 were discharged cured, 130 were discharged as improved or were still under treatment, 24 died, and 10 were sent to other institutions for special hospital treatment.

Sick call is held each morning by the resident physician, when anyone sick may apply for medicine and treatment. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five visits to the infirmary were thus made by 1,370 whites and 1,555 colored; 1,735 such visits being made by males and 1,190 by females.

Another trained nurse is urgently needed to properly look after the sick in this department. Special mention is made of this item in the notes on the estimate of amounts required for the support of the institution during the fiscal year 1909.

TABLE B.—*Report of hospital from September 24, 1906, to June 30, 1907.*

	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Cured.	Improved or still under treatment.	Died.	Sent to hospital for special treatment.	Total.
MEDICAL CASES.										
Anæmia			1	1	2		2			2
Asthma	2				2		2			2
Asthenia	1	2	2	4	9			9		9
Apoplexy		1			1			1		1
Bronchitis:										
Acute	2		2		4	3	1			4
Chronic	3		2	2	7		4	3		7
Constipation	12	4	10	3	29		29			29
Conjunctivitis	2	1	1	1	5	3	2			5
Cystitis	2				2		1	1		2
Coryza, acute		1			1	1				1
Cholera morbus		1		1	2	2				2
Diarrhea	2	2	4	2	10	5	3	1	1	10
Dyspepsia	2	2	2	2	8		8			8
Epilepsy			3		3		3			3
Eczema		1			1	1				1
Erysipelas	1		1		2	1		1		2
Gastritis, acute		1	3	1	5	5				5
Gastralgia	1				1	1				1
Gangrene of lung				1	1			1		1
Gingivitis		1			1	1				1
Hysteria	1	1		1	3		3			3
Hemiplegia				4	4		1	3		4
Hernia	3		1		4		4			4
Herpes zoster			1		1		1			1
Lumbago	3			1	4		4			4
Malaria	2			1	3	3				3
Mental diseases	1		3	1	5				5	5
Mitral regurgitation	2	2	2		6		5	1		6
Myalgia		1			1		1			1
Myocarditis	1		1	1	3		2	1		3
Neurasthenia		2		1	3		3			3
Neuralgia	2	1	1	1	5	2	3			5
Nephritis, chronic	2	1	2	1	6		4	1	1	6
Naso-pharyngeal catarrh		1			1		1			1
Otitis media	1		1		2		2			2
Pharyngitis, chronic	3		1		4		4			4
Pleurisy	1				1	1				1
Rheumatism, chronic	6	1	6	4	17		17			17
Syphilis		1	1		2		2			2
Stomatitis	1				1	1				1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1	1			2		2			2
Urticaria				1	1	1				1
Total	60	29	52	35	175	31	115	23	7	175
SURGICAL CASES.										
Abscess	2				2	2				2
Adenitis			2		2		2			2
Contused wounds	1		1		2	2				2
Carcinoma (uterus)				1	1			1		1
Hemorrhoids	2	1		1	4		4			4
Infection, hand	1				1	1				1
Synovitis			1		1	1				1
Sprain	1	1	1		3	3				3
Ulcer:										
Syphilitic		1	1	1	3		2		1	3
Tubercular		3			3		1		2	3
Varicose		1	3	2	6		6			6
Total	7	7	9	5	28	9	15	1	3	28
Grand total	67	36	61	40	203	40	130	24	10	203

Visits to dispensary.

White:	
Male	823
Female	547
Colored:	
Male	912
Female	643
Total	2,925

THE FARM.

This most important department of the institution has been given special attention, and the indications are that a wonderful showing will be made during the fiscal year 1908. Luckily for the institution, and upon the recommendation of your honorable board, the Commissioners leased a small part of the land to a gardener, by the terms of which the produce was to be divided with the institution share and share alike, the leasee furnishing all seed and necessary labor. Under this agreement the institution received 152 bushels of white potatoes, at a market value of about $120; 15 barrels of lettuce, 71 barrels of kale, 40 barrels of spinach, 12 barrels of string beans, and 6 barrels of onions, all at a market value of about $155, representing a total value of $275 to the institution.

Owing to the fact that the institution was not opened until the 1st of October, and having to start farming operations at such a late date, with tools, implements, machinery, seed, and fertilizer to purchase, very little can be shown in actual products during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, for which this report is made.

During the late fall and early winter, however, the land was made ready for spring work, hotbeds were laid and various seed sown and the plants raised, and everything bids fair for a successful season. Ten barrels of potatoes were planted for an early and a middle crop. Two patches of peas, of about one-quarter acre each, and the same amount of string beans were planted. 1,200 tomato plants, in two patches, 300 egg plants, 200 pepper plants, and 2,500 cabbage plants were set out. 450 hills of muskmelons, 300 hills of watermelons, 250 hills of cucumbers, and 2,200 hills of lima beans were planted. About one acre of ground was planted in sugar corn. Five bushels of onion sets were set out, and 5 pounds of onion seed for sets next year were sown. Five pounds each of carrot, beet, and parsnip seed, covering about 3 acres, have also been sown and are under cultivation. A field of about 16 acres has been planted in corn, and another of about 20 acres has been sown in cowpeas for hay.

About 20 acres of swamp and woodland, together with about 10 acres of meadow, have been fenced in for a pasture for the cattle, and about 2 acres have been fenced in for a run for the hogs.

During the winter a piece of swamp and woodland, which obstructed the view of the river directly in front of the buildings, was cut out and cleared. 1,680 fine locust posts were thus secured, together with the framework for a hay barrack and cow barn, and about 175 cords of firewood. A great amount of work was also done in the way of grading and road making, which will be spoken of under that head.

Our live stock consists of 12 horses, 1 mule, 4 cows, 2 calves, 8 brood sows, 30 pigs, and 1 boar. No provision was made for the

purchase of live stock in the appropriation for equipping the institution, and our horses were secured from the fire department, engineer department, and ambulance service, being such as were unfit for further service in those departments, while the cows and hogs were turned over to us from the old institution.

A hennery has been started by saving some of the best of the breeds of poultry purchased from time to time for the officer's mess, and consists of 21 hens and 45 young chickens. This industry in due course will greatly benefit the institution, and will supply such eggs and poultry as are necessary with practically no expense, as the cost of feeding will amount to very little.

EXPENDITURES.

Table C is an itemized account of the several expenditures made in the fund for maintenance, and gives, as near as may be, an idea of the items of greatest expense. The total amount for subsistence, $9,923.81, places our per capita expense for this item at $47 per annum, or 12.87 cents per day. The annual per capita for all expense, exclusive of salaries, was $95.08.

Another item deserving special mention, which causes no little concern, is that of fuel. The amount expended, $4,414.45, shows our per capita to be $21 per annum; but when the fact that the plant was run for but nine months of the year is considered, it can be readily seen that when operated for the full year, as must be done in the future, this item will be increased nearly 25 per cent.

The plant is a combined one, furnishing heat, light, and water to the institution, as well as steam and power to the kitchen and laundry. The Industrial Home School for Colored Children, also located on this reservation, and opened in July, also gets its heat, light, and water supply from our plant, which will at least double the cost for fuel unless some steps are taken to relieve the situation, in which event I would respectfully urge that the amount for fuel alone be included in a special specific appropriation.

The item for dry goods and clothing is rather large for this year owing to the fact that nothing in the way of raw material or made-up garments, other than that which was actually in use, were turned over from the old institution. The inmates had to be clothed, and a stock of material to replenish the same had to be purchased and maintained.

The item of $581.99 expended for ice will be done away with next year, as an appropriation is already available for installing a refrigerating plant, the necessity for which was amply demonstrated during the first few months of the existence of the institution.

TABLE C.—*Expenditures.*

Subsistence:	
Butter and butterine	$379.93
Eggs	213.85
Fish, fresh	125.32
Flour	1,140.79
Groceries	4,582.42
Ice	581.99
Lard	194.80
Meats:	
Fresh	1,743.87
Salt	762.84
Poultry	382.00

Blacksmithing	$134.91
Clothing, men's	637.44
Dry goods	1,263.06
Drugs and medicine	227.16
Forage	1,222.17
Fuel	4,413.45
Hardware	99.38
House furnishing and kitchen utensils	291.63
Lumber	171.75
Oil and paints	326.52
Plumbing material and repairs	83.54
Repairs to pumps and engines	97.50
Saddlery and harness	186.92
Shoes	409.23
Stationery, blank forms and printing	102.03
Transportation—moving from old institution	157.50
Vehicles	217.00
Total for maintenance	19,965.00
Salaries	7,999.34
Total for maintenance and salaries	27,964.34
Daily average number of inmates	208.93
Per capita cost of maintenance, exclusive of salaries	95.08

Table D shows the expenditures made in the special appropriation of $5,000 for grading and road making, purchase of farm implements, etc. Out of this appropriation $1,504.90 was expended for fertilizer, seed, implements, and machinery necessary to equip the farm. Lumber for bridges, stock shelter, and hay barrack in the amount of $424.21 was purchased from this fund. There was expended for labor $2,692.71, which represents the laying out, grading, and graveling of a little more than 3,000 running yards of roads and walkways, and represents 2,154 days' labor on this particular branch of work.

During the winter a piece of woods directly in front of the buildings was cut out and cleared, and when the stumps are pulled and it is properly drained about 12 acres of arable land will be added to the present front field. In clearing up this piece of land many valuable locust posts were made and used for fencing purposes, in addition to the great amount of cord wood gotten out.

TABLE D.—*Grading, etc.*

Fertilizer	$573.00
Wire fencing	92.16
Hardware	12.02
Harness	97.00
Implements	454.18
Lumber	424.21
Sash for hotbeds	93.50
Seed	317.22
Cement	17.00
Sewer pipe	27.00
Labor	2,692.71
Total expenditures	4,800.00

Table E gives the various itemized amounts expended from the fund of $8,000 expended for furniture and equipment. The electrical fixtures, and the kitchen, bakery, and storeroom equipment, which were not included with the plans or put in as part of the orig-

inal cost of the buildings, but which had to be purchased out of this fund, required more than half of the amount appropriated.

TABLE E.—*Furniture and equipment.*

Electrical fixtures	$711.65
Fire extinguishers	285.00
Furniture, bedding, and general equipment	2,668.93
Hospital equipment	237.15
Kitchen, bakery, and storeroom equipment	3,664.88
Lumber	82.25
Paint, oil, etc	100.02
Tools and power-house equipment	221.38
Total for furniture and equipment	7,971.26

Table F gives the amounts expended for installing the laundry plant, and shows the cost of machinery, etc., in this department of the institution. This equipment is good, and as a whole compares favorably with the equipment of any first-class city laundry.

TABLE F.—*Installing laundry plant.*

Machinery and installing same	$3,273.14
Steam pipes to building and labor on same	500.00
Clothespins	1.20
Clotheshorses	3.00
Clothes baskets	55.00
Net laundry bags	25.00
Truck tubs	30.00
Felt	35.00
Lumber	45.50
Total for laundry equipment	3,968.52

Respectfully submitted.

P. G. SMITH, M. D., *Supt.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Temporary Home for Union ex-Soldiers and Sailors for the year ending June 30, 1907.

The home is located in rented quarters at 106 Third street, NW.

The list of officers and board of management is as follows: President, B. F. Chase; vice-president, E. R. Campbell; secretary, Israel W. Stone; chaplain, Rev. J. H. Bradford. Board of management: Newton Ferree, A. J. Gunning, Richard Bennett, C. S. Wilder, James E. McCabe, George R. Ferguson, Calvin Farnsworth, Thos. S. Hopkins, J. E. Clifford, S. W. Bunyea, J. Tyler Powell, Thos. H. Jenks, James H. Barnes, H. M. Allen, H. W. Burns, William Peacock, Thomas A. Green, and J. Walter Mitchell. Superintendent, A. A. Maxim.

The financial statement shows only the personal property, valued at $700, as the funds appropriated by Congress are disbursed by the District authorities. There will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the sum of $5,500, the same amount as has been appropriated for a number of years.

Inmates present June 30, 1906	30
Admitted during the year	570
Total	600
Discharged during the year	575
Remaining June 30, 1907	25
Daily average number of inmates	33¾
Highest number of inmates at any one time	44
Lowest number of inmates at any one time	7
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission	32
Number of positions secured for inmates	34

Of the total number of admissions during the year 308 were readmissions.

The building now occupied is entirely inadequate for the needs of the home. The constantly increasing infirmities of the veterans who seek shelter here make a change to better quarters imperative. Hospital accommodations are constantly in demand.

It is hoped that the Congress will grant our repeated request for an appropriation for a new home at the coming session. The need is very great.

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. CHASE, *President.*

Attest:

ISRAEL W. STONE, *Secretary.*

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary, Board of Charities, District of Columbia.

Expenditures.

Salaries	$1,920.00
Groceries	1,083.44
Rent	600.00
Fresh meats	472.18
Fuel	252.24
Vegetables	293.20
Gas	163.51
Ice	79.53
Milk	154.80
Hardware	79.20
Sheets, pillowcases, and toweling	72.99
Furniture and linoleum	60.55
Telephone	60.00
Laundry	48.32
Extraordinary repairs	49.40
Removing ashes	10.66
Postage stamps, and printing postal cards for the secretary, board of managers	9.55
Street-car tickets	10.00
Medicine	38.75
Medical attendance	8.00
Stationery	5.64
Mantles, Welsbach	4.56
Total	5,476.52

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

National officers.—Charles N. Crittenton, president; Kate Waller Barrett, general superintendent; Emma L. Robertson, secretary; Franklin B. Waterman, treasurer.

Local officers.—James T. Petty, president; Thomas E. Robertson, treasurer; Alfred Wood, secretary.

Auxiliary committee.—Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. Alfred Wood, vice-chairman; Mrs. Emma S. Ellis, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Doney, Mrs. M. P. Snell, Mrs. Barse, Mrs. W. Marr, Mrs. M. B. Hamlin, Mrs. M. C. Merchant, Mrs. G. W. Gresham, Mrs. J. H. Hart, Mrs. R. B. Meacham, Mrs. Bruner, Mrs. Hatch, Miss S. Swingle, Mrs. I. W. Ball, Mrs. Anna Pesey, Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mrs. K. E. Keeman, Mrs. A. H. Kersting, Mrs. M. B. Lew, Mrs. Chas. James, Mrs. F. M. Ousterhout, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver, Mrs. Jane McLean, Mrs. John Shadle, Mrs. Paul Smith, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. S. F. Eldredge, Mrs. Emily Frisby, Miss M. R. Sammons, Mrs. M. W. Cate, Mrs. W. F. Dorsey, Mrs. C. Herfuth, Miss Mary Jebb, Mrs. E. P. Clayton, Mrs. C. R. Burr, Mrs. Jas. E. Gilbert, Mrs. Brashears, Mrs. LeRoy, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. E. A. Weeks, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Emma Littlejohn, Mrs. E. L. Robertson, Mrs. John Gallagher, Miss Van Doran, Mrs. J. T. Curry, Mrs. E. M. Tate, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Chas. Robinson, Mrs. Everetts, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Rose Dumars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1907.*

MY DEAR MR. WILSON: I am sending a report of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission for 1906–7. In presenting this report to the Board of Charities I wish to thank them, through you, for their helpful cooperation during the past year. We feel strengthened and encouraged by the sympathy and assistance which has been given us by its agents, and we feel that as this spirit of cooperation grows we will be able to add more and more to the efficiency of our work, and to be more useful to the District in caring for the many cases of young women who have already become public charges or else stand in danger of doing so.

I wish to ask the consideration of the board particularly to the protection and care of young colored girls, who have been patients in the various hospitals of the District, especially from the maternity wards, and also to those who are brought before the courts. Many of these young women have splendid capabilities if they only had a helping hand at this time.

During the past years we have received quite a number and have proven beyond a doubt that much can be done for them, in fact no class having shown themselves more hopeful. This has also been the experience of other Florence Crittenton Homes which have attempted to succor them.

At the present time in Washington we have no suitable place to properly care for and train these young women, and we would earnestly urge the Board of Charities to consider some method by which we could provide for this class.

Many of the leading colored women of the city, knowing of our success in other cities, have asked that we take up this line of work. In the past year the legislature of Kansas has made an appropriation for a home of this class for colored, in connection with the Florence

Crittenton work, and we hope the day is not far distant when the District of Columbia can provide protection and suitable training for this most helpless and hopeful class.

Faithfully yours,

KATE WALLER BARRETT.

Hon. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1906	50	15	20	85
Admitted during year	350	75	115	540
Born in institution	.....	14	26	40
Total	400	104	161	665
Returned to families	149	61	90	300
Homes found for	78	25	43	146
Transferred	12	1	4	17
Otherwise provided for	95	2	1	98
Died	.....	4	5	9
Number remaining June 30, 1907	66	11	18	95
Total	400	104	161	665
Daily average number	52	12	20	84

Highest number of inmates at any one time, 125. Lowest number of inmates at any one time, 65.
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 2,005.

FINANCIAL REPORT FROM TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURES.

Deficit, June 30, 1906	$38.22	
Salaries	1,029.00	
Medicines	273.04	
Repairs	225.75	
Interest on loan	180.00	
Payment on loan	2,000.00	
Expenses, hospital department	720.00	
Insurance	24.00	
Other expenses, maintenance, etc	7,243.14	
Balance, June 30, 1907	54.27	
Total		$11,787.42
Receipts July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907:		
Board of Charities, District of Columbia, to May 31, 1907	1,782.75	
Donations and subscriptions	3,289.13	
Earnings	5,521.75	
Training school	1,074.00	
Churches and societies	119.79	
Total		11,787.42
Donations in cash from the National Florence Crittenton Mission, not shown in treasurer's report		1,475.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, additional workers, training school	$1,055.00
Traveling expenses	125.00
Expenses, maternity department	180.00
Repairs	115.00
Total	1,475.00

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND.

Provisions, vegetables, and meats	2,081.75
Groceries, ice, milk, and bread	165.00
Miscellaneous	300.00
Total	2,541.75

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Total cash receipts	$13,262.42
Total contributions in kind	2,541.75
Total	15,804.17

ASSETS.

Estimated value, real estate	12,000.00
Estimated value, personal property, equipment, etc	3,000.00
Total	15,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Deed of trust	2,000.00
Net assets	13,000.00

EMMA L. ROBERTSON,
Chairman, House Committee.

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers.—Honorary presidents, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Albert G. Brackett; president, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Mrs. William King, Mrs. George H. Brown; recording secretary, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sarah James; financial secretary, Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver; treasurer, Maj. Richard Sylvester; attorney, Mr. Percival Brown; physician, Dr. Charles F. Sterne; matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings.

Board of directors.—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, 1629 R street NW.; Mrs. Julia E. Pond, 3114 N street NW.; Mrs. William King, 3114 N street NW.; Mrs. George H. Brown, 1357 Euclid steret NW.; Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, 1725 U street NW.; Mrs. Sarah James, 1517 O street NW.; Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, 207 A street SE.; Maj. Richard Sylvester, Metropolitan police headquarters; Mrs. John Russell Young; Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, 1743 U street NW.; Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, 2015 Nineteenth street NW.; Mrs. William F. Hillebrand, 506 T street NW.; Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, 1323 Park road NW.; Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, 811 L street NW.; Mrs. Julia M. Layton, 1722 Tenth street NW.; Miss Hattie P. Wood, 1443 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Mrs. L. M. Porter, 618 Nineteenth street NW.; Mrs. William Spencer, 1724 Willard street NW.; Mrs. John R. Galloway, The Henrietta; Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, 1629 Twenty-first street NW.; Mrs. J. W. Campbell, 933 N street NW.; Hon. James T. Du Bois, State Department; Mrs. T. K. Noble, 1855 Mintwood place NW.; Mrs. James E. Gilbert, 1503 R street NW.; Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge, 1719 Lamont street NW.; Mrs. J. Harry Cunningham, 647 East Capitol street; Mrs. John Lathrop, Riverdale, Md.: Mrs. Horace Springer, 730 Eighth street NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1907:

The Association was organized in December, 1897, and incorporated April 13, 1899. Its objects, as expressed in its constitution, are:

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind; to aid the needy, dependent blind, and to help them to become self-supporting.

In furtherance of these objects a comfortable home is maintained, and in connection therewith workshops have been established, in which the inmates, as well as blind persons living at their own homes, are furnished with employment.

The Home for the Blind is located at 915 E street NW. On October 13, 1899, Mr. Stilson Hutchins conveyed to the Association his equity in the property, on which there was an encumbrance of $12,500, with the condition that the Association should establish and maintain a home for the blind therein and should pay $4,500 on the encumbrance within four years from the date of the deed. The time for the payment was extended by Mr. Hutchins, and on January 21, 1907, the last payment on the amount was made, so that the Association now owns the property, subject only to a mortgage of $8,000 at 5 per cent interest. The property consists of a commodious four-

story building of 18 rooms, formerly a private residence. The front room on the first floor is rented out as a store, the remainder of the building being used for the Home. In the rear is a two-story stable, which has been remodeled as a workshop.

Since occupying the property the Association has spent about $1,600 in repairs. In addition the Home has been completely furnished throughout, almost entirely by donations from various sources. The Legion of Loyal Women, the Twentieth Century Club, The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Church, the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown, the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church of Georgetown, Miss Eliza Bowie, and Mrs. Julia E. Pond and friends have each furnished a room and keep it in condition. During the past year the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church of Georgetown has added rugs to its room and has renovated the vestibule and signs. Mrs. Charles M. Pepper and Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift have had the office repapered.

The income of the Association is derived from dues of members, donations, proceeds of entertainments, rent of store, board of five inmates, who are wards of the Board of Charities, and from labor of inmates in the workshop. This revenue has been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the institution, as well as to make substantial improvements and to largely reduce the indebtedness.

The year was marked by the donation of the late Theodore J. Mayer. Mr. Mayer, who died in February, 1907, by his will made generous provision for many local charities, including this Association, to which he bequeathed the sum of $10,000. At a special memorial meeting of the board of directors appropriate resolutions were adopted and copies sent to the family.

The principal revenues of the year derived through the efforts of the ways and means committee were from the "Once a Year" publication and Christmas subscription, a bazaar, and a booth at the charities lawn fete at Friendship, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean. In addition an entertainment was given at the Shoreham Hotel, the proceeds of which were constituted a "fresh air fund" for the purpose of sending inmates of the Home to the country from time to time for a part of the summer.

The Home had ten inmates on June 30, 1906, and one was admitted during the year. There were no losses during the year, leaving eleven inmates on June 30, 1907.

Weekly Sunday services are held at the Home and daily readings and other forms of entertainment furnished by volunteers.

Through the efforts of the Association admission to the Maryland School for the Blind was secured for a blind boy who was not eligible for admission to the Home.

The workshop furnished employment for three inmates and for from two to four blind men who live at their own homes but are furnished their dinners by the Association. The total receipts were $823.75, of which amount $398.36 was paid to the men as wages and $360.63 was paid for material and miscellaneous expenses, leaving a balance of $64.76, which was turned over to the treasurer.[a]

[a] These figures are taken from the shop books and differ from the treasurer's report which contains some receipts and expenses of the previous year and omits the same items at the close of this year.

The Association had the contract for doing the chair caning for the Treasury Department and for the coming year has secured the contract for the Treasury Department and for a part of the work in the Interior Department. The remainder of the work comes from private parties, many large business houses being constant patrons; but even with this generous support there are times when the men are idle from lack of work.

The women do such work as knitting shawls, slippers, and wash cloths, braiding bags and belts, and making aprons and dust cloths and other plain sewing.

The Association desires to record its grateful acknowledgment to the matron of the Home, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, to whose untiring energy and careful, intelligent management the success of the institution is in a great measure due. Since March, 1900, she has given her entire time to the work without compensation, not only doing the work of a matron, but on occasions doing the work belonging to the paid employees.

The members of the Association feel encouraged by the results of their work during the year and hope with renewed energy to accomplish much more during the year to come.

Thanking you on behalf of the Association for your cooperation and assistance in the past, I remain,

Very respectfully, JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS,
Recording Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER TO THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1907:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report	$538.28
Rent, 915 E street NW. (store)	285.00
Board of inmates	686.33
Labor of inmates (home industries)	316.12
Dues of members	62.75
Donations	375.85
Donation (endowment fund)	300.00
Tithing wheel	5.00
Annual publication and Christmas subscription	1,044.19
Bazaar	241.04
Lawn fete	130.19
Fresh-air fund	111.00
Sale old hair picker	15.00
Sale of mattresses	20.29
Certified check returned	10.00
Total	4,141.04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Household expenses, including help	1,383.73
Materials for shop	244.55
Repairs to property	69.90
Offices, expenses	35.00
Telephone	27.60

Coal	$310.30
Interest	322.50
Insurance	35.20
Printing annual report	29.29
Expenses of bazaar	19.86
Payment on mortgage	903.00
Certified check	50.00
Miscellaneous	45.00
Balance	665.11
Total	4,141.04
Balance endowment fund, 1906	1,700.00
Receipts endowment fund, 1907	300.00
Total	2,000.00

Admissions, discharges, etc., Aid Association for the blind.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of inmates June 30, 1906	5	5			10
Number admitted during year	1				1
Total					11
Discharged during year					0
Died					0
Number remaining June 30, 1907	6	5			11
Daily average number of inmates	6	5			11

Highest number in institution at any one time	11
Lowest number in institution at any one time	10

Donations.

MONEY.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp, Mr. W. A. Slater, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend, Mrs. William A. Clark, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. William P. Eno, Mrs. L. P. Shonts, Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mrs. D. Clinch Phillips, Mrs. B. H. Warder, Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. T. M. Chatard, Mr. A. Lisner, Mrs. Joseph McMillan, Mr. Richard A. Harlow, Mrs. C. A. Mudd, Mrs. R. A. Alger, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, Mrs. N. L. Anderson, Mrs. Matthew S. Quay, Miss Margaret E. Gale, Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Mrs. J. J. Gordon, Mrs. George F. Huff, Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Mrs. W. C. Eustis, Mrs. F. C. Stevens, Miss E. Blunt, Mrs. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Mrs. James M. Johnston, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. C. L. McCawley, Mrs. George Shiras, Gen. Anson Mills, Col. Henry May, Mrs. Clarence Moore, Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. William Bailey Lamar, Mr. Samuel G. Ward, Hon. H. C. Lodge, Mrs. J. B. Foraker, Mr. E. Berliner, Mr. George A. King, Mrs. A. S. Worthington, Col. M. M. Parker, Miss Kate Bradley, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. C. C. Willard, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mr. E. S. Alvord, Mrs. W. O. Cunningham, Mrs. T. J. Coffey, Hon. Nathan B. Scott, Mr. T. R. Jones, Mr. Clarence F. Norment, Dr. T. Morris Murray, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Adm. Philip Hichborn, Mr. Perry Belmont, Hon. George Truesdell, Capt. F. W. Harris, Mr. Daniel Fraser, Mr. Ernest M. Merrick, Mr. W. H. Rapley, Mr. P. B. Chase, Mrs. Richard S. Ealy. Havenner Baking Co., Mrs. J. W. Babcock, William Hahn & Co., Mr. George E. Hamilton, Mr. J. H. Cranford, Edmonston & Co., Lansburg & Brother, Mr. M. Goldenberg, Mr. G. Taylor Wade, B. Rich & Sons, Holmes & Sons, Mrs. George L. Bradley, Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, King's Palace, Mr. P. J. Nee, Mr. Alexander Graham Bell Miss M. T. Boardman, Mr. E. D. Shaw, Gen. A. E. Bates, Mrs. A. E. Bates, Baron E. M. des Planches, Baron H. von Hengervar, Mr. J. J. Jusserand, Freiherr Speck von Sternberg, Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, Baron Rosen, Viscount Sinzo Aoki, Señor Don Enrique C. Creel, Hon. James Bryce, Mr. Esme Howard, Mr. H. A. Grant Watson, Mr. J. N. Leger, Baron Moncheur, Señor Don Alberto Yoacham, Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Jonkheer R. des Marees van Swinderen, Señor Don J. Domingo de Obaldia,

Mr. Leo. Vogel, Señor Don Enrique Cortes, Señor Dr. R. Gardiras Guzman, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. H. Franc, Woodward & Lothrop, Miss Jennie Babbitt, Mr. Theodore J. Mayer, Miss Virginia L. W. Fox, Captain Portman, Mrs. Minnie Shafer, Mrs. Fern, Smoot, Coffer & McCalley, Mrs. M. E. Ailes, Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. White, Mr. Alexander H. Semmes, Mrs. C. E. Main, A Friend, Mrs. A. E. Spurgeon, Mrs. K. S. Freeman, Mrs. Cairnes.

CLOTHING.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. L. M. Porter, Mrs. Thomas Dowling, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, Mrs. William F. Hillebrand, Mrs. George H. Brown, District Branch of the Woman's Needlework Guild, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, Mrs. William King, Mrs. Cyrus Mantz, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, Miss Hattie P. Wood, Miss Goodfellow, Miss Nettie Metzerott, Captain Portman, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, Miss Belt.

FLOWERS.

National Flower and Fruit Guild, J. Henry Small, Mrs. Lizzie Freeman.

ICE CREAM, FRUIT, CAKES, AND CONFECTIONERY.

National Flower and Fruit Guild, Mrs. William King, Mr. Makinson, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, Miss Nettie Metzerott, Mr. J. J. Schaffer, Mr. D. M. Woodard, Dr. A. W. Taucil, Miss Annie A. Dries, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, Mrs. George H. Brown, Mrs. G. Warfield Simpson, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, Miss Hattie P. Wood, Mr. George Calver, Mrs. George W. Harvey, Mrs. Loffler, Doctor Coumbe, Mr. Hermann, Mr. Hall, Mr. Freund, Mr. Demonet, Mr. Joy.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

The Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church of Georgetown, Mrs. William King, A Friend of the Home for the Blind, Hon. James T. Du Bois, Mrs. E. C. Gittings.

ICE.

The American Ice Company; daily.

COFFEE, TEA, AND SUGAR.

Mrs. L. M. Porter, Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Mr. Reeves, Atlantic Tea Company, Woodward & Lothrop, Cornwell & Co., Mr. Bresnehan, Mrs. Stohlman, Mr. Cornwell, Hollister & Co., Mr. Alphonzo Young, Burchell & Co., Mrs. Gittings, Mrs. Horace Springer.

MEATS, SALADS, CHICKENS, PROVISIONS, AND GROCERIES.

Mr. Walter Brown, Mrs. Wm. F. Hillebrand, Mr. J. J. Schaffer, Legion of Loyal Women, Galt & Co., Mrs. L. A. Chery, Mrs. L. J. Silverman, Mrs. Mary Nauck, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, Miss Stutz, Almas Temple, Mrs. John R. Galloway, Mrs. Joe Johnson on behalf of Eastern Star, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, Miss Annie A. Dries, Mrs. Richards on behalf of school teachers lunch, Mr. D. M. Woodard. Doctor Coumbe, Mr. James F. Oyster, Mrs. C. E. Main, Mrs. Metzerott, Miss Lynn, Mrs. Horace Springer, Mrs. Chas. M. Pepper, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. L. W. Calver, Arlington Hotel, Willard Hotel, Riggs House, Raleigh Hotel, Mr. Wm. Schwing, Mrs. Riley, Miss Roth.

BREAD.

Havenner Baking Company, Corby Bros., Boston Baking Company, Stohlman's Bakery, Doctor Coumbe, Berens & Sons.

WOOD, COAL, AND COKE.

Mr. D. M. Woodard, S. Kanns & Sons, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, Saks & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. L. H. Posey, Messrs. Sanders & Stayman, Mr. William Riley, Great Bear Spring Company, Dulin & Martin, Rev. Father Mallon, Mrs. Stohlman, Mrs. Campbell, Carroll Institute. Daughters of the American Revolution, Mr. George Calver, War Department through Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Mr. W. S. Jenks, Mr. John R. Galloway.

Home for the Blind, 915 E street NW.

[Incorporated April 13, 1899.]

OBJECT.

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This association shall be called "The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia."

ARTICLE II.—*Object.*

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them become self-supporting.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership.*

The payment of one dollar or more annually shall constitute a membership in the association; twenty-five (25) dollars at one time, a life member; one hundred (100) dollars at one time, a benefactor, and five hundred (500) dollars, a patron.

ARTICLE IV.—*Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a president, four vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, attorney, and honorary vice-presidents.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall be composed of thirty-five (35) members, consisting of the first eight officers, viz: President, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and the treasurer, and twenty-seven other members of the association elected by the body for that office.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall have power to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall occur the third Thursday in April of each year; the election of officers shall be held biennially.

Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held on the call of the president or five (5) members of the association.

ARTICLE VI.—*Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the association, provided that notice of such amendment has been given in writing at a meeting of the board of directors of the Aid Association for the Blind on or before the regular meeting in March.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President.—To preside at meetings and appoint committees.

Vice-presidents.—In the absence of the president to assume her duties.

Recording and corresponding secretary.—To keep minutes of all meetings; to attend to correspondence; send notices of meetings; report to the board of directors monthly, and to the association at every meeting, and prepare annual reports.

Treasurer.—To have charge of the funds of the association, and deposit the same as treasurer in a banking institution; to report monthly to the board of directors and to the association at each meeting, and at other times when requested by the president or the board of directors. The treasurer shall give a bond, to be approved by the president, in the sum of $2,500, which may be increased as required by the board of directors.

Attorney.—To act as attorney at law and counselor for the association.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admission.	Printing.	Auditing.
House.	Advisory.	Outside visiting.
Industries.	Ways and means.	

Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held monthly.

Annual membership fees shall be due on January 1 of each year, and if not paid within one year, two notices having been sent, membership shall lapse.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Minutes of last meeting.	Unfinished business.
Reports of officers.	New business.
Reports of committees.	

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1907.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request the board of medical supervisors respectfully submits its tenth annual report, which shows in tabular form the number of candidates examined and the number of licenses issued. Since the report dated July 1, 1906, the title of the board has again been changed to that of board of medical supervisors, Congress having relieved it of the duty of licensing pharmacists and the granting of permits to those who desire to engage in selling poisons for use in the arts, and as insecticides. While this change has been, in many respects, an advantage to the medical profession of the District of Columbia, which profession should always be separated entirely from the practice of pharmacy and its allied trades, we feared that it came too soon to compensate for the great expense and embarrassment caused in carrying out the act of May 7, 1906; still, the marked improvement in the methods of licensing pharmacists, in the keeping of the records of their qualifications, and the issuing of permits to those engaged in the sale of poisons, has been of such advantage to the citizens of the District of Columbia that the board feels in some measure compensated for the extra work involved and the extra expense incurred. The fund received from the board of pharmacy was not sufficient to meet the expense of reestablishing the board of medical supervisors on its original basis, making the change in name and the extra services required to verify and correct the records of the old board of pharmacy, the making entirely new records and making systematic the methods to be employed in the future, all of which records have received approval of the Commissioners and the methods been adopted by the present board of pharmacy.

In this report the board of medical supervisors will be treated as a separate organization leaving to the board of pharmacy to furnish the detailed statement of their branch of the licensing system.

The board of supervisors held 16 meetings during the year and conducted the usual number of examinations provided by law, with the result of giving careful consideration to 142 applications, and the granting of 93 licenses after examination. Forty-two applicants failed to meet the requirements. In addition to this the board granted 14 licenses by virtue of reciprocity, and licensed 3 to practice midwifery. The apparent failure of 24.7 per cent is accounted for to some extent by the fact that some of the candidates failed two or more times during the year. The proportion of original failures shows the absolute necessity for more careful scrutiny of those who are admitted to the professional schools of the District of Columbia. We would respectfully suggest the establishing of a board for the appointing of a committee from some of the boards already established for the purpose of granting permits to students who wish to

enter the professional schools, which permits should be based upon a fixed standard. By so doing the faculties of the several institutions would be relieved of the unpleasant necessity of discriminating between the proposed students, who, if they were not sufficiently qualified to receive a professional education, would not suffer loss of time nor incur the great expense required for the reception of a diploma which gives none of the rights and privileges promised by the institutions conferring the same.

The work of the board is greatly embarrassed by its not having suitable headquarters in the District Building for filing records, and it is only through the courtesy of the chief of the fire department that its mail can be received and cared for. The board respectfully asks that a definite place be assigned it in the new District Building, and further recommends that provision be made for the holding of examinations in the same building. The board is now dependent upon the courtesy of the Georgetown University for a room in which to perform the principal part of its duty, that of examining applicants for licensure. The importance of the work of the board, the large amount of correspondence rendered necessary by the increase in the number of applications by virtue of reciprocity and the furnishing of certificates required by our own licentiates that they may receive consideration from other boards, is sufficient to require the services of a secretary. As the law enacted May 7, 1906, requires that the secretary be a member of the board, and as the qualifications for membership on the board can not be filled by anyone except an active practitioner of medicine, who can not give the time necessary to do all the work, nor designate any particular hours for the transaction of the business of the board, we respectfully request that the Commissioners recommend the appointment of a secretary or clerk to the secretary of the board at a compensation sufficient to command the continued services of one qualified by knowledge of stenography, typewriting, and general clerical requirements to meet the increasing demands upon the board.

The work of the several examining boards shows the same unselfish and conscientious devotion to duty which has characterized their work during the past nine years, the lack of recognition of the value of the services thus rendered seeming in no way to have lessened their zeal nor the care with which they have endeavored to carry out the responsibility imposed upon them.

The board again calls attention to the courtesy of Chief Engineer Belt in allowing the use of his office as headquarters, and thanks him and the Commissioners for the many courtesies shown during the year. It also wishes to express to the Georgetown University its appreciation of the favor shown in permitting the use of one of its rooms for the holding of examinations.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,
President.

Statement of work done by the board of medical supervisors during the year ended June 30, 1907.

Purpose of application.	Applications on hand July 1, 1902.	Applications received during year.	Total.	Refused admission to examination.	Licenses issued.	Licenses refused.	Applications withdrawn.	Applications on hand June 30, 1903.	Total.
For license to practice medicine:									
Series B. By virtue of reciprocity	3	11	14	0	10	3	1	0	14
Series C. Through examination	37	91	128	1	51	40	1	35	128
Total	40	102	142	1	61	43	2	35	142
For licenses to practice midwifery:									
Series A. By virtue of registration at the health department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series C. Through examination	1	4	5	0	3	0	0	2	5
Total	1	4	5	0	3	0	0	2	5

Statement of work done by boards of medical examiners and by examiners in midwifery during the year ended June 30, 1907.

Name of board.	Refused admission to examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Board of medical examiners	1	47	38	0	86
Board of homeopathic medical examiners	0	4	2	1	7
Board of eclectic medical examiners	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	51	40	1	93
Examiners in midwifery	0	3	0	0	3

Statement of results of examinations of applicants for licenses to practice medicine during the year ended June 30, 1907.

College of graduation.	Refused admission to examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
George Washington University		28	19		47
National University			2		2
Baltimore Medical College		1	3		4
Howard University		5	4		9
Georgetown University		9	8		17
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia		4	0		4
University of Virginia		1	2		3
Southern Homeopathic Medical College		0	2	1	3
University of Maryland	1	0	2	0	3
University of Louisville		1	0		1
Columbian University [a]		1	0		1
McGill University, Montreal		1	0		1
Total	1	51	42	1	95

[a] Now George Washington University.

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